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G. W. F. Gregory.

NON
CIRCULATING

THE
London Magazine
OR,
Gentleman's
Monthly Intelligencer.
VOL. XXVII.
For the Year 1758.



Pater Noster Row



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T H E

P R E F A C E.

AFTER returning Thanks to the Publick in general, for their kind Acceptance of our Endeavours to please them, and to all those of Taste, Penetration, or Judgment, for the Preference they give to our Magazine, we must congratulate our Countrymen upon the more hopeful Prospect we now have of our national Affairs, both Abroad and at Home, than we had at the End of last Year.

IN Europe our Enemies have been driven out of almost every Territory they had violently and unjustly taken Possession of : The Campaign has favoured us with two Victories, the more glorious on our Side, as they were both obtained by such inferior Numbers of Troops ; and if it did not end with two as signal Victories as the last did, it was owing to our Enemies being so conscious of the superior Bravery of our Troops and the Troops of our Allies, that they durst not face them in a fair and pitched Battle, even after being encouraged by a little Advantage which they had got by surprize.

The P R E F A C E.

AT Sea again, we have nothing that dares venture to oppose us ; and in America, by the Wisdom of our Ministers, the Conduct of our Admirals and Generals, and the Intrepidity of our Soldiers and Seamen, we are now Masters of the Key to the principal French Settlement in that Part of the World ; therefore we have good Reason to hope, that before the End of next Year, we shall be able to destroy that Nest of French Vipers in Canada, whose constant Employment, in Peace as well as War, has been, to poison the Minds of the honest, but simple Indians, and to excite them to murder and scalp as many of our People as they could master.

IN most of our Undertakings this Year upon that Continent, we have met with Success ; and it is to be hoped we shall soon have authentick Advice of our having succeeded in all but one, where, if we met with a Repulse, we have the Comfort to think, that it was not owing to the Conduct or Bravery of the Enemy, but to their inaccessible Intrenchments.

How justly then may we now represent Britannia pleased with the History of this Year ? That she may have the same, or still greater Pleasure in every succeeding, must be the Wish of every true Briton, and shall always be our most fervent Prayer.

EXPLANATION of the FRONTISPIECE.

TIME turning a terrestrial Globe, and pointing to Louisbourg. He shews it to HISTORY, who leans on his Shoulder, writing the great EVENTS that have happened. BRITANNIA appears on the other Side, well pleased with the LABOURS of HISTORY. She is led by CONCORD, who points upwards to the Figure of VICTORY, intimating that BRITANNIA shall be always successful.

The

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For JANUARY, 1758.

To be continued. (Price Six Pence each Month.)

Containing (Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.)

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| <p>I. Conjectures on the present Crisis. II. Proposal to amend the Laws. III. Method to restore Plenty. IV. Inquiry of engrossing Corn. V. Reply to Convexo. VI. Proposal about Irish Provisions. VII. Of weighing Corn. VIII. History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, &c. IX. Report of the general Officers. X. Candid Reflections thereon. XI. Answer to those Reflections. XII. Farther Extracts from Dr. Battie. XIII. Siege of St. Augustine. XIV. French Motives for a Peace with us. XV. Hints for stationing our Cruizers. XVI. Nature of Bread, &c. XVII. Jewish Belief of a future State. XVIII. Hor. Ode i. illucidated. XIX. Heads of a famous Speech. XX. Lake of Killarney described. XXI. Mathematical Questions, &c. XXII. Extraordinary Cases, &c. XXIII. Caveat against Foot-Ball. XXIV. Dr. Brett's Sermon and Dedication. XXV. Court Martial on Gen. Mordaunt. XXVI. Reply to the Methodists. XXVII. Story of the Earl of Crawford.</p> | <p>XXVIII. The Princess's Funeral. XXIX. The Lapland Conjuror. XXX. Proposal for the Ladies. XXXI. Of the Leather Trade. XXXII. Ships taken by the French. XXXIII. POETRY. King of Prussia's Ode; Hor. Ode. i. new pointed; to a young Lady who desired to see some manuscript Poems; on the Death of Myra; the Contrast; a Prophecy; Prologue and Epilogue to the Gamester; Speech of Prince Ferdinand; a new Song set to Musick, a Minuet, &c. &c. XXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER. Numerous Captures; Sea Fight in America; King's Message; Leghorn Fleet; Eclipse; to discover adulterated Flour; ripe Strawberries at Christmas; Fires; City Rout; Sessions at the Old-Bailey; Bills of Mortality for Dublin, Birmingham, Vienna, and Paris, &c. &c. XXXV. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts. XXXVI. Alterations in Parliament. XXXVII. Court of Exchange. XXXVIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. XXXIX. Catalogue of Books. XL. Stocks; Wind, Weather. XLI. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> |
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With two exact PLANS, one of BRESLAU, and the other of SCHWIDNITZ, now blocked up by his PRUSSIAN MAJESTY, with their FORTIFICATIONS, beautifully engraved on Copper.


MULTUM IN PARVO.

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We hope those correspondents will excuse us, whose productions we have been obliged to defer, notwithstanding the addition of half a sheet to our usual quantity.

 Subscriptions for a GENERAL INDEX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, Price about 4s. continue to be received by R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For J A N U A R Y, 1758.

CONJECTURES on the present STATE of
EUROPE.



to form such conjectures, as are authorized by the behaviour of the different powers concerned in it.

The king of Prussia has proved, as far as the nature of such a transaction could admit of proof, that the queen of Hungary had long meditated the design of stripping him of that part of Silesia, which she formally ceded to him under the guarantee of Great-Britain; but tho' much superior to him in the number of her forces, and in resources for recruiting and paying them, she was afraid of entering the lists alone with him, and, under specious pretences, engaged the elector of Saxony to abet her designs: The court of Russia was engaged, by large presents to her ministers, to assist in putting a stop to the growing power of the Prussian monarch; his ambition was represented to that court as unbounded; an opportunity was only wanting to fall upon him. But this confederacy, great as it was, did not seem sufficient to insure success; the hereditary hatred that had subsisted for so many ages between the houses of Austria and Bourbon, gave way to the

January, 1758.

thirst of revenge the empress-queen entertained against the king of Prussia; and the liberties of Europe were no longer thought of, when her private interest and vengeance were in view. The disputes that kindled up a war between the English and French, about the limits of some territories in America, furnished that golden opportunity, which all their wisdom could not have foreseen; they greedily embraced it, and made shameful overtures to France, who, ever mindful of her own interest, seized this fair occasion of accomplishing by craft, what force had been aiming at for above a century; they closed in with the proposal, not with a view of destroying the Prussian monarch, as the blinded queen of Hungary, and her partizans, vainly imagined, but with a design of playing them off against each other; that the Germanick body, when weakened by their intestine divisions, might fall an easy prey to them.

In this light, it is presumed, the Russian court now sees the affair; for it is hardly to be supposed, their general would have ventured to withdraw his troops without orders; and his arraignment and trial, can only be considered as a politick farce to amuse those, whose fury would have carried them too great a length: For whatever the people at Vienna may think, the Russians are not so blind to their own interest, as not to see that they have less to fear from Prussia, alone and unassisted, than from France and Austria in conjunction. They, no doubt, had good information of the means France made use of to induce the senate of Sweden

to take a mean and cowardly advantage of his Prussian majesty's seeming distress; and their behaviour in the electorate of Hanover, no doubt, contributed not a little to confirm the Russians in their opinion, that the war was not undertaken for the recovery of Saxony, as they affected to give it out. The Austrians employed in the recovery of Silesia, and the French in the destruction of Hanover, prove also, beyond contradiction, that Saxony was out of the question; the unprecedented cruelties of the French, in the last mentioned electorate, shew that the blow is levelled at England; and their eagerness to do their work effectually, has made them overshoot the mark; for, instead of sending 24,000 men into Germany, which, by the treaty of the first of May, 1756, they had engaged themselves to furnish, Europe saw, with amazement, 120,000 crossing the Rhine. Can it with reason be imagined, that this prodigious army had no purposes of their own to serve? Can it be supposed they meant only to assist the queen of Hungary, already an over-match for the Prussians, without the assistance of either Russians or Swedes? Does not her base and ungrateful sharing in the spoils of Hanover, prove a settled design, not only of ruining the king of Prussia, but also those who shall dare to assist that prince in the glorious effort he is now making, to support his own independency, and the liberties of Europe? Does not this mean, scandalous, and cowardly league, call upon the friends of liberty to assist, by every means in their power, the glorious defender of it? He has had great and unexpected success: His virtues deserve it, and his wisdom will improve it: If we second him, as our own interest, nay, our preservation seems to require, we have every thing to expect from his valour and prudence. Let not murmuring at past miscarriages divert our attention from the main point; we are not so far gone in effeminacy and sloath, but we have got some men, who are willing and able to retrieve the nation's honour. Let us emulate the king of Prussia; let not a few misfortunes deject us: We have yet power, let us make a proper use of it. We find that, with their united force, prodigious as it is, they are not able to crush him.

Of the MULTIPLICITY of our **L A W S.**

THERE is not any country in Europe, whose constitution is better calculated for the liberty of the subject, than that of Great-Britain: Yet it is certain, that our laws are so voluminous, that one man cannot carry them—Nay, it

is well known, that one laborious gentleman* spent near FIFTY YEARS in making a *grand abridgment of the law cases*, and published above twenty volumes in folio—Still such was his arduous task, that he died before the whole of his work was published. Since his death, the remainder has been ushered into the world by the means of a very learned body, and make compleat 23 volumes. I have heard it also asserted, upon a certain occasion, that if a man had in his custody all the acts, law cases, and other matters that have been passed and wrote relative to the law, and they were placed in a waggon, *five able horses* could not draw them; and it is against one of our statute laws to add a *sixth*, unless the waggon has broad wheels.—Nevertheless we are bound, as becomes good subjects, to pay a dutiful obedience to the laws, let them be ever so voluminous, and to endeavour to understand them, as far as we are able. As we are speaking of the law, it puts me in mind of what our own, as well as foreign Gazettes, have proclaimed, in relation to several noble acts, which the most illustrious king of Prussia has performed, for the good of his people; two of which I shall here mention. First, His majesty has caused to be collected all his scattered laws, and taken them into his serious consideration, and, after the example of the immortal Justinian, reduced those laws into a new and concise *code*, which is extremely valuable, seeing that all affairs respecting property, and the administration of justice, are now very quick, and easily determined.—The plant becomes a tree. Secondly, The king has introduced, into his army, a new military exercise, which has been found, from experience, in several late battles, to be very useful, and is so much approved of here, that our troops are learning that discipline. It has been remarked of late years, that a parcel of youths have been received into several offices, to the prejudice of old, brave, and experienced men, who are too often left without employ: And as we so much approve of the Prussian exercise, some well-wishers to the welfare of their fellow subjects, think the Prussian laws might also be equally useful, if they were known here; and to make them so, they believe it would be highly commendable in our governors, if they would be so good to send some of these youths, at the publick expence, to study those laws, and learn the manner of conducting the proceedings in their courts of justice: And that we may not suffer at home for want of

of their services, those well-wishers most humbly think their places might be extremely well supplied by some of the gentlemen above spoken of, and by that means they may all become very useful to their country. Indeed, it is said, the Prussian laws are so plain, that they are easily learnt: Then of course, supposing they are youths of quick and lively abilities, their stay abroad will be very short. Upon their return, they will be able to report, to our superiors, the purport of the Prussian laws, which, no doubt, if practicable, will be ingrafted into the English. Should that be the case, they will, to be sure, be jointly employed with some adepts in our own laws, and paid for their trouble, during the recess of parliament, to reduce those now in being, relating to *treason, felony, debts, bankruptcies, trespasses, the poor*, and all other material matters, into separate bills; which, when done, and passed into different acts of parliament, and that in as concise a manner as the Prussian laws are, it certainly will be of infinite advantage to the publick; and then a man may hope, after he has served a few years clerkship, to be properly qualified to practise and conduct causes with the same celerity and precision, as the present Prussian lawyers are said to do:—For at present, I have heard it asserted, that some have spent many years, in only endeavouring to attain a competent knowledge of the several cases stated in the reports (as they are styled) of *two* of the capital and celebrated lawyers in a certain island. In short, if what is so much wished for by some, should take place in England, a man might reasonably expect, one time or other, to be able to carry his law books under his arm: And when these matters are accomplished, our countrymen so skilled in the Prussian laws, will deserve to be farther rewarded; and, in truth, every faithful subject will rejoice, to see them properly provided for in the publick offices.—Whereas it is now unknown what these young gentlemen have done for the benefit of the nation, to entitle them to the favours that have been so plentifully heaped on them, to the prejudice of those, who are well known to have deserved well, and are yet left destitute of any employ.—It is an old, and a true saying, *That the brave experienced elders ought to be first preferred, and that a man should stay his time*—however, that saying may be forgot by some in Great-Britain.

From the LONDON EVENING-POST.

S I R,

AS the act passed last session of parliament for preventing the high price

of corn, by prohibiting the use of it in the distillery, by allowing the importation of foreign corn, and forbidding the exportation of our own, had not all the good effects which the legislature reasonably expected from it; but was, in a great measure, frustrated by the avarice and evil practices of the several dealers in it; and as the price of corn is now rising higher, and may, too likely, if not timely stopped, reduce the poor of this kindgom to the dreadful alternative of being either starved or hanged; it is the duty of every individual to contribute, as far as he can, towards preventing so great a calamity: I have therefore again considered that very interesting subject, and sent you the following thoughts upon it; and am,

SIR, Your humble servant,

BRITANNICUS.

C That a real scarcity of corn in the kingdom ought to be the only reason for raising the price of it, will, I suppose, be allowed by every one.

That there was a general good crop of corn, throughout the kingdom, last harvest, cannot be denied.

D That there is as much corn in the kingdom in one year, when the harvest is tolerably good, as will serve all its inhabitants two, is generally believed.

That the present high price of corn cannot therefore (as none could have since been legally exported) be owing to any real scarcity of it in the kingdom, seems to be past all contradiction.

That the engrossers, retainers, forestallers, and regraters, the cornfactors, farmers, millers, and meal-men, have all contributed to enhance and keep up the price of corn, under the pretence of a scarcity of it in the nation, tho' the dearth of it is owing only to their avarice and illegal practices, seems undeniable.

To put a stop, therefore, to such wicked and unlawful practices; to prevent the poor from being starved by an artificial famine, and to take away all pretence of a scarcity of corn in the kingdom in times of plenty, it is humbly proposed:

G That a publick register-office for grain, be appointed in every county; and that, within days after they shall be so appointed and set up, all persons, dealers in grain, whosoever, shall enter the true quantity of all kinds of grain, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, which they have in their several possessions; and that all persons shall annually, within days, after inning any kind of grain, enter the same, and the true quantity thereof, to the best of their knowledge and belief, in their several counties and register-offices.

offices. As by such a method, the real quantity of grain in the kingdom would be nearly known; and as the number of its inhabitants may be pretty near reckoned, it would be far from being difficult to calculate how much would be sufficient for their annual subsistence; and, consequently, it would be impossible for the dealers in grain hereafter, to raise the price of it, under the pretence of scarcity, when there is plenty in the kingdom.

I would also further propose, that the laws against engrossers, forestallers, and regraters, may be more fully explained and enforced.

And as the illegal practices of selling by sample, and regrating, is one cause of the high price of corn; and which first begun in our London markets, and from thence spread itself through the kingdom; and as the price of grain through the nation is, in a great measure, regulated by the London market, I would propose, that an effectual stop should be put to that illegal and wicked practice of sample-jobbing, by establishing a legal, fair, and open market in this metropolis, where every consumer might go and purchase whatever quantity of grain he wanted at first hand, and prime cost.

And, as there is great deceit in selling grain by measure, I would propose, that all grain, through the kingdom, should be sold by weight.

I would also propose, that all millers should be prohibited from grinding any corn for sale on their own account.

And if a proper number of mills were erected on the banks of the Thames, between this city and Kingston, at the publick expence, it would, I apprehend, be a means of supplying this metropolis better with bread.

But, notwithstanding these, or any other regulations that may be thought of or made, I am very apprehensive, that the engrossers, and farmers, if they should still be allowed the liberty of hoarding up and keeping back their corn from coming to market, will continue to keep the price of it up, and even raise it to what degree they please; I cannot therefore help thinking it not only very necessary, but highly reasonable, that, when there is plenty of corn in the kingdom, and yet it shall be raised to an extravagant price, and the poor thereby reduced to great extremity, by the avarice of the possessors of it, they should be compelled, by a strong and clear law, to bring it to market.

To the CITIZEN.

I AM sorry to observe to what a height of iniquity, we, of this age, and of this nation, have arrived. The fear of shame is vanished, and modesty is no more. We don't fear to sin with a high hand, and in a publick manner. Murder has erected its head, walks the streets, and dares to destroy, at noon-day, in defiance of laws human and divine. Murderers do I call the ingrossing confederacy! Are they not worse? Are not highwaymen and house-breakers innocents, in comparison with these? Do they deserve to be placed in so black a list, and to be numbered with such a tribe? A tribe that may slay numbers, and delights to make thousands and tens of thousands miserable! How do they grind the face of the poor, and labour to deprive them of the staff and comfort of life! How shamefully do they live upon the lives of their fellow-creatures, and sport in their blood! Don't they exceed the cannibals in wickedness? Are not they merciful when compared with these? They soon put men out of their misery, but *these* protract life to make it wretched! They destroy at once, but *these* by piece-meal, and with lingering torments. What a disgrace are these men to society! What a scandal to the rational creation! What evils do they occasion! What distresses bring! They not only enhance the price of provisions, but expose our persons to dangers at home and abroad. They are not content to pick our pockets themselves, but tempt others to do it. What temptations do they give men to prey upon the innocent, and commit murder and robbery! What a variety of tormenting instruments do they use! What a scene of woe open! What a dismal tragedy act! Who can plead their cause, vindicate such a character, and such shameful behaviour? Think of the discord and confusion they occasion in families! Bring to your mind the gloomy consequences of their behaviour! Let the parent, the dying wife, and the starving children, be brought upon the stage, and let their case be considered! Let the suicide be exhibited! Let the hanging, the drowning which they occasion, be viewed; this must raise our indignation, and write infamy on the forehead of such men. Dare they appear with such a character, and glory in such an escutcheon!—Has not God opened his hand, distributed his favours very liberally, and are not we deprived of these

by the iniquity of man? What an attempt is this!—Till this grievance is rectified, let us not talk of our excellent laws. Till this horrible wickedness is reformed, let us not pretend to christianity, and glory in the protestant name.

CHRISTIANUS. A

To CONVEXO.

(See our last Vol. p. 593.)

S I R,

AS you was so candid as at once to allow me, that *matter* is *unperceived*; it follows that we are thus far agreed, that *houses, mountains, trees, books*, and, in short, that all the visible world are but *sensations*. And tho', for want of thinking of what you granted, you afterwards call the *organs* of *sense, matter*, yet as they are perceived, they cannot be *matter*, which is *unperceived*. The whole of the difference then between our opinions, is this; you say the Deity makes use of an *instrument* to excite sensations in our minds, I maintain he does not; if you can alledge any reason, why God *should* make use of an *instrument*, I will immediately end the dispute, by *granting* he *does*; if you *can* not alledge a reason *why* he *should*, it is *prejudice* in you to maintain he *does*.

Yours, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the GAZETTEER.

S I R,

UPON reading the following paragraph in your paper of the 27th instant, viz. "there are upwards of twelve large Dutch ships at Cork, most of them from Amsterdam, which are taking in provisions, and will clear out for St. Sebastian's and Eustatia; but we are told, there is too much reason to believe they are designed for Louisbourg, where there is a great dearth of provisions at present." The following thoughts occurred, which you will communicate to the publick, in case they should appear new, or worthy of attention.

If the provisions at Cork are not all taken off for our own shipping, it is very reasonable the proprietors of them should be at liberty to vend them to whom they can, otherwise the commodity would perish, and the owners be greatly injured in their property, if not ruined: But if they sell them, knowing them designed for the French, with whom we are at war, they are guilty of high treason: It is a very easy matter to distinguish by the houses at Cork, which ship there provisions on foreign bottoms, whether they are loyal subjects or not to the king of Great-Britain.

May it not therefore be expedient, at this critical juncture, that they should be immediately stopt at Cork, and to obviate any clamour arising by such a proceeding, that the government should take them off the hands of the present possessors, allowing them such a profit, as might be deemed sufficient to indemnify them for any damages they could pretend to, by the said provisions not going to the markets they were designed for. In case such, a step should seem well calculated for weakening the enemy, wherever it may be intended they are to be attacked; and to prevent the national disgrace of again failing in any future undertaking, one may venture to pronounce, that whatever may be the expence, the nation will chearfully bear it, and applaud the measure.

The government being possessed of these provisions, they might be distributed in our fleet; they might, in part, be sent to Gibraltar; they might be disposed of, at under rate, to the distressed poor, or the army of observation, which stands in need of every assistance, might, in some degree, be relieved by them: In short, were not it better to throw them into the sea, than to suffer them to be carried to the French, to enable them to cut our throats; or, what is as bad, to baffle our designs? But yet, after all, if those Dutch provision ships are permitted to sail with their loadings from Cork, it is to be hoped care will be taken that a good convoy of English men of war should accompany them to the port or ports of their destination, and see they do not fall into the hands of our enemies, so as to provide them with weapons to defeat our schemes, or to enable them to put into execution theirs.

Bath, Jan. 21,

Yours,

1758.

AN ANTIGALLICAN.

(See our last Vol. p. 535.)

To the AUTHOR of the GAZETTEER.

S I R,

AS you have interested yourself in the behalf of the poor, by recommending in your paper, what you thought might contribute to their relief, in regard to the high price of corn and grain (which is now under the consideration of parliament) give me leave to suggest to you, what I think well worth attention, as, in my opinion, it will be an infallible benefit to *them*, and to every person who buys corn to grind for the use of his family, and that is, *an obligation upon farmers, &c. to sell their corn by weight instead of measure*; as the latter is, to the buyer, extremely deceitful in many respects, viz.

in the difference of measures, the manner of measuring, and in the quality of the corn. The first is too notorious, and the consequence too obvious to require explanation: And as to the second, it is well known, that a person may, by art, if dishonestly inclined, make a much less quantity fill his measure than there ought to be, as was the case in regard to salt (which was much complained of) whilst that was permitted to be sold by measure. In respect to the quality of corn, there is still a much greater difference; for that which is brought in dry, and in its nature good, will weigh more, by eight or ten pounds in a bushel, than such as has received damage in the field, is thin in the grain, or not well winnowed and cleaned, tho' the measure is exactly the same; consequently, in this last sort, less flour will be produced, and the poor man pays for what he has not; whereas, was he to buy by weight, there would be little or no deception; for the thinner or lighter any corn is, the more in quantity must be required to any certain weight. We have a law that prescribes eight gallons to a bushel, &c. called the Winchester measure, to be used throughout the kingdom; but that is disregarded and evaded in almost all parts, except in London; and it is with great reason feared, that if any other measure should be appointed, it will be varied from in the same manner; which selling by weight, under proper regulations, cannot be liable to; and by this, the price of corn will, in all places, be more equally fixed, and the assize of bread more easily settled.

What I have said above, in regard to the deceitfulness of measure, is well known to every person conversant in husbandry; and as it may, at this time in particular, be serviceable to the publick if others were likewise acquainted with it, I give you the trouble of considering it, hoping that you will communicate it in such manner as you think proper, and with such additions and improvements, as you shall find necessary, and you will oblige,

January 25, Your humble servant,
1758. A COUNTRYMAN.

P. S. It is absolutely necessary that malt should continue to be sold by measure, as the buyer will be as much deceived in the weight of that, as in the measure of the other; for bad malt will always weigh more than good, for this plain reason, viz. that part of it is not malted at all, because, having received damage in the field, it will not work, and therefore retains its original weight. (See our last Vol. p. 542.)

SCHWEIDNITZ, the capital of a dukedom of the same name, in the dutchy of Silesia, lies in $16^{\circ} 25'$ of east longitude, and in latitude $50^{\circ} 47'$, 26 miles south of Breslaw. (See the Map in our last Vol. p. 528) it was ceded to his Prussian Majesty, with the rest of that dutchy, in 1742, and was taken by the Austrians in December last, the garrison surrendering prisoners of war. His Prussian majesty has blocked it up, since his late glorious success, and news of its being retaken is daily expected. (See our last Vol. p. 621.) By the annexed beautiful Plan, it appears to be a place of considerable strength.

Translation of the Ode written by the King of Prussia, immediately after the Victory gained, over the combined Armies of France and the Empire, at Rastbach; which was set to Musick, and performed in the Queen of Prussia's Apartment at Berlin, the fifth of last Month.

I.

O H thou on whom the nations call,
Father, and Lord of all,
Uncreated, undefin'd,
Whom the rude Indian worships in the wind:
By whatsoever name thou would'st be term'd,
Immaculate! Supreme!
Omniscient, infinite, eternal Mind!
In thankful gratitude before thy throne I fall.

II.

Deserted by my sole allies,
Beneath inclement skies,
And in a foreign land,
With foes encompass'd upon ev'ry hand,
Who, with their agents dire,
Depopulating sword, consuming fire,
Like sacrificers with the fun'ral brand,
Impatient to destroy me, haste with victor cries.

III.

But, in thy clear impartial sight,
How vain is human might!
Dauntless I dare the field,
Arm'd with my cause, at once both spear and shield.
And lo! their troops give way,
They shrink, they fly; pursue! we win the day:
Each soldier seems the bolt of Jove to wield,
And ev'ry single arm's a thousand strong in fight.

IV.

To fortune then due praise accord,
Fortune! was that my word?
Rather to justice let me say,
Justice, to whom we owe the glorious day:
She, from her lofty throne,
On the contending multitudes look'd down;
Then rais'd her arm each party's right to weigh,
[ploy'd her sword.
And, as she found her scales, so she em-

THE

Waltzbach R.

- A. The Town House.....
- B. The Parish.....
- C. Notre Dame. Our Lady
- D. Holy Cross.....
- E. S^t Sepulchre's.....
- F. S^t Nicholas's.....
- G. The Hospital.....
- H. The School or Colledge.....
- I. Gate of Crofivitz.....
- K.....of Bergen.....
- L.....of Stiegen.....
- M.....of Koppfen.....
- N.....of S^t Peter.....
- O. The Lower Gate.....



The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from our Appendix for 1757, p. 631.

IN order to understand the next following bill, I must premise, that by an act of the 5th of queen Elizabeth, and another of the first of king James I. the Justices of the peace, at their quarter sessions, were empowered to fix the rate of wages payable to weavers, and, indeed, to all sorts of journeymen and labourers whatsoever. Now, that such a regulation should have been made in those days, when the nature of trade and manufactures was very little understood, was not very surprizing; but it is surprizing, that an attempt should have been made to revive and enforce this regulation, so lately as in the session preceding this last; for labour of all kinds is a commodity which, in its own nature, must be altering every day, according to the demand for any particular sort of labour, and the number of workmen ready to be employed in that sort of labour, especially in those sorts of labour which relate to any sort of commodities usually exported. It is therefore unjust, and, indeed, impossible, to fix the price, especially of such sorts of labour, for any certain time.

I know it may be said, that by the assizes of bread we fix the price of the labour of the baker, and, by law, we have fixed the price of labour for journeymen taylors; but, with respect to bread, there can never be any great variation in the demand for labour, or in the number of workmen ready to be employed; and, besides, the price of bread is fixed from week to week, which it would be impossible to do with regard to any other sort of labour. And, with respect to journeymen taylors, every one knows, that the law for fixing the price of their labour is, upon every general mourning, or any such extraordinary occasion, broke through; and, at other times, there can be little variation in the demand for labour, or the number of workmen ready to be employed. Therefore it may be laid down as a general rule, that no attempt ought ever to be made to fix, by law, a price upon labour, especially any sort of labour relative to any exportable commodity.

Yet, in pursuance of, and by authority of the laws I have mentioned, some justices of the peace in Gloucestershire took upon them, in November, 1756, to set a January, 1758.

price upon the labour of weavers in that county; and this they did at the desire of a multitude of weavers, who, by combinations and tumults, endeavoured to compel the clothiers to pay them a greater price for their labour than it was possible for them to allow. This obliged the clothiers to apply to parliament for relief; and, on the 7th of February last, a petition was presented and read from the clothiers, and others employed in the woolen manufacture of Stroudwater, and places adjacent, in the said county, in behalf of themselves, and many thousands more, reciting the said laws, and representing the said proceedings of the justices and weavers; and alledging, that the nature of the woolen manufactures, and the variety of shapes into which broad cloth is made, rendered it impossible to form any just or adequate rate of wages applicable to all circumstances, or under which the manufacture in general could possibly subsist or be carried on; and therefore praying the house to take into their consideration the melancholy situation of the trade of that country, and that so much of the said acts as gave power to the justices of peace, to make any rate for wages, might be amended, or that the petitioners might have such other relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

As soon as this petition was read, there was another petition presented to the house and read, from the clothiers and other manufacturers of broadcloth, in the town of Shepton-Mallet, in the county of Somerset; which petition alledged further, that the prices given to weavers, and other inferior workmen, in the cloathing business, are so much increased beyond the practice of former times, and foreign countries, that the woolen manufactures of this kingdom have not, for some time past, nor can now be sold abroad at such low prices as those of other countries, in consequence whereof the said business hath, for several years last past, been gradually declining, and is now at a very low ebb, particularly in the places aforesaid, where the same used greatly to flourish; and therefore praying, &c.

As our parliament is always ready to give ear to the complaints of industrious subjects, both these petitions were referred to

to the consideration of a committee, to examine the matter thereof, and to report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house.

On the 12th, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition from the clothiers, and others employed in the woollen manufacture in the borough of Chippenham, in Wiltshire, whose names were thereunto subscribed, complaining and praying much the same as in the first petition abovementioned; which petition was referred to the said committee. And on the 24th, Mr. Berkeley reported, that the committee had considered the matter of the first of the said petitions (no person appearing before the said committee on behalf of the two other petitions) and had directed him to report the same, as it appeared to them, together with their resolution thereupon; which report being read, their resolution was, that, in their opinion, the petitioners in the said petition, had fully proved the allegations of their petition. But, as the committee had not resolved upon any motion, the report was recommitted to the same committee, and they were ordered to withdraw immediately into the speaker's chamber; which they accordingly did, and the same day Mr. Berkeley reported the foregoing resolution; and, 2dly, That, in their opinion, the house should be moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the said act of the 29th of his present majesty; and also an act of the 13th of his late majesty, for the better regulation of the woollen manufacture: Which motion being then made, and leave being given accordingly, Mr. Nicholson Calvert, Mr. Hanger, Mr. Prowse, Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. John Harris, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

As the bill was very short, Mr. Nicholson Calvert presented it next day to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. And, on the 1st of March, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the several poor and distressed broad-cloth weavers of the parishes of Stroud, Minchin-Hampton, Bitley, and other adjacent parishes and places, in Gloucestershire, whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves, and many thousands more of their distressed brethren, alledging, that in case the clothiers should prevail in their said petition, the petitioners would be in a worse situation than before the law was made in their behalf; and therefore praying, that no such act might pass, as prayed by the said

petition; or, if the house should think fit to amend or explain the aforesaid act, there might be some power left in the justices of the peace, or elsewhere, that the petitioners might not be subject to the arbitrary will and power of the said clothiers; and that the petitioners, if there should be occasion, might be heard by their counsel, or otherwise, against the passing of such bill as desired by the clothiers in their said petition, several of the suggestions therein being, as the petitioners doubted not but to prove, false and untrue.

Thus we find, that the same difference happened between the clothiers and weavers about labour, as generally happens between the buyer and seller, with respect to every other sort of commodity: The buyer always thinks the price too high, and the seller as constantly thinks it too low: But every commodity will, at last, come to its proper and just value, if the market be left to its natural course, and not confounded by ill-contrived regulations, or prejudiced by combinations, monopolies, or any other sort of forestalling. In the present case, if the advice of the poor weavers had been followed, they would probably have undone themselves: The parliament might have impowered the justices, and the justices might have fixed a price; but if that price had been higher than the clothiers could afford to pay, all of them, or at least all who provide for a foreign market, would have given up their business: Nay, we might in a little time have had woollen clothes smuggled in upon us, as well as tea and brandy from France; and then, most of our clothiers who provide for the home market, must likewise have given up their business, the consequence of which would have been, that most of our weavers, spinners, &c. would have no work to do at any price; for the parliament could not have compelled a clothier to continue his business, at least, it could not have compelled him to do so, after he had ruined himself by giving a greater price for labour than he could afford to pay; and the price they can afford, they will always give without compulsion, if care be taken to prevent every sort of monopoly or combination; for there may be combinations among masters to lower the price, as well as among workmen to raise the price of labour; and the former ought as carefully to be prevented by law as the latter, which, I must confess, is not so carefully provided against by our law as it ought to be; and therefore this very petition may perhaps hereafter occasion a general law against

against combinations of all kinds; but it is manifest, that, if the prayer of it had been granted, the weavers might probably have ruined themselves, as well as the woollen manufactures of their country.

However, as our parliament is always willing to hear what may be said, even against the most evident proposition, this petition was ordered to lie upon the table, until the bill should be read a second time; and the bill being then presently read a second time, and committed, this petition was referred to the committee; and it was ordered, that the petitioners should be heard by B their counsel before the committee, upon their said petition, if they thought fit.

March the 7th, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition from the gentlemen and landholders in the several parishes of Stroud, Bisley, Minchin-Hampton, Horseley, and parishes adjacent, in Gloucestershire, for, and on behalf of C themselves, and many other gentlemen and landholders in the said parishes, representing several bad consequences, which the petitioners alledged, they apprehended would arise, in case a bill should pass, to divest the justices of the power of regulating the weavers wages; and therefore expressing their hope, that no amendment which the house might think proper to make to that law, should extend so far as to take away all power from the justices for settling the weavers wages; or if the house should think fit to alter or amend D the said law, that a power somewhere might be lodged to ascertain and regulate the weavers wages, and that the petitioners might have such further and other relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition likewise was referred to the said committee; and the next day an instruction was ordered to the committee, that the petitioners, in the first of the above-mentioned petitions, be heard by their counsel, before the said committee, in favour of the bill.

Thus both parties were fully heard, and all the witnesses produced by either side examined before the committee on the bill; and, on the 17th, Mr. Nicholson Calvert reported, that the committee had heard counsel against, as well as in favour of the bill; and had examined the allegations of the bill, and found the same to be true; and that they had gone through the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report to the house; and the report being then taken into consideration, the amendments were all agreed to, and an amendment made by the house to the bill, after which the bill,

with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed.

The next day the bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, where it was agreed to without any amendment, and returned to the commons on the 25th; so that it received the royal assent, by commission, on the 1st of April following.

The bill, thus passed into a law, contains in substance, that so much of the recited act, of the 29th of his present majesty as enacts, that the justices of the peace might make rates for the payment of wages to weavers, &c. shall be repealed. That all contracts or agreements made, or to be made, between clothiers and weavers, in respect to wages, shall, from and after May 1, 1757, be valid, notwithstanding any rate made, or to be made. That the said contracts or agreements are to extend only to the actual prices or rates of workmanship or wages, and not the payment thereof in any other manner than in money, contrary to the said act, 29 Geo. II. and that, if any clothier shall refuse, or neglect to pay the weaver the wages, or price agreed on in money, within two days after the work shall be performed and delivered in (the same being demanded) he shall forfeit 40s. for every such offence.

This is the substance of the act; and it shews, how ready our parliaments are to alter, amend, or even repeal any law they have made, when, by experience (the great test of all human regulations) it is found to be inconsistent with the publick good. But before I leave this subject, I cannot omit observing, that the passing of this bill into a law, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition it met with from without doors, is a great honour to the administration for the time being. If the ministers had joined in, or countenanced the opposition, I believe, every one will suppose, that the bill would not have passed into a law; and their not having done so, is a proof of their not being covetous of any power that may contribute towards giving them an undue influence at elections. As they have the power of appointing our justices of the peace, any power lodged in the hands of our justices of the peace, may be said to be lodged in the hands of our ministers. Let us then consider how many of our clothiers have a vote at some election; and how much afraid they must generally have been of disobliging the court by their way of voting at any election, if the power of fixing the rate of wages to weavers had been continued in the hands of the justices of peace

peace: A private hint from a minister might have made the justices of peace fix the price of wages to weavers, and all other workmen employed in the manufacture, at a higher rate than it was possible for the clothiers to afford; so that every clothier in that county must have removed out of it, or must have given up his business. Might not this have given an unpopular minister a great, but undue influence at many elections?

I must also, upon this occasion, observe, that the allegation in the Somerset petition beforementioned, is a most alarming circumstance: If the prices or wages of workmen be so much increased, beyond the practice of former times, and foreign countries, as is therein represented, it must be attended with the most dangerous consequences to the trade and manufactures of this kingdom. That the fact is, in a great measure, true, I very much doubt, tho' the petitioners did not put themselves to the expence of sending up witnesses to prove it, because it was not necessary upon the present occasion. It therefore highly deserves the attention of the legislature, in order to find out the causes of this increase of the price of labour in this country, beyond what it formerly was, or now is in foreign countries. The most obvious cause certainly is, the multitude of our taxes upon the necessaries of life, and upon those conveniencies of life which even our poor labouring people have always been accustomed to enjoy. But there is another cause which is not, I believe, so much as suspected by many among us, and that is, the prodigious extension of our paper currency, and paper credit. Gold and silver have certainly their just value as well as every other sort of mercantile commodity, and the value of those commodities, like that of all others, depends upon their plenty or scarcity. They are of much less value now, in all parts of Europe, than they were two or three hundred years ago. That is to say, a greater weight of gold or silver must now be given for a quantity of any other common sort of commodity, for example, a quarter of wheat, than it would have been necessary to give for the same quantity two or three hundred years ago. And if, in any particular country of Europe, the quantity of circulating gold or silver, should be much greater than in any other country of Europe, the value of them would be less; that is to say, all other sorts of common commodities, and labour among the rest, would be dearer in that country, than in any other country of Europe. I say, circulating

gold or silver, because while they lie hidden in secret places, or locked up in the strong boxes of the misers, or the bouffets of the luxurious, they are the same as if they were still in the bowels of the earth.

Now paper currency, and paper credit, A by which I mean Bank, and bankers notes, and transfers of stock, whilst they hold their credit, are the very same, and produce the very same effect with circulating gold and silver: And if we add these to our national stock of real circulating gold and silver, I believe, every one will grant, that we have, in this country, a much greater quantity of circulating gold and silver, than they have in any other country under the sun, or at least in Europe; therefore gold and silver must be of less value in this country than in any other, and consequently every other commodity, C which is not more plenty in this country than in any other, must bear a higher price than it does in any other country.

I therefore think we may justly conclude, that the great extension of our paper currency, and paper credit, may be deemed one cause why the price of labour, D in most sorts of business, has, in this country, increased, beyond what it was in former times, or is now in foreign countries. But when I say this, I do not mean to insinuate, that our paper currency, and paper credit, ought to be intirely abolished. In the common course of things, both are E useful when kept within due bounds. Bank, and bankers notes, contribute to increase the trading fund of the nation, to increase personal credit, and to reduce the natural interest of money in this country; and transfers of stock, provided that stock consists solely of the trading stock of a F banking, or trading company, contribute likewise to increase the trading fund of the nation, by drawing into trade the money of those who, from their education, or circumstances, cannot themselves engage in carrying on any trade. But our misfortune has been, that the increase of our national debt has kept equal pace with G the increase of our paper currency, and paper credit; so that the increase of the latter has no way contributed to increase the trading fund of the nation, or to increase personal credit, or to reduce the natural interest of money. On the contrary, it H has greatly diminished the trading fund of the nation, and has almost annihilated personal credit in money affairs. It has, indeed, increased publick credit, and reduced the natural interest of money upon publick funds and mortgages of land; and

and a tradesman, or merchant in top credit may, perhaps, be able to discount a bill or note at less than legal interest; but this cannot enable him to venture to extend his trade much beyond his own proper stock or fund; nothing can do this, but his being able to borrow money at a low interest upon his own bond or personal security, and being sure of being allowed to keep that money for a term of years, or of being able to borrow the like sum at the like interest from some other person, if that creditor should demand his money; and of this sort of credit we have now hardly any such thing amongst us, at any rate of interest whatsoever; which is one of the causes of the many bankruptcies now amongst us.

[To be continued in our next.]

Extracts from the REPORT of the general Officers, appointed by his Majesty's Warrant of the 1st of November, 1757, to enquire into the Failure of the late Expedition on the Coast of France. Continued from our Appendix for last Year, p. 653.

THESE were the most important of the papers laid before the court of enquiry, and his majesty's warrant for holding the said court was as follows.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we were pleased, in August last, to send a number of troops on an expedition against France, with orders and instructions to attempt, as far as should be found practicable, a descent on the French coast, at or near Rochefort, in order to attack, if practicable, and, by a vigorous impression, force that place; and to burn and destroy, to the utmost of their power, all docks, magazines, arsenals, and shipping, that should be found there; and to exert such other efforts, as should be judged most proper for annoying the enemy, as by our several instructions to the commander of our said forces does more fully appear: And whereas the troops sent for these purposes are returned to Great-Britain, no attempt having been made to land on the coast of France; concerning the causes of which failure we think it necessary that enquiry should be made by the general officers herein after named, in order that they may report those causes to us, for our better information: Our will and pleasure therefore is, and we do hereby nominate and appoint our right trusty, and entirely beloved cousin and counsellor Charles duke of Marlborough lieutenant general, our trusty and well beloved George Sackville, commonly called lord George Sackville, and John Waldegrave,

major-generals of our forces, to examine and enquire touching the matters aforesaid. And you are to give notice to the said general officers, when and where they are to meet for the said examination. And the said general officers are hereby directed, to cause you to summon such persons (whether the generals, or other officers employed in the expedition, or others) as are necessary to give information touching the said matters, or as shall be desired by those, who were employed in the expedition: And the said general officers are hereby farther directed to hear such persons as shall offer to give them information touching the same; and they are authorized, empowered, and required, strictly to examine into the matters beforementioned, and to report a state thereof, as it shall appear to them, together with their opinion thereon. All which you are to transmit to our secretary of war, to be by him laid before us for our consideration. And for so doing this shall be, as well to you, as to our said general officers, and all others concerned, a sufficient warrant. Given at our court at Kensington, this first day of November, 1757, in the thirty-first year of our reign.

By his majesty's command,

BARRINGTON.

To our trusty and well beloved Thomas Morgan, Esq; judge advocate general of our forces, or his deputy.

By authority of this warrant, the general officers therein named met at the judge advocate general's office, November 12, 1757, and, after the several papers laid before them were read, Sir John Mordaunt was asked, what had been his reason, if he had no objection to laying them before the court, which had prevented his majesty's instructions and orders from being carried into execution. Whereupon he delivered in his reasons in writing as follows:

'In order to give all the satisfaction in my power, I have reduced into writing, the fullest account of the whole matter I am able to give.

When I first received his majesty's commands in regard to this expedition, I was told, that the object of it was to make a diversion on the coast of France.

That, as far as respected Rochefort in particular, it was on the footing of a *coup de main*, or surprize, and that, consequently, if the design was discovered, or the alarm taken, it would be next to impossible to execute it.

I also understood, that unless a proper place for the landing, and safe retreat of the troops was discovered, particularly where the ships could protect them, and a safe communication with the fleet, and conveyance of supplies from it was secured, the attempt could not be made.

In confirmation of which I beg leave to take notice of two paragraphs in a paper given me upon this occasion by Sir John Ligonier, commander in chief of his majesty's land forces, whose long experience, and great abilities in the art of war, will surely vindicate any officer who is guided by so good an authority; containing his observations on the intended expedition; which paper, as I remember, was read before the council."

The paragraphs I mean, are as follow:

"If an attempt is to be made on Rochefort, it will be the part of the admiral, to know the coasts; to bring the troops to the nearest place; to cover their landing by the disposition of his ships; and to destroy any barbet batteries which the enemy may have on the shore; still remembering, that if the troops are landed at too great a distance from the place, the design will become dangerous, and probably impracticable."

The second paragraph:

"A safe and well secured communication between the camp and the sea, from whence you are to receive your supplies of all kinds, is absolutely necessary; the whole depends upon it; but this being done, I should not be much in pain for the safety of the troops; an inferior number dares not approach you, and one superior will not easily be assembled without our knowing it; and, at all events, you have secured a retreat to the ships."

I also thought it clear from the state of Rochefort, as described by colonel Clerk, and afterwards by the French pilot, that tho' it should have remained in the same condition as when they saw it, which was not later than three years past, yet a few days preparation would make it sufficiently defensible against a *coup de main*: For which reason, judging the dependance on such an operation alone, improper, in an expedition of this sort, I applied to his majesty's ministers in council, for two more old battalions, and artillery for a regular attack, to force the place, which, I thought, from its construction, as difficult to be made defensible against a regular attack, as it was easy to secure it against an assault. And although it was not thought fitting to comply with this request, yet his

majesty having ordered me to take the command of the expedition, upon the footing it was planned, I thought it my duty to obey; understanding, that my instructions gave me latitude to act according to the best of my judgment, regarding the circumstances of the time, the condition of the place, and the nature of the service; and where any difficulty arose, or the importance of the subject required it, a power to call a council of war.

Positive and credible intelligence received, as well before the embarkation, as during the voyage, traced the alarm, and the preparations along the French coasts, from Brest and St. Maloes quite down, to Rochefort.

A letter from a French officer superintending the batteries near Brest, to the captain of the Emerald, taken and brought into the fleet by captain Gilchrist, describes the preparations which for some time had been making there; and that troops were not wanting on the coast, there being at that time near seven thousand regular troops on one side the Brestwater, and more on the other side, besides the militia.

A letter from captain Cleveland declares, that, on Wednesday the 17th of August, he spoke with a Dutch convoy from Rochelle, and that a first lieutenant came on board him, and told him, that the French expected the English at Rochelle, but were not alarmed.

It was afterwards confirmed to us, on the voyage, by the master of a Dutch ship from Vannes in France, to Dort, spoke with by captain Proby of his majesty's ship Medway, on the 11th of September; that the French expected to be attacked at Rochelle or St. Martin's by the English: Also that an embargo was laid on all shipping in France.

After all the several indications and intelligences mentioned, it was impossible to doubt, that there was a general alarm spread, and still more so, to imagine, that a place like Rochefort, the second, certainly, in importance on the whole coast, should, after such warning, be totally neglected.

The voyage being tedious, we did not make the French coast till the 20th of September about noon.

It was the 23d before we got into the road, and that day made ourselves masters of the Isle of Aix. The same day admiral Brodrick, with four captains, was sent to sound the coast, and find a proper landing-place. The same night also the admiral declared, that the fort of Fouras should

should be battered; and, in consequence of that, ordered the pilot of the *Magnanime* to be sent for, in order to be examined upon that head, who, next morning, declared, a ship might be brought up at a proper distance to silence that fort.

The next morning, being the 24th, a plan for landing the troops as near the fort of Fouras as possible, while one or more ships battered it on the water-side, and proposing also a feint to be made on the side of Rochelle, and the Island of Rhé, was given in by the generals; but the admiral not approving of the feint to be made, and declaring, that Fouras could not be battered from the sea, without hazard of losing the ship, the admiral and captain who returned, and made the report on the landing, about one o'clock, also declaring, that between the fort of Fouras and Rochelle they had found only two landing-places, which were both near the point of Chatelaillon on the open bay, and where the water was so shoal, that no ships could lie up to cover the landing, or secure the retreat of the troops: Upon these considerations, as well as upon other intelligence I had received, in relation to the place itself, I did, according to the latitude I understood to be in his majesty's instructions, and agreeably to the powers therein given me, think it my duty, in so important and critical a case, to desire a general council of war, to take into consideration what was proper to be done in execution of his majesty's secret instructions. That council, composed equally of land and sea officers, having considered the nature of the landing on the one hand, and of the attack to be made on Rochefort on the other, the officers were unanimously of opinion, that an attempt upon Rochefort was neither adviseable nor practicable. I concurred in that opinion, and thought that neither my duty, nor regard for his majesty's service, permitted me to depart from it.

And that our reasons for so doing may more fully appear to this court, I will state, as clearly as I can, the grounds upon which we proceeded.

First, In confirmation of what has been already mentioned in regard to the landing, the opinion of so many sea officers of the greatest judgment and experience seemed absolutely conclusive. To this was added the declaration of the most knowing and able pilot in the fleet, who said, that with westerly winds, which set in from the bay of Biscay, he has known such a sea in that road, that he himself was kept many weeks on board his ship,

without being able once to go on shore. And as in the opinion of all, or most of the sea officers, both westerly winds, and blowing weather, were daily expected at this season of the year, it must appear, that the risque of sending the troops ashore, under the circumstances described, could by no means be justified, though there had been a greater prospect of success than there was, in regard to the attempt on Rochefort; as in all cases of a descent, particularly a descent upon the continent of France, a secure retreat for the troops, and a constant communication with the ships, from whence alone the troops are to draw their provision and ammunition, must be attended to by those to whom his majesty trusts the command of his troops, as absolutely necessary, and that upon which the service wholly depends.

In regard to the forcing of Rochefort, the weakest part of the place, according to the first intelligence of it, was at an opening of the west side of the rampart, said by Thierri the pilot, to be about sixty yards in length; but as this laid by the river, where the ground was, in general, low, marshy, and cut with ditches, into which the tide flowed, and also by Thierri the pilot's evidence, was closed with a pallisade, it is plain, a few days, nay, a few hours work, must make it defensible against a *coup de main*; as it is known a good intrenchment may be thrown up, in soft yielding ground like that, in twelve hours time, and by lying on the water level, the ships in the river would intirely command it, as the pilot declared, they did command all the ground by the water's edge; and that, in the present case, within less than half a musket-shot, which was a better defence than the flanks of any bastions.

As to the rest of the circumference, the rampart was generally proved to be strong and high, with a ditch, which two witnesses declared positively, they themselves had seen full of water quite round, by means of sluices in the town; and, tho' the chief engineer did not think the ditch capable of being flowed, yet, if it was so, he thought it not practicable to take the place by escalade.

Many of the prisoners declared there were numbers of troops upon the shore, both regulars and militia, and even named particular regiments.

What seemed certain on the whole was, that tho' even after all the alarm there was on the coast, it was possible there might not be an army assembled to engage

page us in the field ; yet it seemed highly improbable, that there should not be a sufficient force to make a good garrison in the place. There were also great numbers of workmen belonging to the docks ; and the crews of the ships then in the river, if compleat, amounted to near 3000 A men.

It must also be considered, that tho' no alarm should have been taken before we came within sight of Oleron, which was on the 10th, it was from that to the 24th, when the report of the sea-officers was made, five days more inclusive ; we must B have been two days more in landing the army and stores ; and had then, as we were informed, a march of eight or nine miles to the place, which must be made on the eighth day from the time we were seen on the coast. There could be therefore no hopes of a surprize ; and as there was then a marechal of France in or near the place, it is impossible, but such precautions must have been taken, as no officer, of any capacity or experience, in the French army, could have neglected. Add to this, that it was now full moon, and the nights were almost as light as day : So D that to think of surprizing or assaulting a place, under all these circumstances, it is presumed, must appear contrary to the nature of that operation, and to all the maxims laid down by every military writer of distinction ; such attacks being, it is apprehended, only to be made where you E can run upon a place in a night's march, and where you are, by previous intelligence, acquainted with the numbers and nature of its garrison and guards, the neglect of its rounds and defence, the exact height of its ramparts, and the state of its ditch, draw-bridges, gates, &c.

This, I think, is a fair representation of the prospect I had in that undertaking ; which, in the opinion of the whole council of war, could not justify the exposing his majesty's troops, by landing them without any security for their supplies, or for their retreat.

The great object of the expedition having thus been found impracticable ; that we might not remain inactive, while the engineers were demolishing the fortifications of the Isle of Aix, we did our utmost endeavours to discover how we might annoy the enemy by any other H means. The next day after the council of war, being the 16th, was spent in examining witnesses, and gathering information, that we might judge if it would be advisable to make a descent on the Isle of Oleron, and to see if we could find

out a landing-place from whence any service could be done. Evidence was examined concerning the situation of Fouras. The next morning we went to reconnoitre it from the Isle of Aix ; there was some difference of opinion in regard to an attempt upon it, but we came to no final resolution till the afternoon, when a proposal was made to land at Chatelaillon, and make a sudden attack upon Fouras, and the other forts leading to, and upon the mouth of the river Charente, with the land forces. A council of war was ordered to meet in the morning ; and that council was unanimous for attempting it that very night.

The necessary orders were immediately given ; and about one o'clock, the grenadiers, and great part of the troops who were to land with me in the first embarkation, were on board ; when a strong wind blowing from the shore, the officers of the navy appointed to conduct the landing, represented, that it was with difficulty the long-boats could make way ; that it would be day before the first embarkation could get to shore ; and that it would be five or six hours more, before the troops first landed could be supported by a second embarkation. Add to this, that the boats belonging to the transports would scarce be able to get on shore at all. For these reasons, the generals found the forces could not be landed that night.

The next morning Sir Edward Hawke acquainted major-general Conway and me, that if the general officers had no farther military operations to propose, considerable enough to authorize his detaining the squadron under his command longer there, he intended to proceed with F it for England without loss of time. I made answer, that I would summon the general officers to consider of an answer ; and I desired him to signify his intentions in writing ; which he did in a letter to me. Hereupon I summoned all those land officers, who had been members of G the councils of war. We then took Sir Edward Hawke's letter into consideration ; and the small importance of the enterprize against the forts did not appear to us a sufficient motive to justify us in detaining his majesty's fleet. We understood the fleet was to be employed H in more considerable services after this expedition was over ; and we had learned from the officers of the navy, that near this time, the French fleets from Martinico and Louisburgh were expected. These considerations, together with the limitation of the time for our return to England,

land, induced us to consent to Sir Edward Hawke's proposal."

As we cannot spare room for giving the whole of the examination, and as no man can pretend to form any judgment without reading the whole, we shall only add the report made to his majesty, by the three general officers appointed by him to inquire into this affair; which was as follows, viz.

May it please your Majesty,

We the underwritten general officers of the army, in obedience to your majesty's warrant, which bears date the 1st day of this present month, commanding us strictly to examine into the causes of the failure of the late expedition to the coast of France, and to report a state thereof, as it should appear to us, together with our opinion thereupon, have, at several meetings, perused and considered your majesty's orders and instructions, as transmitted to us by the right Hon. Mr. Pitt, your majesty's principal Secretary of State, together with sundry letters and other papers therewith transmitted, and have heard and examined lieutenant-general Sir John Mordaunt, the commander in chief of the land-forces, and other principal officers employed on the said expedition, with such witnesses as either of them desired, and also such other persons as seemed to us, most likely to give any material information; and, in order that your majesty may be fully possessed of every circumstance, which has appeared in the course of this inquiry, we beg leave to lay before your majesty the whole of our Examination, as contained in the minutes of our proceedings to this our report annexed: And upon the most diligent and careful review of the whole matter, we do, in farther obedience to your royal command, most humbly report to your majesty the principal causes of the failure of the said expedition, as they appear to us, viz.

It appears that one cause of the expedition having failed, is the not attacking Fort Fouras by sea, at the same time, that it would have been attacked by land, agreeable to the first design, which certainly must have been of the greatest utility towards carrying your majesty's instructions into execution. It was at first resolved by Sir Edward Hawke (Thierry the Pilot of the Magnanime having undertaken the safe conduct of a ship to Fort Fouras for that purpose) but afterwards laid aside, upon the representation of vice-admiral Knowles, that the Barfleur, the ship designed for that service, was on ground, at the distance of between four January, 1758.

and five miles from the shore; but as neither Sir Edward Hawke, nor the pilot, could attend to give any information upon that head, we cannot presume to offer any certain opinion thereupon.

We conceive another cause of the failure of the expedition to have been, that, instead of attempting to land, when the report was received on the 24th of September from rear-admiral Brodrick and the captains, who had been sent out to sound and reconnoitre, a council of war was summoned and held on the 25th, in which it was unanimously resolved not to land, as the attempt upon Rochefort was neither advisable nor practicable; but it does not appear to us, that there were then, or at any time afterwards, either a body of troops or batteries on the shore, sufficient to have prevented the attempting a descent in pursuance of the instructions signed by your majesty: Neither does it appear to us, that there were any sufficient reasons to induce the council of war to believe, that Rochefort was so far changed in respect of its strength, or posture of defence, since the expedition was first resolved on in England, as to prevent all attempts of an attack upon the place, in order to burn and destroy the docks, magazines, arsenals and shipping, in obedience to your majesty's commands.

And we think ourselves obliged to remark upon the council of war of the 28th of September, that no reason could have existed sufficient to prevent the attempt of landing the troops, previous to that day, as the council then unanimously resolved to land with all possible dispatch.

We beg leave also to make one other observation; that after its being unanimously resolved to land, in the council of war of the 28th, the resolution was taken of returning to England, without any regular or general meeting of the said council: But as that whole operation was of so inconsiderable a nature, we do not offer this to your majesty as a cause of the failure of the expedition, since we cannot but look upon the expedition as having failed, from the time the great object of it was laid aside in the council of war of the 25th.

All which is most humbly submitted to your majesty's wisdom.

Privy-Garden,
Nov. 21,
1757.

Marlborough.
George Sackville.
John Waldegrave.

Soon after the REPORT of the General Officers was published, there appeared a Pamphlet in Favour of those who had the conducting of the late SECRET EXPEDITION, under the Title of CANDID REFLECTIONS on the REPORT. But, as the Author advances no new Fact which is either proved or admitted, we shall only give his REFLECTIONS on the REPORT itself, which are as follow.

I COME now to the report itself, given in by the appointed commissioners of enquiry, and resulting from the matter of it. (See p. ult.) And here I begin with fairly owning to you, that it passes my comprehension. Could so extravagant a case be supposed, as that there was a collusive compromise agreed on, between the projectors of the expedition and the commanders of it; that, since some report must necessarily pass, such an one should be dictated as should neither acquit the one, nor condemn the other; I should think there could not have been a more admirable piece framed for such a purpose.

Not a word is, indeed, said in it that might impeach the wisdom of the projection, or impute the failure of the expedition to its insufficiency. But not a word too is there in it, but what the commanders might even glory in avowing and subscribing to. If it satisfies the publick but half as much as it ought to satisfy them, then all parties owe to those honourable personages, who passed the report, the justest thanks.

I pass over the preamble, as being merely matter of form and introduction; and shall only point out to you some parts of the report, that cannot but justify to you my admiration of it. I suppose you have it before you, and proceed.

The first cause of failure appears to have been the not attacking Fouras by sea, at the same time that it would be attacked by land. But the absence of Sir Edward Hawke, and of the pilot of the *Magnanime*, not admitting an examination into that particular, the opinion upon that point is left open and undecided. All that appears very plain is, that Fouras was inaccessible to an attack by shipping, notwithstanding the pilot *Thierry's* promise, which, it should seem, he could not make good. At least, in this the commanders are in no fault.

Another cause of failure assigned in the report, is the non-attempting to land on the report received on the 24th of September from rear-admiral Brodrick and the captains, who had been sent out to

sound and reconnoitre; when, instead of landing directly, a council of war was called on the 25th, in which it was unanimously resolved not to land, as the attempt upon Rochefort was neither advisable nor practicable. To say the truth, after such a report as the commanders then received, after what they themselves could see of the local position of things, and what they must know or presume of the state of the country, they were, if it is not too disrespectful in me to say so, rather in the wrong for calling any consultation, if their resolution could have dispensed with the form of it: For, in fact, there was no matter of consultation at all. The nature of the errand they were sent on, and the impossibility of its execution were already plain enough.

“But it did not appear that there were then, or at any times afterwards, either a body of troops or batteries on the shore, sufficient to have prevented their descent.” This is most religiously true. As to troops, nothing can on earth be more certain, than that troops there were and must be in the country; and as certain, that the French must have been very great ideots indeed, to have suffered them to be seen, when it was so easy, and so much their game to conceal them. As to batteries in Chatellailon-bay, the only convenient place for a descent, not one officer ever said there were any, or did not but aver the contrary; but who of them could not but see the impropriety, according to all the rules of common sense, of effectuating a descent, from which no good could be hoped for the success of the main enterprize, the attack upon Rochefort? Could any thing counterbalance the moral assurance of being cut off, division by division, which must have been the case, unless the French could be suspected of falling off, on such a tempting occasion, from their usual alertness, or have only suspended its exertion, in order to draw us more compleatly into the snare?

“It does not appear (says the Report) that there were any sufficient reasons to induce the council of war to believe that Rochefort was so far changed, in respect of its strength, or posture of defence, since the expedition was first resolved on in England, as to prevent all attempts of an attack upon the place, in order to burn and destroy the docks, magazines, arsenals, and shipping, in obedience, &c.”

To all this the commanders might cheerfully subscribe, since it does honour both to their sense and obedience. They were sent surely on the plan of a surprise,

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or *coup de main*. Nothing can be plainer than their instructions on this head: But that case of surprize not existing, as considering the situation of that place, it could never, but by the favour of a miracle, exist: Rochefort might not indeed very materially be changed as to its strength, or A posture of defence; but obviously ceased, from the instant there was no hope of coming on it by surprize, to be a place possible to be taken by a sudden assault.

As to what the Report adds, "That no reason could exist sufficient to prevent the attempt of landing the troops, previous to B the 28th of September, as the council then unanimously resolved to land with all possible dispatch." Nothing can be more just, on the supposition that it was right to have landed at all. It is even too favourable to the commanders; for certainly every hour's delay, after the instant of C their arrival, strengthened their reason for not landing, could that have required strengthening. And they are justly punished for the imprudence of not adhering to their first and best resolution of the 25th, not to land at all, unless their zeal for attempting evident impossibilities, in the D service of their country, may be allowed to excuse them, and the intention acquit them for the absurdity of their perseverance in an enterprize, of which their own personal knowledge might have already sufficiently exploded the plan to them.

Even then, by the Report itself, abstractedly considered, you may, Sir, easily discern, whether the failure is imputable to the original sin of insufficiency in the project itself, or to the persons commissioned to carry it into execution. You may safely pronounce, without the hazard of a rash judgment, on the materials of information F before you, whereon the enterprize was it seems embraced and planned, whether all the pre-requisites of knowledge were duly obtained before the dispatch in the armament (that is to say, on supposing that it was ever so seriously meant, or hoped that it should succeed) or whether a set of G gentlemen of unattainted characters, and trusted with the arms of their country, could be so grossly wanting to its honour,

and to their own, as to return back with so bad a grace, if a better knowledge and a personal view of things had not forced them to it, with a regret they rendered but too apparent, by permitting in it so much beyond the bounds of their duty, that one would have thought them willing to prefer the bare opinion of others, at a distance, to their own actual and palpable recognition on the spot, &c.

Further Extracts from Dr. BATTIE'S TREATISE on MADNESS, (see p. 643.)

"SENSATION is always accompanied with some degree of pleasure or uneasiness; no animal being indifferent to what he sees, hears, or feels. These additional, and in some degree inseparable affections, demonstrate the direct tendency of sensation to the preservation of life; inasmuch as every one spontaneously flies from those objects which hurt, and are at enmity with him, and covets such as create satisfaction and are suitable to his interest.

But though no one, at first sight would doubt, whether the perception of pleasure is agreeable to his nature, and conducive to its preservation: it may with great reason be doubted, by those who reflect a little, whether such perception, however convenient it may seem to animal life, is alone instrumental in its preservation, and without the intervention of the contrary affection ever conduces to health.

For uneasiness is so interwoven in the very frame of mortals, that even the greatest present satisfaction implies the removing or stifling the greatest uneasiness which before disquieted. And a sense of future pleasure, as it excites desire, in that very desire is implied a present uneasiness adequate to the supposed enjoyment of the pleasure in expectation. By which present uneasiness, according to Mr. Locke's just observation, the will is determined*.

However paradoxical therefore it may seem, nothing is more true, than that anxiety, a real evil, is nevertheless productive of real good; and tho' seemingly disagreeable to nature, is absolutely necessary

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* But not absolutely and irresistibly, whilst we are in our natural state; for we have a greater power over all our appetites and passions, from whence flow all our desires, than our Creator seems to have granted to any other species of animals: We may moderate and resist, we may even conquer and put an end to a very strong and uneasy desire: Nay, we may, and too often do, put an end to life itself, which no other animal is ever observed to do; and if any desire, by indulgence, becomes so violent as to be irresistible, the person subject to it may very properly be, and, indeed is generally, said to be mad. It is therefore a man's own fault, if he allows any desire to become so violent; and if he be thereby tempted to act against any law, he consequently not only may, but in justice ought to be punished, tho' the weakness of human nature leaves room in many cases for mercy and forgiveness.

cessary to our preservation, in such a manner, that without its severe but useful admonitions the several species of animals would speedily be destroyed.

For, first, are not hunger and thirst very salutary anxieties? By which, the nerves of the mouth, œsophagus and stomach, excite all animals, from the first moment of their birth, to seize on such objects, as are capable of relieving those natural and healthy, but agonizing sensations.

Now the real good produced by the gratification of these appetites, is by no means to be placed in their present gratification alone. Whatever he may imagine, who being ignorant of the animal œconomy, looks no farther than the actual pleasure, which accompanies the stifling such sensations. For the end herein proposed by the author of nature is undoubtedly the refection of that very body which hungers and thirsts; whose constituent particles by the inevitable effects of vital action are in a continual flux and decay? Whereas the efficient or coercive causes of eating and drinking are those sensations alone, which torment every animal to a very good purpose. Who perhaps would not otherwise give himself the trouble of opening his mouth, much less by hard labour earn food, wherewith to fill it; even tho' he should be assured that the loss of meat and drink to day, tho' not at all inconvenient to him at present, will be sensibly felt to morrow by his distempered body, and that his idleness and fasting will be soon attended by fatal consequences.

Secondly, the introducing fresh air into the lungs being as necessary for the immediate continuance of life, as it is for other purposes of the animal œconomy, which are more remote, and at present unknown; therefore every animal provided with the organs of respiration, whether awake or sleeping, draws into his breast, and expels a quantity of external air, sufficient to distend them from the first moment of his birth till the last period of life. Which alternate action, if he either carelessly or obstinately omits it, he is very soon compelled to perform by that inexpressible anxiety which attends a long detention of air once admitted, as well as the refusing admission to any air at all.

Thirdly, soasmuch as voluntary exercise of the body is no less requisite to the due circulation and secretions of the animal fluids, and the salutary consequences thereon depending, than the propulsive action of the heart and the resiliency of the arterial tubes; which the ill effects of a sedentary life sufficiently prove; therefore the uneasy sensation that is always

occasioned by satiety and the wearisome condition of idleness, determine all animals, to whom activity is thus necessary, frequently to alter their place of residence, and to remove from those objects they have long been conversant with, however pleasing and eagerly sought for, they might once have been.

Fourthly, all the aforementioned instances of uneasy sensation, however nearly allied to, and often ending in sickness, are nevertheless the natural effects of perfect health. But besides these, there occur several other anxieties, which are the unavoidable effects of real sickness, and moreover frequently determine the will of the patient to such things as are capable either of relieving the present disorder, or of preventing its mischievous consequences. Thus, to instance in one particular, feverish heat threatens purid obstructions, and at the same time occasions intense thirst and an almost insatiable craving for acidulated water. Which desire, if not contradicted by the officious and ill-timed care of the by-standers, procures a remedy that is both diluting and antiseptic.

Lastly, tho' the nervous energy be neither absolutely necessary, nor alone sufficient to excite muscular action, yet such is the connection between the nervous and muscular fibres, however really distinct from each other, that animal sensation often instantaneously precedes animal action, so as to have confounded these two qualities, or at least to have made the one appear the immediate and only cause of the other. And, what chiefly deserves our notice whilst we are considering the salutary effects of sensation, convulsion itself, a distempered excess of animal motion, which is a frequent effect of uneasy sensation, sometimes becomes its sudden and efficacious remedy, by removing the material cause of such uneasy sensation, and that without any determination, or interposition of the will whatever.

All which nervous appetites, as well, as muscular motions, that either preserve, or restore health, and are seemingly excited by somewhat rationally forecasting their salutary ends, have given rise, I suppose, to some modern metaphorical expressions, viz. *Nature*, and the *Anima* invented by Willis, and derided by Stahl. Which figurative words, tho' not quite philosophical, are innocent, and even useful, in case they are applied only to avoid periphrases, in relating medical matters of fact. But young practitioners, who are often told, that they are to imitate, and assist nature, must take care, not

to be misguided by the literal sense of words, or fancy any thing, like personal consciousness, and intellectual agency, in the animal economy. For in such case of misapprehension, these and the like expressions, become as absurd, as all the exploded *faculties of the ancients*, and, what is much worse, may be as mischievous, as an instrument of death, in the hands of a madman.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 592, of Last Year's Magazine.

WHILST the assembly of Carolina were tediously deliberating about this necessary expedition, gen. Oglethorpe, by way of retaliation for what the Spaniards had done in Amelia, embarked with some of the forces he had in Georgia, landed in Florida, in December, and killed some of the Spaniards, besides destroying many of their horses and cattle, and making some prisoners, from whom he had an exact account of the then state and condition of the fortifications and garrison of St. Augustine; and, in January following, he made another inroad, reduced their out-forts, called St. Frances da Pupa and Picolata, and made the garrisons prisoners of war, from whom he had a confirmation of the condition of St. Augustine, and of their being hard at work in improving their fortifications, which accounts he duly communicated to the assembly of Carolina, yet they continued to deliberate until the time I have mentioned, nor was he joined by any forces from thence until May 9, following.

At last, on that day, some part of the Carolina forces arrived at the mouth of St. John's river, being the place appointed for the general rendezvous; and tho' the colonel of the Carolina regiment, with the rest of that regiment, did not arrive until the 19th, yet the general, with what forces he had, marched on the 10th, and attacked fort Diego, which surrendered upon the first summons, the garrison of which, as well as of the last mentioned forts, were made prisoners of war, in number about 63 men, officers included. This fort the general not only preserved but placed a garrison in it, to secure the retreat of the army in case of accidents, and to preserve a safe communication with our settlements in Georgia. From this fort he marched back to the place of rendezvous, where he was joined by the colonel, and the rest of the Carolina regiment on the 19th, but as his majesty's ships and sloops of war, which were to assist in this expedition, tho' they had no

particular orders for that purpose, did not arrive till the end of May, nothing could be attempted against St. Augustine itself; of which I think it necessary, before proceeding any further, to give as exact a description, as can be collected from the accounts that have been published.

The town of St. Augustine is situated upon the main-land, over against, and to the west of the north end of the island of Anastasia, which is a very narrow island, but of a considerable length, and between this island and the main-land, there is a channel not above four or five hundred yards over in most places, which is therefore, by the Spaniards, called the river of Metanza, at the north end of which is what they call the harbour of St. Augustine. The town was, before our forces arrived, surrounded on the land side with a ditch and a rampart of earth palissadoed, having 10 salient angles, and a gun or two upon each of these salient angles. At the north end of this town, and directly opposite to the north-west corner of the island stands the castle, which is a square fort built of soft stone, with four bastions, and a rampart 20 feet high, casemated and arched for lodgings, and then lately made bomb proof; and in this fort they had then 50 pieces of cannon mounted, some of them 24 pounders. Besides which, they had begun a covered way round the fort, but it was not then quite finished. And at the south end of the town there was a key, run out a little way into the river, for loading and unloading such sloops or galleys as could get into the harbour, with a small inconsiderable fort for its defence.

As to the harbour, the chief entry into it is at the north end of the island, and even this entry is very difficult, by reason of sand banks, thro' which there are but two channels for any sort of ships getting into the harbour. One of these is called the north channel, which is the deepest, and points in almost directly upon the north-east corner of the island, consequently a ship's entering by this channel, is exposed, during her whole course, to the guns of the castle, which she must pass to get at the key, or any part of the town. The other is called the south channel, which points in upon the east side of the island, near the north-east corner, and directly fronting this channel, the Spaniards had a battery erected upon the east side of the island, to which a ship entering by this channel was exposed, until she had turned the north-east corner of the island, and by the time she approached the north-west corner, she began to be exposed to the cannon of the castle, which

she likewise must pass before she could arrive at the key, or any part of the town. There is indeed another entry at the south end of the island of Anastasia, but a ship entering by this channel, must sail for several miles along the narrow channel or river of Metanza, between the island and the main-land, before she arrives at the key; and this is a most dangerous navigation for any ship not perfectly acquainted with every part of this long channel. To all which, I must add, that all these channels are so shallow, that no ship of any great burden can get into the harbour, or come near to the town or castle of St. Augustine; and that the Spaniards having had intelligence of, and been alarmed by the proceedings in the assembly of South-Carolina, a reinforcement of six gallies, each carrying a nine pounder in the bow, together with 200 regular troops, and two sloops loaded with provisions and ammunition, had arrived at St. Augustine, before our people approached the place; so that the forces in the town and castle were very near equal in number to the land forces brought against it, and their artillery much superior.

In these circumstances it was judged impracticable to take the town by assault from the land side, unless an attack could be made at the same time by the men of war's boats, and other small craft upon the side next the sea, on which side the town had no intrenchments; and to begin a regular siege on the land side, was impossible, because the general had neither forces enough for investing the place, nor any pioneers for breaking ground and carrying on the approaches. For this reason it was concerted between him and our sea commanders, that as soon as they arrived off the bar of the north channel before mentioned, he should march up with his whole forces to St. Augustine, and give notice by a signal agreed on, that he was ready to begin the attack by land; and that the men of war should give notice by a counter-signal, that they were ready to begin the attack by sea. Accordingly the general marched, and arrived near the intrenchments of St. Augustine, June 4, at night, having in his way demolished a little fort called Moosa, about two miles from St. Augustine, which the garrison had abandoned upon his approach. That night, as soon as it was proper to begin the attack, he made the signal agreed on, but heard no counter-signal from the men of war, the reason of which was this: The captains had that day reconnoitred, as near as possible, the harbour of St. Augustine, and the two

channels leading into it, and found that the six gallies were drawn up a-breast in the channel between the castle and the island, so that any boats or small craft they could send in, must have been exposed to the cannon and musquetry of the gallies as well as the castle; and as no ship of force could get in to protect their boats, they must have been all, or most of them, destroyed, before they could reach the town, or have made themselves masters of the gallies, which made it impossible to make an attack by sea, whilst the gallies were in that position. This was the reason they made no counter-signal; and as it would have been ridiculous for the general to attempt to make an attack by himself alone, he was under a necessity to march back the next day to fort Diego, where he had left all his provisions, &c. because he had neither horses nor carriages to carry them along with the army by land, nor had then any proper place for landing them near St. Augustine, had he sent them by sea.

Upon his return to Diego, a new consultation was held with the captains of the men of war, at which it was resolved, that the army should march again towards St. Augustine, and possess themselves of the island Anastasia, where they might erect batteries, which would not only drive the gallies from their station, but would be a great protection for our boats and small craft in passing the castle; and by driving the enemy from their battery, on the east side of the island, our sloops and tenders, with artillery, ammunition, provisions, &c. might then easily pass by the south channel, and lie at anchor upon the north end of the island, out of the reach of the cannon of the castle. Accordingly, on June 10, the general, with a number of soldiers and sailors, landed, under protection of our small ships guns, upon the east side of the island, a little to the south of the south channel, whereupon the enemy abandoned the battery on that side, as well as the whole island, and our sloops and tenders entered and anchored as before mentioned. All hands were immediately set to work to erect batteries, and as soon as they began to play, the gallies were forced to quit their station, and to retire to the key, which might have had the wished for effect, if the following misfortune had not happened.

Whilst the army was to be thus employed upon the island, it was thought proper to leave a party upon the continent to keep the town under a continual apprehension of an attack on the land side.

For

For this purpose, a party of 150 men were left upon the continent, and the command given to col. Palmer of Carolina, to whom express orders were given, to appear sometimes in sight of the castle of St. Augustine, but to be almost continually in motion, and especially never to rest two nights in the same place; and that if he should perceive any superior party, to sally forth from St. Augustine, to make a quick retreat towards fort Diego, where it was certain the enemy would not follow him, for fear of having their retreat cut off by a detachment from the army. But as all militia captains are too apt to think themselves wiser than their commanders, and very little accustomed to a punctual observance of orders, the colonel was so far from holding an ambulatory, that he took up a fixt station at the demolished fort Moosa, without attempting to restore the fortification that had been there, or placing any outguard or centry, in the night time, to give notice of the approach of the enemy. As this was within view of the garrison of St. Augustine, they could not miss perceiving it; accordingly, on June 15, at night, they made a sally with 500 men, surrounded this fort before they were perceived, and, after an obstinate resistance, made themselves masters of it, the colonel himself, with 50 of his men, being killed, and many of the rest made prisoners; but some broke desperately thro' the enemy, and made their escape to fort Diego.

Altho' the Spaniards lost, in this action, near 150 men, yet their success gave great spirits to the garrison, and had no doubt a very bad effect upon our people. However, as the Spanish gallies were now removed from before the castle, and retired to the key, it was now thought practicable for our boats and small craft to pass the castle in the night time, under the fire from our batteries upon the island, and to make themselves masters of the gallies, after which they might easily enter the town, especially if, at the same time, they were seconded by an attack upon it from the land. In pursuance of this resolution the general passed over with his regiment to the continent, leaving the Carolina regiment with the seamen upon the island; and he was to wait upon the continent till he should hear the signal agreed on from the ships and island, of their going to attack the gallies. Whilst he was there the garrison made a sally upon him with 600 men, but, as he was too watchful to be surprised, they were repulsed with great loss, and he continued several days upon

the continent waiting in vain for the promised and expected signal; for the sea captains having, in the night time, sent in some boats to sound the harbour, it was upon their report resolved, that an attack by sea, either upon the town or gallies, was impracticable, and therefore it was at last entirely laid aside.

As there were several resolutions, and counter resolutions, in relation to this attack, it still remains a doubt, whether it was practicable, or no. One presumption in its favour is, that captain, afterwards B admiral Warren, then commander of the Squirrel upon that station, seems to have been always of opinion, that it was practicable, for he offered to go himself upon the service; and another presumption is, that lieutenant Barradel, who was along with the pilots, to sound the harbour, C differed widely in his opinion from their report. Perhaps, the sea captains were more cautious of risking the lives of their seamen, than they would otherwise have been, because they had no particular orders to assist in this expedition, which orders, had been duly sent by the Hector D man of war; but the captain of that ship, thought fit to put into Virginia, and neither came himself, nor sent the orders he had brought along with him. And this likewise, was probably the reason, for their resolving to leave the station, sooner than they would otherwise have E done; for as soon, as an attack by sea upon St. Augustine, was finally resolved to be impracticable, the commodore sent notice to the general, that, as the hurricane season was coming on, he must leave that station on the 5th of July, as his ships had no near port to run into in F case of a hurricane.

Upon this notice, the general and all the land officers concluded, that no success was to be expected in that time: And if they continued there, after that time, they were in danger of being overpowered, after being left by the ships and seamen, as they had just heard, that no less than G seven sloops, with a reinforcement of men, and a large supply of provisions, had got safe into St. Augustine, by the entry at the south end of the island. Therefore, an immediate retreat was resolved on: Every thing they had in the island was H reimbarcked, the troops were transported to the continent, and the whole army began their march for Georgia, the Carolina regiment first, and the general, with his regiment, in the rear. On this occasion, a very notable answer of the Indian chief is reported, for being asked, by some of the

the gentlemen of the Carolina regiment, to march off along with them, No, says he, I will not stir a foot, till I see every man belonging to me marched off before me, for I have always been the first in advancing to, and the last in retreating from an enemy.

Thus was this expedition concluded on the 4th of July, much after the same manner that we have concluded every land expedition, except one, for many years past; but in this it is evident, that our want of success was not owing to any misconduct, or want of resolution in the general. And the dilatory proceedings of the assembly of South-Carolina upon this occasion, as well as the neglect of all our other colonies, to contribute the least mite towards the expedition, ought to have shewn us, that it was absolutely necessary to put all our colonies and plantations in America, under some new regulation, by an act of the British legislature; for it would have been of great advantage to all of them, to have had the Spaniards expelled from the coast of Florida, as afterwards appeared in that war, in the course of which, there were British and colony ships, to a very great value, taken by Spanish and French privateers, that harboured in St. Augustine; which is a proof, that none of our little distinct colonies will ever consider the general safety, if their own particular safety be not in immediate danger.

In this expedition, the above mentioned Indian king Tomo Chichi, had no share, for he died on the 15th of October, 1739, about four miles from the town of Savannah, aged about 97. He was sensible to the last moment, and, when he was persuaded his death was near, he showed the greatest magnanimity and sedateness; and exhorted his people never to forget the favours he had received from the king when in England, but to persevere in their friendship with the English. He expressed the greatest tenderness for general Oglethorpe; and seemed to have no concern at dying, but its being at a time, when his life might be useful against the Spaniards, as he had heard that a war was going to begin between the two nations. And he desired that his body might be buried among the English, in the town of Savannah; since it was he that had prevailed with the Creek Indians, to sell their lands to the colony, and had assisted in the founding of that town. This was accordingly complied with: The corps was brought to Savannah, and interred in Percival-square, with great so-

lemnity, and all military honours; and the general ordered a stone pyramid to be erected over the grave, with a proper inscription engraved thereupon.

[To be continued in our next.]

A *Extracts, translated from a French Pamphlet, lately published at Paris, intitled, Motives for a Peace with England, addressed to the French Ministry, by an Old Sea Officer.*

A MONG other things, this sensible author writes thus: The world have been accustomed to speak of us (the French) as a politick people, therefore we believe we are so. But was it prudent to risk our home trade, and to stop the progress of our marine, in order to recover trivial rights, and to make wretched conquests in America? Ought we not to have waited, at least ten years, till we were in a condition effectually to support our claims. Our lively genius cannot bear delay. The English would have done our business, had we permitted them. Their Religion was Pleasure, and their Pleasure was in Debauchery. They had plunged themselves into an excess of luxury and intemperance. They had neglected their navy, and disbanded their artificers, who flew to France and Spain for maintenance. Whilst their individuals squandered their riches, the state grew parsimonious, and began to save in those articles on which they cannot be too profuse. They were even very near reducing their trivial army, and loudly spoke of intrusting, what they call their Liberty and Property, to the valour of a raw militia. What a field was this for our policy! Was it our business to awake or arouse them from their lethargy? Yet we did it, and the consequence is obvious. We have taught them to believe a real truth, *That they cannot strengthen themselves too much by sea or land.* Now an army ceases to be the object of publick dislike, and the people begin to think, that as they must have one, it is better to have an army of English than of Frenchmen. Now their young nobility apply themselves to the military, and think themselves honoured by that profession, in which alone consists the defence and security of their country. This is a revolution we never thought of. This may be fatal to us; for the longer we continue the war, the more their effeminacy will wear off, and their ancient spirit and courage revive. They will not, for the present, become more wealthy, but they will get more wisdom, which is better. The military

litary virtues, and the manly exercises, may become fashionable, and the nation, which now seems immersed in debauchery, and corruption, may think seriously, and be once more, what it has often been, the terror of Europe. This is not an unnatural supposition. They easily glide from one extreme to another. It is their natural temper, and their whole history is one continued proof of it.

Again he says: Our past conduct has, to all intents and purposes, really united Scotland to England. They now supply them abundantly, with good officers, and hardy soldiers. They furnish numbers for the sea; for their mariners increase, by the vast increase of their trade. Their commerce is an additional strength to England, as more channels, are opened for the entrance of wealth, which insensibly finds its way to the heart of the kingdom, and from thence diffuses itself into every part.

This blow to the interest of France is struck, and is now unavoidable; but even this is trivial, to what we should suffer if the English extended the same conduct, to the large and fertile kingdom of Ireland. What should we say, if partiality and prejudice subsided, and that, That kingdom, was viewed in a just light, and made the proper and natural use of? A continuance of the war, will drive England into that expedient. She would then grant them a free commerce, which would infinitely increase her own revenues. She would then have well furnished docks on the west of that island, and fleets there ready, in a moment, for all expeditions. She would then ruin our woollen manufactures, (which now ruin her) as it would then be impossible for us to obtain materials. She would then triple the number of her subjects there, and would discover, that the more she confines the trade of Ireland, the more she enlarges ours, and ruins her own. She would then furnish the Irish, with the means of assisting and relieving her wants, and she would then do all this, and infinitely more, chiefly at the expence of France.

The general weakness, and supineness, that for ever attends immoderate wealth and luxury, hides from the English, the knowledge of their own strength real power, and true interest. Suffer them not to relapse into virtue and understanding. Plunge them not too deep into difficulties, and they will never emerge from folly into real wisdom.

And he concludes, thus: Give them peace; and they will soon return, to their
January, 1758.

amusements of elections, party, and faction.

Give them peace; and their ministers, must be directed by popular clamour, which we can always excite, and encourage.

Give them peace; and their navy, will once more be laid up to rot, and their seamen and artificers, once more be turned over to us.

Give them peace; and the greatest part of their army will soon be reduced, and the small remains, under the conduct of a less able general than the present, will become a meer militia in pay.

Give them peace; and we shall not fear the defection of one, or two of our present allies, which would ruin our present system.

Give them peace; and they will never think of schemes for increasing their people, or for making every part of their dominions, of real use to every other.

Pursue steadily this plan for fifteen or twenty years, constantly directing the riches of the kingdom, to the raising a navy, equal or superior to England, and then, and not till then, shall we be able to strike the Blow, we have for above a century been meditating.

Gentlemen, be not offended. I think as I speak, and I write what I think. My stile may be odd, but my matter is true. Despise not good advice, tho' given by an Old Seaman.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

UPON reading monsieur Chabert's voyage, to the coasts of Newfoundland, Cape-Breton, and Nova-Scotia, [a work which does honour to the officers, of the French marine, and deserves imitation, in more respects than one] I find that he describes the seas in this part of the world, as perpetually stormy or foggy; with such short interpositions of serene weather, as scarce deserve to be mentioned: And herein Charlevoix agrees perfectly with him. But there is a very remarkable peculiarity, which is constantly to be observed, on the great bank of Newfoundland. When you approach the edges of it from Europe, the sea is perpetually stormy, the waves roar, and their agitation is violent, and the atmosphere, is covered with a cold thick fog: But when you are got well upon the bank, the sea is calm, as in other places, and more so than in other places in these inhospitable regions, and the air is more serene: Insomuch, that the sailors regard the

D.

the bank as a port; and when the wind is rough there, they say proverbially, *it must be very bad weather without*; and when they go off from the bank, they call it *going from home*.

To apply this morsel of natural history, which I take to be very well ascertained. I think it is evident from hence, that ships of war, of any size [for there is water enough] may form a cruise on the great bank, with greater safety than in any other part of these seas; and the port of St. John's, in Newfoundland, is a near retreat, upon any occasion. Now to second the greater operations of war near Cape-Breton, to distress Quebec more effectually, and to get intelligence for New-York, or Halifax, by intercepting running vessels, from Old France, I conceive a few ships on the bank would be highly useful: They should be a squadron of light ships, superior only to stout privateers, and, if we imitate French dexterity, supported by three or four good ships of the line: They should be put under the conduct of men, not whom the post fits, but who are by their personal accomplishments fitted to fill the post with honour to themselves and their country; I mean vigilant commanders, cool and sedate, and circumspect in counsel, but active, warm and vigorous, in execution: They should cruise, between the lat. 45: 30. and 46: 30. for in this small compass, of about 30 marine leagues, all or most of the enemy's ships, bound to Quebec or Cape-Breton, will be found to pass: They have not here that sea-room as in the bay of Biscay.

The traverse from Europe is always rough and disagreeable; the wind is perpetually contrary, the currents to south are strong, near the banks the sky is seldom serene, but stormy or foggy: So that vessels, in this passage, keep together with difficulty, compute their course with considerable uncertainty, and need to make Cape Raze in Newfoundland, or some point thereabouts, to adjust their points and reckoning: And here, a few good ships would put an end to their perplexities, by conducting them, or many of them, safe to St. John's: If to avoid this danger, they kept out of reach, to the southward, they would run into the cruise from Halifax.

As I suppose the cruise from St. John's to be only subordinate, in time and in force, to another from Halifax, the former should commence early in March, and continue to the beginning of May; and be suspended, while the great fleets

from Europe pass by: And being recommenced in June, by fresh ships from home, [the former being gone to strengthen the station of Nova-Scotia] it should continue to the end of the sea campaign: For, excepting one grand convoy, the French hazard every thing else in small fleets of transports, unguarded, and at all seasons; content if one in three arrives safe.

Our marine services are so numerous and extensive, that every particular cannot be attended to, as it deserves, unless we could cover the whole ocean with our fleets: Tho' I am informed that, by distributing our seamen more judiciously, we might send out many more ships than we do. One third of a ship's complement of able bodied seamen, or at most half, is sufficient for the navigation and management of any ship; other men would do full as well at the guns, and for small arms: Be this, however, as it will; the dexterity used in the conduct of the French marine, baffles all our councils, vigilance and numbers; their skill is all employed to save their ships, and yet preserve their most important settlements; and they have hitherto, more than succeeded in most parts: But in the seas I am speaking of, the necessity of military operations forces them to hazard every thing, and here we should prepare to meet them in the most effectual manner. If we only endeavour to be before them from Europe, and sail in great fleets, incumbered with transports, in the spring, we shall eternally be disappointed: For they can be ready as soon as we; the same winds with which we can sail, carry them out; and Brest is at least three days sail nearer to America than Portsmouth, and as near as Plymouth, the proper and full use of which port we do not yet comprehend.

It were easy to enlarge on the usefulness of the measure proposed: For every thing that is right, has a various usefulness connected with it. A fishery of more value than the mines of Peru, would be effectually protected; and the loaded ships, at the close of the year, convoyed home, or to the places of their destination. Operations, seemingly independent, would be rendered relative, and less subject to disappointment; as a failure in one part would probably be recompensed by success in another; and, upon the whole, the desired effect would be produced, or very much promoted.

I might here extend this reflection, and shew how the exertion of our naval force would be rendered stronger, by sending small

small squadrons to Africa, and so to the East or West Indies, and after some operations in each part, then to come home as convoys, or go to North-America; where New-York, the most important port in all the continent, even more so than Alexandria in Virginia, might be made to afford a commodious dock, to repair, refit or careen, and a sure plenty of fresh or salt provisions, cheaper, and more wholesome than distiller's pork, &c. can yield. Fleets, &c. likewise fitted out here, in August, might do something more than cruise in the West-Indies till the end of January, and then go northward, to reap further laurels with their countrymen, in America, before any considerable armament from Europe could arrive to throw difficulties in the way.

As there are several officers, in each large ship, who rank with captains and majors of the land forces, it might be made the duty, and a necessary qualification, in time of peace at least, for some of them, to be trained up in the arts of a field-officer in the land-service, and engineering, as well as navigation; and, what ought to be its inseparable attendants, practical geometry and astronomy. By this regulation, added to the other beforementioned, of increasing the number of marines, and lessening that of sailors, every small squadron might carry a good battalion of troops, be strengthened with a small bomb-ketch, and attended with a good store-ship, and be provided with proper officers to conduct them where the weakness of the enemy left room for any attempts, or small descents. Thus might numberless operations be set on foot at the same time, and with the same expence, and be rendered subservient to one another, and to the great end of procuring a sudden, solid and lasting peace, by effectually distressing our enemies wherever they lay open to an attack. I am, &c.

[See the Map, at p. 360, in our Vol. for 1755.]

From Dr. Manning's Treatise on the Nature of Bread, honestly and dishonestly made, &c. (See our last Vol. p. 500.)

"IN many years practice of my profession, I have never seen such havock among persons of delicate constitutions, such aggravations of complaints in the unhealthy, or so many disorders among the robust and strong, without obvious causes, as within the last seven months. In grown persons chronic diseases have been exasperated, and acute brought on with the most violent symptoms; often in a strange and altogether extraordinary way; and sud-

den death has snatched off the healthy after meals, in a manner new to the physician, and terrible to the survivors. Infants have pined thro' tedious illnesses; and complaints, at other times as easy to remove as they are hasty to come on, in their tender frames, appear now obstinate and unconquerable. These exaggerations of symptoms, more frequent illnesses, and sudden deaths, have kept time with the adulteration of bread, and have increased with it; all the symptoms have corresponded with the nature of bread; and in sudden deaths, the catastrophe has come on so immediately upon eating a large quantity of it, that it is strange the cause has not been seen as universally, as it has been strongly marked in certain instances. This cause appears; and there can be assigned no other. It is natural that bread, sophisticated with such ingredients as are known now to be used in it, should produce these symptoms; and as there cannot be any other produced, it is just to lay it to the charge of this. The ingredients added to flour are, in general, six; 1. Bean-meal. 2. Chalk 3. Whiting. 4. Slaked Lime. 5. Alum; and, 6. Ashes of bones. The first, bean-flour, is perfectly innocent; experiments have shewn it to afford a nourishment superior even to that of wheat: But there is a toughness in bean-flour, and its colour is dusky: This mixture thereof hurts the colour and consistence of the flour, and to recover these, other less innocent ingredients are added, chalk to whiten it again, and alum to give it that consistence which is necessary to make it knead well in the dough. Of all the mixtures made with flour for bread, this of the bean is the only one that can be pardoned; the rest tend manifestly to hurt the constitution, and often occasion immediate death.

The doctor afterwards says, that, lest the astringent quality of bread should give a suspicion of a mixture of chalk, lime, and alum in its composition, the bakers, by advice of some of those who pretend to medical knowledge, because they have swept an apothecary's shop, or served behind the counter of a retail chymist, add another ingredient, namely, jalap. Hence we see infants carried off by obstinate costiveness, or unconquerable diarrhæas, as the careless servant to the baker mixes the ingredients.

He next proceeds to lay down the method of discovering bad bread of several kinds. The regular method to detect the fraud is this: Cut off the crust from a loaf, and setting that aside, cut the crumb into

very thin slices : Break these, but not very small, and put them into a glass cucurbit, with a large quantity of water. Set this, without shaking, in a sand furnace, and let it stand, with a moderate warmth, for 24 hours. The crumb of the bread will, in this time, soften in all its parts, and the ingredients will separate from it. The alum will dissolve in the water, and may be extracted from it in the usual way. The jalap, if any have been used, will swim upon the top in a coarse film, and the other ingredients, being heavy, will sink quite to the bottom. These are the principal ; and the pap being poured off, there will remain the chalk, bone-ashes, or whatsoever else was used, in a white powder at the bottom. This is the best and the most regular method of finding the deceit ; but as cucurbits and sand furnaces are not at hand in private families, there is a more familiar method. Let the crumb of a loaf be sliced as before directed, and put with a great quantity of water into a large earthen pipkin. Let this be set over a very gentle fire, and kept a long time moderately hot ; and the pap being poured off, the bone-ashes, or other ingredients, will be found at the bottom. The known and wilful adulteration of bread certainly deserves heavy punishment, but the source of this is the abuse of those who ingross and raise the price of corn. From this, the mealmen are tempted more and more to adulterate the flour ; and the baker acts but a third part, tho' perhaps the greatest and most inexcusable of all, in this general abuse and oppression.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF the inclosed remarks, which relate to a very important and interesting question, shall excite you, or any of your correspondents, to favour the publick with their sentiments on the argument here proposed, they will fully answer the purpose and intention of your constant reader, and obedient humble servant,

H. COLEPEPER.

TWO of the principal positions advanced by Mr. Addington, are, 1. That a future state was appointed to be the sanction of the moral part of the Mosaic Law. 2. That this doctrine was delivered to the ancient Jews under distant intimations, and not revealed to them in plain, open, and express terms. These two positions seem to me to be evidently incompatible.

However the authors of the *Monthly and Critical Reviews* * have declared their approbation of this in very strong terms ; and for this I blame them not. Every man must judge for himself. These ingenious writers shall find no one more ready to concur with them, in their applause of this piece than their very humble servant, if they shall give a clear and satisfactory solution of the difficulties I am going to propose.

The dean of *Brissol* contends, that a future state was not revealed at all to the ancient Jews. I shall not concern myself with his particular hypothesis at present. Dr. *Stebbing* and Dr. *Sykes*, in their writings against him, do warmly and strenuously maintain, that this doctrine was not intended to be the sanction of any part of the Mosaic law. The same thing had been as positively affirmed by *Episcopus*, *Grotius*, bishop *Bull*, and the present bishop of *London*, with many other celebrated writers, both at home and abroad. However, as the point is not to be determined by the authority of man, but by the testimony of scripture, I have no thought of insisting on the sanction of these great names, but will proceed to consider the reasons which induced these writers to conclude, that a future state was not intended to be the sanction of any branch of the Mosaic law.

Upon looking into the written law, they did not find that this doctrine was inculcated in it, in plain, direct, and explicit terms, but couched only in remote and distant intimations. Hence they inferred, that it could not be designed for the sanction of any part of the Mosaic system of religion, since distant intimations of so very capital and important an article as its sanction, would be an eternal blemish and disgrace to any system of this sort. Thus these great writers adopted Mr. *Addington's* second proposition ; and, in consequence of this adoption, held themselves obliged to reject the first, or to deny the sanction of a future state to every branch of the Mosaic law.

They seem to have reckoned it a kind of axiom, that the promises and threatenings annexed to a religious covenant, ought to be mentioned in the most clear, precise, and determinate language ; so that it should not be possible for the most ignorant and illiterate of the common people not to see, or to misapprehend them. *Promissa, præsertim fæderi annexa, debent esse clara ac diserta, & ejusmodi, ut ab utraque parte stipulante intelligi possunt. Promissa autem hæc typica & generalia,*

generalia, *non addita aliunde interpretatione*, pene impossibile erat ut quis isto sensu intelligeret *.

If these *typical* and *general* promises, or *distant intimations* of a future state were so *very difficult to be understood*, one can hardly suppose this doctrine was intended to be the sanction of the moral branch of the law. Mr. Locke says, "That a law requires the *plainest* and *directest* words †," or the most clear, simple, and perspicuous expressions, especially when its *sanctions*, or rewards and punishments, are the particular point to be mentioned.

And, does not common sense say the same thing? For, let us reflect, that systems of religion are designed *for the body of the people*. Now, is it reasonable, or proper, to leave the gross and unthinking multitude with nothing more than *distant intimations* of the *sanctions* of the religion under which they are appointed to live? Can you produce any instance of a written system of religion, whose sanctions are not laid down in the most circumstantial, precise, and exact manner, unless in the *new discovered islands of Pantagruel*?

The sanctions are the great motive and inducement, which are to promote and encourage the observance of the religious system. Now it seems evident, from the nature and reason of the thing, that men ought to be as well informed of the *motives* which are to promote and encourage their obedience, as of the *duties* which are to be practised and observed by them. The doctrine of a future state, therefore, should have been delivered in the *Jewish* law with the same perspicuity and clearness, as the knowledge of the one true God, and the worship and service due unto him, and required by him.

[To be concluded in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I N a club I belong to, our conversation happened lately to turn upon the first ode of Horace, when I suggested a method of pointing and reading that ode, which the company seemed to be pleased with; therefore I have sent it to you, that, if you think proper, you may give it to your readers.

MÆcenæ atavis edite regibus,
O et præsidium; et dulce decus meum:
Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
Collegisse juvat, metaque fervidis
Exitata rotis: palmaque nobilis
Terrarum dominos evabit ad Deos.

Hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium
Certat tergemini tollere honoribus:
Illum, si proprio condidit horreo
Quidquid de Libycis verritur areis.
Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo
Agros, Attalicis conditionibus

A Numquam dimoveas, ut trabe Cypria
Myrtoum parvidus nauta secet mare:
Luctantem Icaris fluctibus Africum
Mercator metuens, otium, & oppidi
Laudat rura sui; mox reficit rates
Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.
Est qui nec veteris pocula Massici,
B Nec partem solido demere de die
Spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto
Stratus, nunc ad aquae lene caput sacrae:
Multos castra juvant, & lituo tubae
Permissus sonitus, bellaque matribus
Detestata: manet sub Jove frigido
Venator, tenerae conjugis immemor,
C Seu visa est catulis cervæ fidelibus,
Seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.
Te doctarum ederae præmia frontium
Diis miscent superis: me gelidum nemus,
Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
Secernunt populo; si neque tibus
Euterpe cobibet; nec Polyhymnia
D Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton:
Quod si me Lyricis vatibus inferes,
Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

By this method of pointing the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth lines, may mean two sorts of people, one sort, such as delight in contending at the Olympick games; and the other sort, kings, and sovereign princes, who delight in victories and triumphs. And as there is some sort of connection between these two sorts, I put a colon only after *rotis*, and a point or full stop after *Deos*. The 7th and 8th lines point out an ambitious man, who delights in honours and preferments conferred by the people; and the 9th and 10th point out an avaricious man, who delights in heaping up goods or money; and as there is a sort of connection, or, if you will, an opposition between these two, therefore I put a colon only after *honoribus*, and a point after *areis*. The 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th lines, describe a husbandman or farmer, who delights in agriculture, and is frightened at going to sea; and the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, a merchant, who praises ease, and a country life, but, after shipwreck, ventures again to sea, because he cannot bear poverty; and, as there is a plain opposition between these two, I put a colon only after *mare*, a point after *pati*, and a semicolon only after *sui*, because what follows, in the 17th and 18th lines, relates still to the merchant.

* Bishop Bull's Harmonia Apostolica,
† Reasonableness of Christianity, p. 8.

chant. The 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d lines describe a man who delights in indolence and his bottle; the 23d, 24th and first word of the 25th, describe a soldier; the rest of the 25th, with the 26th, 27th, and 28th, describe a sportsman or hunter; and as there is an opposition between the former and both the latter sorts of men, I put a colon only after *facrae*, and after *detestata*, and a point after *plagas*. The 29th, and first part of the 30th line points out *Maeccenas*, who delights in learning; and the other part of the 30th, with the 31st, 32d, 33d, and 34th, describe *Horace* himself, who delights in, and is distinguished by his love for shady groves, musick, mirth, and poetry; and as there is a sort of opposition between them, I put a colon only after *superis*, and a semicolon only after *populo*, and after *cohibet*, because what follows in these lines relates to the poet himself. And the two last lines contain a delicate compliment to *Maeccenas* upon his taste and judgment, by the poet's saying, that tho' he is already, by his poetry, distinguished among the people, yet it was *Maeccenas*'s approbation alone that could make him completely happy; but as these two lines have a relation to what the poet had before said of himself, therefore I put a colon only after *barbiton*.

This way of pointing makes, I think, a greater variety in this ode, and the several parts of it more distinct, as well as more intelligible, than any other method I can at present recollect; but whether it has ever been pointed in this manner in any former edition, is what I do not know: It is not pointed so in any edition I have now by me. But I must observe, that my reading *Te* for *Me*, in line 29th, is an amendment first made by a learned gentleman of this kingdom, tho' the *Dutch* have ascribed it to one of their critics.

I am, &c.

Westminster, Jan. 9, 1758.

Some particulars of a late famous Speech.

A Certain great man, being lately asked on a very solemn occasion, in whose hands we were, made answer, "In the hands of providence, and a most gracious f—n: That he was sorry indeed to declare, that he thought there was a determined resolution, both in our n—l and m—y c—s against any vigorous exertion of the national power, in the service of their country; and that tho' his majesty, with unexampled goodness, was ready to embrace every measure proposed by his m—rs, for the honour and interest, of his B—sh d—s, yet scarce

a man could be found, with whom the execution of any one plan, in which there was the least appearance of danger, could with confidence be trusted. He instanced the great superiority of force, in a distant quarter of the world, over that of the enemy, and the inactivity of that force, notwithstanding the vigorous instructions, given to a g—l, from whose courage, abilities, and personal bravery, there was the highest expectations; yet such a contemptuous disregard, has even that g—l O—r * shewn, to the c—l P—r, from whom he derives his authority, that, except a written scrap of paper, no advice has been received from him, since June or July last; other instances nearer home, are open to every one's observation; so that, with a force by land and sea, greater than was ever before known, and with a k—g and m—y, ardently desirous of redeeming the nation's glory, succouring its allies, and promoting its true interest, a shameful dislike to service, every where prevails, and few seem to be affected, with any other zeal, than that, of aspiring to the highest posts, and grasping the largest salaries.

The great orator, excepted from the list of sea and land c—rs, two of the former now abroad †, one of whom, so far from following the present practice of his brethren in command, by seeking occasions of excuse to keep out of danger, had bravely quitted his own ship, when unable to bring her into action, and hoisted his flag on board a lesser ship, in order to animate, by his presence, the gallant seamen under his command, who thus inspirited, performed wonders. He made the like honourable mention, of the general ‡, who commanded on the same expedition, who, tho' not bred a soldier, yet glowing with a noble ardour for the glory of his country, and inspired by heaven, with a genius superior to imaginary danger, had dared to defy opposition, and triumphed over the enemy, the very standards of whose hosts, G out numbered his whole army."

Description of Lough-lane, or the Lake of Killarney, in the Barony of Magunihy, in the County of Kerry, in Ireland. From Mr. SMITH's ingenious Account of that County, lately printed at Dublin.

H "THE mountain of Mangerton, which stands south-east of Lough-lane, is esteemed one of the highest in this kingdom: By the experiment of the barometer, its altitude was found to be one thousand and twenty yards perpendicular, above the lake of Killarney, which is considerably

* E— of L—n.

† A. W— and P—.

‡ Colonel C—.

siderably higher, than the sea; for that lake in discharging itself, runs a course of some miles, and forms what it is called the river Lane, before it joins the ocean. The mountains called the Reeks, which lie to the west of Mangerton, seem, by the eye, to be rather higher than that mountain; but hills which are conical, and terminated in points, appear higher at a distance, than those mountains which have a large surface on their tops: As steeples, which are terminated by spires, seem to be higher than those covered with domes, the points of the former being, as it were, more hid and lost in the atmosphere, than the other. They are steeper than Mangerton, and have more terrible precipices, and declivities; so that it was in a manner impossible to determine the height by the barometer. On the west side of that mountain, is a large and deep hole, filled with water, which they call the devil's punch-bowl: It overflows, and makes an agreeable cascade, down the side of the mountain, in view of Mucrus house, the seat of Edward Herbert, Esq; By opening a large cut on the side of this basin, there would be a broader, more constant, and nobler supply of water, which might afford a beautiful cataract, for the greatest part of the year. This water supplies the mills for the iron works, and then falls into Lough-lane, which beautiful lake, I am now about to describe. One of the best prospects which it affords, is on a rising ground, near the ruined cathedral of Aghadoe: Not, but there are many other fine views of it, from every other side, but few of them take in so many particulars as may be observed from that station. For from hence is to be seen, one of the most delicious landscapes in Ireland; and, perhaps, few countries in Europe afford better. But this is such a masterpiece, that even the Poussins, Salvator Rosa, or the most eminent painter in that way, might here furnish himself with sufficient matter, not only to form one, but several entertaining prospects. From this eminence, a survey may be taken of the greatest part of this beautiful lake; and likewise of that stupendous amphitheatre, of mountains which are ranged along the opposite shore. Towards the south-east, stands the above-mentioned mountain, called Mangerton, whose feet the lake washes, and whose summit is generally lost in the clouds, it being, from the above-recited experiment, justly esteemed one of the highest mountains in Ireland. More towards the center of the lake, is an high mole, called Turk, whose sides, down to the verge of the water, are beau-

tifully clothed with groves, of various kinds of trees. One part of this hill, slopes away like a promontory, terminating in the lake, forming one side of a canal, which is a passage into the upper lake; as doth the point of another mountain called Glenna, the other side of this streight, which is adorned also, with forest trees. As a fine contrast to this verdure, at the back of these mountains stand others, shaped into pyramids, being only naked rocks of a vast height. The grandeur and magnificence of these mountains, not only entertain and surprize the spectator, but he must be also agreeably amused, in contemplating the infinite variety of beautiful colouring they afford. For, in one part may be seen the gayest verdure, blended with scarlet fruit, and snowy blossoms, well known properties of the Arbutus; and in other places, the most elegant variety of brown and yellow tints, caused by other kinds of trees and shrubs, appears: All these are intermixed with rock-work; and to soften the whole, a deep, smooth, and noble basin of water, extends itself beneath this scenery. But to give the reader an adequate idea of this place, would require the pencil of some excellent painter, rather than the pen of any prose writer. To the west of Glenna, stands the lofty pike called Tomish, variegated half way to its top, with a waving forest; and down whose sides, especially after rains, run very considerable cataracts into the great lake. There are many other hills still running more west, as far as the eye can trace for many miles: The nearest and most surprizing for their loftiness, are the Reeks already mentioned, whose tops resemble so many pinacles, or rather spires lost in the clouds. The water is light and pure, and notwithstanding the great variety of minerals, which surround this lake, it doth not seem to be impregnated with any of them. The ancient verses of Nenius, who wrote in the ninth century, and which Mr. O-Flaherty, in his Ogygia, also cites, make mention of them.

*Momonia siagnum, Lochlexius undique Zonis
Quatuor ambitur: prior est ex are, secunda
Plumbea, de rigido conflatur tertia ferro:
Quarta residentis pallescit linea flanno.*

As for copper, few mines in Europe, have produced such quantity of ore, as that work lately discovered near Mucrus; having afforded, in the space of a year, after its working, three hundred seventy-five tons of ore, which produces from an ounce of the general sample, five penny

penny weight eight grains of copper, being considerably more than a fourth part of pure metal of a very fine quality; and the Bristol company, to whom the proprietors of this work sold it, must have extracted a greater proportion of copper, as it is well known, from the laws of attraction, that a large portion of ore will yield more on the assay, than a small quantity. Lead ore hath been also discovered near this lake; and the adjacent mountains all abound with iron. As to tin ore, there hath been no discovery made yet to any purpose, although I do not question, but it will be also found, for I have picked up small specimens of ore, which contain some tin, at no great distance from this lake; and thus far are the above ancient verses verified. O-Flaherty also takes notice, that pearls have been found in this lake, "*Et in eo stagno margaritæ multæ reperiuntur, quas ponunt reges in auribus suis.*" But because of the great depth of the lough, they are not so frequently found in it, as in the river Lane which runs out of it. As one side of this lake consists of the abovementioned range of formidable hills, so the opposite side is adorned with a level and beautiful country, with the town of Killarney, and the habitations and improvements of several gentlemen, at different distances. But before I describe these, it will be necessary, to mention somewhat of the several islands, which lye beautifully scattered over the lake; as also of the surprising echoes, that it affords. The most noted of these islands is that of Ross, which is rather a peninsula, being only separated by a small cut through a morass, from the main land, over which is a bridge. On it stands an ancient castle, formerly the seat of O-Donaghoe Ross, which hath a new barrack adjoining to it. This place hath been, for some years past, a military garrison, having a governor appointed for it, upon the establishment. Before the castle, are a few old dismounted iron guns, which give it something of the air of a fortification. The castle had been flanked with round turrets, which, together with its situation, rendered it a place of some strength. In the wars of 1641, it surrendered to Ludlow, who was attended in the expedition by lord Broghil and Sir Hardress Waller; and was the last place that held out in Munster, against the English parliament. The greatest part of this island, is covered with wood; and it is no disagreeable spot, for such gentlemen of the army, quartered here, who are fond of fishing, hunting, or fowling. The

island of Innisfallen, is next to Ross in quantity of land; in it are the ruins of a very ancient religious house, founded by St. Finian, surnamed the Leper, who flourished towards the middle of the sixth century. He is the patron saint of these parts, and to him the cathedral of Aghadoe, is also dedicated. The remains of this abbey are very extensive, although the walls in many places, are levelled to the ground; its situation was extremely romantic and retired. Upon the dissolution of religious houses, the possessions of this abbey, were granted to captain Robert Collam. This island contains about twelve acres, and hath several very pleasant coves, agreeably wooded, for landing upon it. It yields so great a profusion of sweet herbage, that the kine which are put into it to fatten, thrive so prodigiously, that their fat becomes a kind of rich marrow, in a very short time. The more fleshy parts are in a manner marbled with fat, but their tallow is too soft to make candles, tho' it is proper enough for soap. On the east side of the island, the walls of an old chapel have been lately repaired by some gentlemen, who frequently use it as a banquetting house. There are besides timber trees, the remains of several fruit trees, as plumbs, pears, &c. which have outlived the desolation that hath seized on the cells of those recluses who first planted them. Many of these trees had fruit ripe on them when I was in the island; the plumbs in particular, being of a large red kind, were very fine. Here are also the fruit of the sorbus or service tree, likewise the arbutus, and other shrubs, which were all planted by the monks, tho' the neighbouring inhabitants will have them to be the spontaneous production of the soil. In short, it is a beautiful, romantic wilderness, decorated, at present, with these plantations, and its venerable ruins, which are no small addition, to the beauties of Lough-lane. Rabbit-Island, stands to the west of Innisfallen, and is chiefly remarkable, for its quarries of good lime-stone, which the neighbouring inhabitants dig and burn, in order to manure their ground: But the best lime-stone in this barony is dug at Castle-Fiery, not far from the river Mang. An infinite number of islands of a smaller size, spangle and adorn this lake, most of which are covered with arbutus, and several other beautiful shrubs. One of them, from a fancied representation, resembles, at some distance, the figure of an horse, in a drinking posture. Another is called O-Donaghoe's prison; and a third his

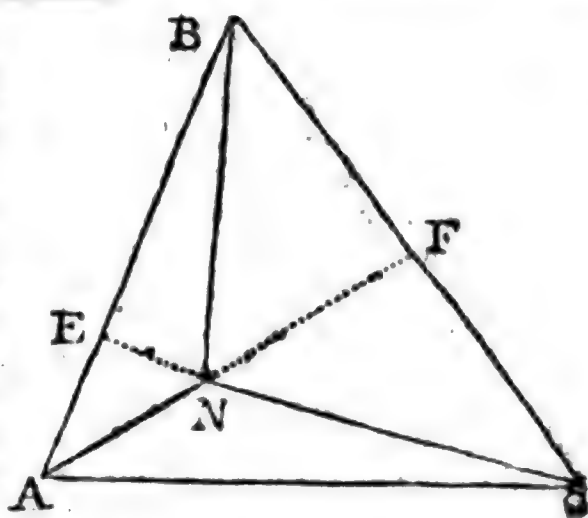
his garden: Most of them are of marble, clothed with evergreen shrubs, growing out of the crevices of the rocks. Some of the islands in the upper lake are of such a stupendous height, that they resemble, at a distance, so many lofty towers standing in the water, and being many of them crowned with wreaths of arbutus, represent the ruins of stately palaces. Their edges are so much worn away by the dashing of the water against their sides, and by frequent rains washing away the earth,

and time hath so disjointed many of the marble rocks, that several of them hang in a most surprising and tottering manner, and represent a rude kind of confused architecture, almost without foundations. In others of them, the waters have worn passages sufficiently large for boats to go through these tottering arches, which in some places (though they are of an immense weight) are only upheld by very slender pillars.

[The rest in our next.]

SOLUTION to QUESTION: I. in November last, p. 549. By Mr. JOSEPH DAWSON, of Holbeck, in Yorkshire.

LET fall the perpendicular EC then (by plain trigonometry) as $AB : BC + CA :: BC - CA : 1.1154 :: \frac{AB}{2} = 1.1154$
 $= 2.4423 = EA$, and $AE : R :: AC : S \angle ACE = 20^\circ 25'$, and as $BC : R :: BE : S \angle BCE = 32^\circ 46'$, also $S \angle BNC : BC :: S \angle BCN : NB = 4.201$ miles, and $S \angle BCN : BN :: S \angle CBN : NC = 5.218$ miles, also $S \angle CNA : AC :: S \angle NCA : NA = 3.05$ miles, and his best course to steer to keep clear from annoyance is N. E. by E. $\frac{1}{2} N$.



ANSWER to QUESTION III. in our last Vol. p. 507. By BARTONIENSIS.

IN the figure annexed, let A represent the place of the first observation, and N the second, whose distance three miles per question: And C the place of the church, and W the place of the windmill.

Now we have given $\angle CAB = 1$ points, $\angle WAB = 7$ points: Also $\angle CNB = 1$ point, and $\angle WNB = 3\frac{1}{2}$ points per question; whence will be also given $\angle NCA = \angle CNB$, therefore $AC = AN$ = the distance of the church at the first observation; and also $\angle AWN = \angle WNB$, then $AW = AN$ = the distance of the windmill at the first observation; whence NC will be found = 5,884, and $NW = 4,633$ miles; the distance of the church and windmill at the second observation.

This question was answered, with little difference, by Mr. Thomas Sims, and by Mr. Joseph Dawson.

Bartoniensis also answered Mr. Dial's question. (See our last Vol. p. 449, 549.)

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

BY inserting the following question, tho' taken from the Lady's Diary, 1757, and not answered satisfactorily in the Diary for 1758, you'll oblige many of your readers.

Yours, &c. BARTONIENSIS.

QUESTION VI. By Mr. W. SPICER.

A MAN laid out sixty pounds in sheep, of three different sorts; for the first sort he paid nine shillings, for the second twelve, and for the third fifteen: And the number he bought of each sort was such, that the sum of their squares was less than it could possibly have been, had he bought more of any one sort, and less of another. What number of sheep did he buy?

The following extraordinary CASES, from Jenty's Lectures, Let. V. on Thirst, Food, and Drink, cannot fail of pleasing the curious Reader.

CASE I. "In the month of July, about 13 years past, one John Ferguson, herdsman, of the parish of Kilmel- January, 1758.

ford, in Argyleshire, in Scotland, of the age of 38 years, on a warm day, over-heating himself in chase of cattle, drank plentifully of cold river-water, whereupon he fell asleep by the river side, and slept for 24 hours. On waking, he found himself in a violent fever, was carried home, and there desiring drink, they gave him water,

on drinking whereof he vomited; ever since which time he hath not been able to contain in his stomach any thing except water, whey, or barley-water. In the summer season he used for his food only cold water, and in winter only warm whey or barley-water. If, in drinking the barley-water, one grain of the barley should accidentally be swallowed, his stomach immediately ejects the same by vomit. In order to discover whether any fallacy might be used, the said Ferguson hath been, by his father's master, confined in a room for 20 days, during which time he lived only on water, whey, or barley-water: And, during that time, had no stool. He hath a florid fresh countenance, seems as other men in other respects, but is weak, and not so fit for labour. His evacuation by urine seemeth in proportion to the quantity he drinks; and he generally, in his business, walketh about five miles every day.

Case II. We likewise read, that, in the year 1595, a girl of about 14 years of age, who was brought to Cologne, had lived three years without eating or drinking. This was verified by the parents of the girl, and other creditable testimonies. Fabricius strictly examined her: She had a dull, melancholy countenance, her body moderately fleshy, except her belly, which was depressed and retracted to the spine of her back: The liver, and the rest of the viscera, to him, seemed schirrous: She never went to stool: She loathed all food to such a degree, that if any one suddenly put a bit of sugar into her mouth she immediately fainted. She danced and played with other children, and seemed as if she ailed nothing; and her body had its natural colour. Her parents told him, that, about seven years before that time, she had recovered from a dangerous illness; and that, by little and little, she began to loath all food; so that, in the space of four days, she tasted no victuals, after which subsisting only on a little new milk, she at last, in the space of six or seven days, entirely abstained from eating or drinking.

Case III. Sennertus relates, that another girl of the same age, at Consolentum, a city on the confines of Limosin and Poitiers in France, lived three years without eating; an account whereof was published by Cetesius, a physician. It appears, that, in 1599, in the eleventh year of her age, she was seized with a fever attended with a vomiting: That, on the remission of the fever, she became speechless, and remained so for 14 days: When her voice returned, she was deli-

rious, and had neither sense nor motion; and her stomach became so weak, that she loathed all food: That, after six months, she began to recover the use of her limbs, her stomach yet remaining in the same state: Her abdomen fell in, so that, from below her ribs to the os pubis, she was much altered from what she used to be, and seemed as if all the muscles of the abdomen, the intestines, viscera, and all her internal parts, had been taken from her: The other parts of her body seemed not thus emaciated; her chest seemed full, her breasts moderately turgid, her arms, thighs, and legs, sufficiently fleshy, her face plump, her lips were of a dark red colour, her tongue contracted, yet her speech was free; the hair of her head was very long, her hair, nails, yea, all her body, seemed augmented. She had no discharge either by the anus, bladder, uterus, or cutis; she seemed, to the touch, to be always cold and dry, and hardly, by any motion, grew warm, tho' she was busied in her household affairs. She went to market, swept the rooms, spun, and did other things of this nature, her senses and motion being in no manner prejudiced.

Case IV. The same author reports this case, taken from the Genoese physicians: that, in 1601, a brisk lively woman, of about 22 years of age, was conveyed to Genoa, who was kept in custody, with a watchful eye over her, and was found to live many years only on water.

Case V. We also read, that a girl, called Apollania, born at Gatz, in the jurisdiction of Bern, a city of the Switzers, who at first had an aversion to bread, and afterwards to all other victuals, and was nourished by broths only, which, by degrees, she likewise abhorring, used only some spoonfuls of wine, diluted with water; which she also, at last refused, and lived some months without eating or drinking. The senate of Bern being informed hereof, ordered, that the mother and the girl should be put into the hospital of the city for the discovery of any fraud that might be used; whereupon, under the strictest observation, she was found to live without aliment. What was further remarkable in this person was, that the flies, of which there are great plenty in the stove-room where she lay, settling on her face, and other naked parts of her body, were not at all perceived by her; neither was she much affected by cold winter weather. She was in Switzerland in the year 1600, and remained in this state till the year 1612; when, about Christmas-day, her appetite began a little to return, and, by degrees,

degrees, her stomach, liver, and other parts, returned to their natural state; her abdomen, which before was extenuated and hardened, again became softened and elevated, her excretions were again had as before, her muscular strength returned; and she, who had lived above 10 years in a weak condition, without eating or drinking, became capable of going about and doing her business; yet her senses, which during the time of her abstinence remained entire, began to grow languid, and her head so affected, that she became, in a manner, foolish.

Case VI. I shall mention only one case more of this nature, from the same author, concerning a young woman, born at Halberstadt, in Germany, who lived above nine years without eating.

In the year 1614, she was taken ill, and continued so for 14 days. During the time of her illness, she eat nothing: When she recovered, she had such an aversion to victuals, that, in the space of a day, she hardly eat any thing: Afterwards being invited to a wedding, she, by intreaty, eating more than usual, became so ill for eight days, that her life was despaired of: From this time, to her death, she eat nothing, but every day drank about a pint and half of ale, in which, if they put, unknown to her, any bread, she would not drink. Her body was of a good colour, and not emaciated. She was weak, and therefore obliged to live a sedentary life. She died in 1623, in a dejected melancholy state, caused by the coming of some insolent soldiers, which her mother was obliged to take in. (See our Vols. for 1754, p. 236, and 1757, p. 395.)

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON F
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

WHEN the outworks of religion are attacked, the friends of piety should fly to the breach, and exert themselves in defence thereof: This is the design of the paper in your hands, which (I G bleis God) has succeeded, and put a stop here to the enormous practice. If you will be so good to insert it in your next Magazine, you will (I hope) do a service to religion, and assuredly oblige a great number of your readers, and in particular,

Your humble servant,

Derbyshire.

T. W.

— *Pudet hæc opprobria nobis
Et dici potuisse et non potuisse refelli.*

WHEREAS assembling together to play at foot-ball, on the Lord's day, and in the time of divine service, is

an unlawful act, and a growing evil; (the mischief of which, the state, as well as the church, may feel in time:) And whereas this enormous profanation of the Lord's day, is directly contrary to the design and end of its institution; a scandal to religion and the church of Christ; offensive to God, and all good men; and the opprobrious and detestable cause of great immoralities and licentiousness; and may be deemed to be an indication of not having the fear of God: It seemed necessary for the information of such as offend thro' ignorance, lovingly, and in the spirit of meekness to advertise:

By 1 Car. I. c. 1. There shall be no assembly of people out of their own parishes on the Lord's day, for any sports whatsoever: Nor shall any unlawful exercises or pastimes be used by any persons in their own parishes: On pain, that every offender, upon view of a justice, confession, or one witness, shall forfeit 3s. 4d.

As the advertiser has nothing else in view but the glory of God, the honour and interest of our holy religion; the advancement of piety, and of the publick good, and to recommend and promote a due regard and veneration for the things of God; he humbly hopes, that nobody will be offended at, but will take in good part, this necessary and well intended advertisement.

December 27, 1757.

E An extraordinary Sermon having lately appeared, entitled, Conjugal Love and Duty: A Discourse upon Heb. xiii. 4. Preached at St. Ann's, in Dublin, Sept. 11, 1757. By Dr. Brett. With a Dedication to the Rt. Hon. Lady Caroline Russell, asserting the Prerogative of Beauty, and vindicating the Privileges of the Fair Sex; an Extract or two from the Dedication, and the Sermon itself, we presume will not be disagreeable to our Readers.

“MADAM, there is an Italian proverb, which says, that *band-some girls, are born married*: The meaning whereof is not what hath been vulgarly supposed, that *marriages are made in heaven*: But, that such is the power of beauty over the human heart, that when they *will*, they *may*. This being so, the intimation to your ladyship, is to look out, and provide for a change of condition: To remain single, will not be long in your power, for beauty that strikes every eye, will necessarily charm many hearts: Nature ordained it universal sway, and the corruptions of nature, multiplied as they have been through a series of 5000 years,

E 2

have

have even yet been able to give it but one rival : In the human heart (I speak it to their shame) temples have been erected to the god of wealth : Many fair victims have we seen too bleeding at his altars ; and, what is worse, the very hand now writing to your ladyship, hath sometimes been the sacrificer. What therefore you have to learn, is only to chuse with discretion ; to maintain with dignity the proffered sovereignty which contending suppliants will intreat you to accept."

" All the great heroes, the most renowned in their generations, the scripture B worthies in particular, have had their Dalilahs, to whose bewitching charms they have one and all yielded : Reluctantly some, and fondly others : *These* proving their wisdom, and *those* their folly, since *there is no enchantment against beauty*, nor any thing which it cannot enchant. He must be something more, or something worse, than a man—*i. e.* a god or a devil, who hath escaped, or who can resist its power : The gods of the Heathens could not ; Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Apollo, their amours are as famous as their names : So, that that sturdiness in human nature, wherever D it is found, which can resist, argues plainly how much of the devil is wrought up in the composition : If the native power were not so great as it is, so many arts, so many opportunities to soothe and to persuade, would make it impossible."

" This prating old man ! will he never E have done ? Not yet ; for to you, Madam, and of you I could prate for ever. Garbularity is indeed the vice of old age : The highest honorary tribute that youth pays to it, is patient attention : We grow fond of prating, when we are good for nothing else. Besides, Madam, it is, tho' I am F sorry to remind you of it, a vice I have observed common to both sexes ; old women can prate, as well as old men ; and the same allowance on your part, if ever you come to it, will be demanded : And, alas ! young, gay, and blooming as you are, to this you will come at last : Lovely G as that form is, it will wrinkle and wither ; that vermilion will be turned into paleness, those brilliant eyes grow dim and faint : In the gazing crowd, that now surrounds you, notwithstanding the blaze you make, the lustre with which you enamel and gild the spot you stand upon ; tho' H you reanimate, give life, sensation, appetite, a kind of rejuvenescence, a desire at least, a wish to live and be young again, to every thing you touch or look upon, the meanest of your admirers, even I, wizened and worn out by labour, age, nay, worse by disappointments, in the course

of a few suns and moons, will be as much respected, heeded, listened to. Pity indeed it is ! but it must be so : What are you then to do ? Why briefly this, look as well into yourself, as at yourself, and thence learn how to preserve and improve the A authority which beauty gives, to make it indefectible, and, as I maintain it may, interminable." *From the sermon itself.*

" The humour of ridiculing this rite [of marriage] was introduced, and became fashionable, under the example of a dissolute prince ; which encouraged such licentiousness in the stage, as soon corrupted the general taste, to the degree, that hardly any thing entertained, or was received there with applause, that was not salted with some obscene raillery. In consequence of which, not only the thing, but even the persons who made it their choice were C laughed at. They were objects of pity, the butts of sneer, whom necessity had forced into it. A humour so inconsistent with common sense, and every social, dear regard, could not hold long. The pulpit, which, in that universal degeneracy of men and manners, was not silent, got, in this instance, the better of the stage, and, at last, happily reformed it. To the honour of the present age, the few patrons it hath are as despicable, as they are dissolute : But it may be observed, that the pains taken to correct it, had possibly met with quicker success, had not the fair sex, by a lewd and wanton behaviour, contributed to keep it up : Without encouragement from them it never could have run to the extravagance it did ; for how little soever some of them may suspect or believe it, they are the only sure guardians of men's virtue, and have more power to reform than either priest or magistrate can pretend to : If therefore the manners of the age should ever take the same disagreeable turn, tho' they may be the principal sufferers, they must bear the blame of it, and the infamy too ; for this reason, that it was always in their power to support the honour and dignity, due to the married state, from the influence, which, few of them want to be told, they have over the affections and inclinations of mankind. I will offer no apology therefore for telling them, that if their discretion was equal to their charms ; if they were at equal pains to embellish their minds, as they are to adorn their bodies, they might go near to reverse the customs of the world, and the maxims of nature ; might sway the scepters of kingdoms, and be the law-givers and governors both of states and families, without either wearing of arms, or changing D apparel.

apparel.—If modesty, good sense, and the general practice of virtue, met with proper distinction in female regard, men would certainly take more pains, than they usually do, to cultivate those graces; for where we court, we wish to be approved, and naturally pursue such courses, as we judge will best recommend us: But whilst women are so insensible, and blind to their own interest and happiness, as to encourage those men, who use this holy institute to base and dishonourable purposes; whilst they prefer empty and profligate rakes, to virtuous and honourable lovers, they may thank themselves for a great share of that misery to which they are tied, and we shall in vain hope to see the evil of this case ever corrected."

The Report of the general Officers, appointed to enquire into the Causes of the Failure of the late Expedition to the Coasts of France, having laid some Foundation for bringing the Commander in chief of the Troops, employed in that Expedition, to a regular Trial, his Majesty, on December 3 last, appointed a general Court Martial to be forthwith held, upon that Occasion, which was to consist of the following Members:

Lieutenant-general James, lord Tyrawly, president.

Charles, lord Cadogan, John Guise, Richard Onslow, Henry Pulteney, Sir Charles Howard, John Huske, John, lord Delawarr, James Cholmondeley, lieutenant-generals.

Maurice Bockland, William, earl of Panmure, William, earl of Ancrum, William, earl of Harrington, George, earl of Albemarle, Henry Holmes, Alexander Dury, John Mostyn, Edward Carr, major-generals.

William Kingsley, Alexander Duroure, Bennet Noel, colonels.

Cha. Gould, deputy judge advocate gen.

Accordingly the trial began, December 14, and continued, by several adjournments, to December 20, during which time the proofs exhibited, both for and against the general, were much the same with those exhibited before the court of enquiry; and the general's defence, which he gave in writing, was in substance the same with that which he had laid before the court of enquiry; therefore we shall, from the proceedings of the court martial, add only what was said at the end of the trial by the judge advocate, who, in all such cases, is the prosecutor for the crown, which was as follows:

"The judge advocate briefly submitted to the court his opinion, that subsequent

confirmations of intelligence, as they could not have any influence on the resolutions, when taken, are not proper evidence; and, if any such have appeared, in the course of the proceedings, on either side, they ought unquestionably to be laid out of the case. With regard to lieutenant-col. Clerk's evidence, he does not recollect any mention of information obtained by him, since his return to England, either in confirmation, or contradiction of his former account of Rochefort.

But the argument urged by Sir John Mordaunt, in the beginning of his defence, against the admitting in evidence that intelligence which was communicated to the commanders of the expedition at the cabinet council in England, he conceives to be without foundation, as it is not produced as evidence to prove any particular act of disobedience (the evidence of the supposed disobedience in this case being the notoriety of the return to England, without having attempted a descent) but is only introduced to shew the practicability of the enterprize; and it would be as unreasonable to set aside this intelligence, as to deprive Sir John Mordaunt of the use of any intelligence received previous to their sailing from Spithead, or of the argument raised from the unavoidable detention of the troops in the Isle of Wight; which circumstances were equally known to the government, and both previous to the orders signified by Mr. secretary Pitt in his letters of the 5th and 15th of September.

As to the use endeavoured to be made of Port L'Orient being permitted to remain in the instructions (tho' the ministry seemed to have given up the thoughts of an attack upon that place) in order to govern the construction of the other article of the instructions, which relates to Rochefort, the latitude or power of judging being expressed by the word *practicable* in both articles.—The judge advocate observed, that there is a manifest distinction.—The article relating to Rochefort, directing an attempt with a view to that particular object, *if found practicable*; in the other case, Port L'Orient and Bourdeaux are recommended, as the most important objects of his majesty's arms; and it is ordered, that an attempt should be made, successively, on both, or either of those places, as should be judged *practicable*, or on *any other place* that should be thought *most adviseable*, from Bourdeaux homeward to Havre: The judgment of the practicability being evidently intended to be made upon the spot, by the one article, and not so, by the other.

As

As to the general arguments, which go to the impracticability of a descent only, he submitted to the consideration of the court, whether they are not altogether defeated by the subsequent resolution of the 28th of September, whereby the landing is determined not only to be practicable, but advisable, and to be made with all possible dispatch, especially as no material intelligence had, in the meantime, been gained, which shewed fort Fouras to be more assailable on the land side, than they had before reason to apprehend.

He also recommended an attention to the dates of the several resolutions and proceedings, as nothing but what was anterior to the council of war of the 25th, and known at that time to the commanders, can be considered as having any effect upon that deliberation, and therefore on the one hand, all troops seen from the Viper sloop—the most considerable number (being from 800 to 1000) seen by major general Conway—and all other obstacles subsequent to the date of the 25th, will be laid out of the case; as will, on the other hand, the confirmation of lieutenant col. Clerk's opinion, obtained from the French engineer on the 26th; which circumstance alone, supposing the resolution taken on the 25th, of laying aside the design upon Rochefort, to have been justifiable and right, can hardly be insisted upon as a sufficient motive for reviving that consideration."

But Sir Edward Hawke having, in the meantime, arrived in town, the court, on Monday, resolved to attend next morning, and that Sir John Mordaunt should have notice of their said resolution; after which they adjourned till next morning.

Accordingly Sir Edward Hawke attended next day and was examined; after which Sir John Mordaunt being asked, whether he had any question to propose to the admiral, or any other matter to offer, answered, That he had nothing farther to trouble the court with; that he felt himself quite happy in having gone thro' a publick trial, and before such judges.

And the court, the same day, agreed upon the following sentence:

The court having duly weighed and considered the whole matter before them, is unanimously of opinion, that the prisoner, lieutenant-general Sir John Mordaunt, is not guilty of the charge exhibited against him, and doth therefore acquit him,

TYRAWLY.

Which sentence has been since confirmed by his majesty. (See our last Vol. p. 647—653, and p. 13, of the present Volume.)

To the beforementioned Pamphlet (see p. 18.) intitled, *Candid Reflections, an Answer has already been published, intitled, The Expedition against Rochefort fully stated, &c. from whence we may probably give some Extracts in our next: At present we can only spare Room for the Postscript, which is as follows, &c.*

THOMAS I have not, in the course of this letter, affected a candour more than is common to those who engage in political disputes, yet the reader will think it extraordinary that I have not availed myself of the intelligence lately brought from Rochelle and Rochefort, by the captain of the transport vessel, who was a prisoner in that country at the time our armament came to that coast. The truth is, I disdained to prejudice the mind of the reader by a testimony of that sort, and I determined that he should judge of the conduct of the generals, in this expedition, from the same evidence on which they might be supposed to act. But as his opinion of the generals and their conduct, is by this time formed, it is a debt due to truth, and to the publick, to say (what is already well known to most of the merchants of the city of London) that at the time our fleet was at the Isle of Aix, the whole force which the enemy had on that coast, consisted of a battalion of regular troops in the Isle of Rhé, another in Oleron, a Swiss battalion at Rochelle, and one regiment of regulars, and one of militia at Rochefort. That the *Prudente*, a French ship of 74 guns, with all her cannon and stores, &c. on board, escaped our fleet, by running up to Rochefort, through that very channel which was not deep enough for an English long-boat, and that the consternation on the coast was not to be expressed, it being understood, that, in the course of a few days, both Rochefort and Rochelle would necessarily fall into the hands of the English, there being no possibility to reinforce them, till the household troops could arrive from Versailles.

A REPLY to the METHODISTS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IFIND your Methodist friend has, at last, put an end to his elaborate answer (see our last vol. p. 636.) and, by way of reply, I shall only tell him an anecdote very well known to those who read Latin books, which, perhaps, few of his sect do, as their knowledge is chiefly by inspiration. Many years ago, a gentleman

tleman of my country diverted himself by writing a droll, little book, to prove, that women had no souls, which was full of wit and good humour, tho' it contained several severe sarcasms upon the ladies. But what compleated the joke, a learned professor of the same country took it into his head to write a large folio, full of erudition and spleen, by way of a serious answer to this droll, little book. What was the consequence? Every body read the droll, little book, but no man, I believe, ever read the long serious answer, unless it was the author himself.

And now, I will give your friend a cast of my calling, by foretelling, that the same spirit which dictated his answer, if it had power, would persecute every man who did not blindly submit to it; for persecution is not peculiar to any one sect of religion; but to pride, ignorance, and bigotry in every sect of religion. And, in return for his friendly wish, I shall conclude with wishing, that he may never get within the verge of Bedlam, or St. Luke's.

Counting-Hall, in the
Old-Bailey, the 10th
of the Calends of
February.

I am,

Yours,

Dr. Faustus, jun.

P. S. By way of Answer to his Preface.

As religious disputers are the most obstinate, and religious wars the most cruel, who is most justly to be accused of sowing disunion and discord among the people of any country? He who sets up, or propagates a new sect of religion, or he who endeavours to support the religion established by law?

The Manner in which the Prince of Bevern was taken Prisoner (see p. 608.) has been looked upon as very extraordinary. A Note we find in the fourth Volume of Dr. SMOLLET's History of England, shows how the late Earl of CRAWFORD behaved on a similar Occasion.

THIS nobleman, so remarkable for his courage, and thirst of glory, exhibited a very extraordinary instance of presence of mind on the morning that preceded this battle [of Rocoux.] He, and some volunteers, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, and attended by two orderly dragoons, had rode out before day to reconnoitre the situation of the enemy, and fell into one of their advanced guards. The serjeant who commanded it immediately turned out his men, and their pieces were presented when the earl first perceived them. Without betraying the least mark of disorder, he rode up to the serjeant, and, assuming the character of a French general, told him, in that language, that there was no occasion for such cere-

mony. Then he asked, if they had perceived any of the enemy's parties? And being answered in the negative, "Very well, said he, be upon your guard; and if you should be attacked, I will take care that you shall be sustained." So saying, he and his company retired before the serjeant could recollect himself from the surprize occasioned by this unexpected address. In all probability he was soon sensible of his mistake; for the incident was that very day publicly mentioned in the French army. The prince of Tingry, an officer in the Austrian service, having been taken prisoner in the battle that ensued, dined with marshal count Saxe, who dismissed him on his parole, and desired he would charge himself with a facetious compliment to his old friend the earl of Crawford: He wished his lordship joy of being a French general; and said, he could not help being displeased with the serjeant, as he had not procured him the honour of his lordship's company at dinner.

The Ceremonial of the private Interment of her late Royal Highness Princess CAROLINE, on Thursday, Jan. 5. in the Royal Family Vault in King Henry the VIIth's Chapel in Westminster-Abbey. (See our last Vol. p. 619.)

Knight-marshal's men, with black staves,
Two and two.

Officers belonging to her late royal highness.

Pursuivants at arms.

Heralds at arms.

Vice-chamberlain of his majesty's household.
Comptroller of his Treasurer of his
majesty's household. majesty's household.

Matter of the horse Groom of the stole
to his majesty. to his majesty.

Norroy king of arms.

Lord chamberlain Lord steward of his
of his majesty's majesty's household.
household.

Gentle- Clarencieux king of Gentle-
man arms, bearing the man
usher. coronet upon a black usher.
velvet cushion.

The Body,
covered with a black
velvet pall, adorned
with eight escutcheons,
and under a canopy of
black velvet, supported
by eight gentlemen
ushers.

Gentle- Garter principal king Gentle-
man of arms, with his man
usher. rod. usher.
Ladies

Ladies of the bed-chamber to her late royal highness.

Women of the bed-chamber to her late royal highness.

Yeomen of the guard, to close the procession.

The procession was from the prince's chamber through the old Palace-yard, to the south-east door of Westminster-Abbey. At the entrance within the church, the dean and prebendaries, attended by the choir, received the body, and fell into the procession just before the officer of arms, who preceded the lord steward and lord chamberlain; and so proceeded into king Henry the VIIIth's chapel, where the body was deposited on tressels, the head towards the altar; the coronet and cushion being laid upon the coffin, and the canopy held over it; the ladies of the bed-chamber, and bed chamber women, placing themselves at the head of the corpse; and others on each side.

The part of the service before the interment being read by the dean, the corpse was deposited in the vault, the dean having the subdean on his right hand, and garter on his left, standing at the lower end of the opening of the vault.

The corpse being interred, the dean went on with the office of burial; which ended, garter king of arms proclaimed her royal highness's style, which ended the ceremony.

The procession began about ten in the evening.

BRESLAW, the capital of Silesia, which has been rendered so famous by its two late sieges, and the battles fought in its neighbourhood (see our last Vol. p. 607, 621, 653.) lies in $16^{\circ} 50'$ of east longitude, and $51^{\circ} 15'$ of east latitude, and is situated on the river Oder, 120 miles N. E. of Prague. The treaty for ceding Silesia to his Prussian majesty, in 1742, was concluded in this city; and, together with the duchy of Silesia, it was guarantied to him by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Our readers may consult our Vol. for 1756, p. 464, where they are referred to every thing that has occurred relating to Breslaw, from the year 1740. The annexed Plan is a very accurate one of this important place.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dublin, to a Friend in Liverpool.

"**M**R. Foot is at present in this town. He is a man of great humour. He took it into his head to take a private lodging in a remote part of the town, in

order to set up the lucrative business of fortune telling. After he had got his room hung with black, and got his dark lanthorn, with some people about him, that knew the people of fashion who live in this city, he gave out hand-bills, to let them know that there was a man to be met with, at such a place, who wrote down people's fortunes, without asking them any questions. As his room was quite dark (the light from his lanthorn excepted) he was in less danger of being discovered: So that he went on with great success for many days; insomuch that it is said, he cleared at least 30 pounds a day, at half a crown a head." The following was his advertisement.

From Drontheim, in Norway, having also visited, in his Tour, the Cities of Petersburg, Hamburgh, Amsterdam, and London (from which last Capital he is just arrived) Ulan Smolenzco Czernzigorff, the celebrated Laplander, born within the Confines of the Arctic Circle.

HE tells things past, present, and to come, by means of a quobdas, kanus, or drum, handed down, for nine generations, from his great ancestor Ulan Gorff, who, in the reign of Swein, king of Norway, was burnt for being a wizard, being charged by some missionaries with having a familiar, but was, in reality, no other but a Gam, or good genius, which is a constant attendant of the chief fire of each tribe of the Laplanders, and most of the aborigines, or old inhabitants of Scandinavia, and all the regions of the north.

His life has been devoted to the study of astrology; and he hereby informs the learned, that the chief reason of his present visit, to these southern regions of the globe, is to have the opportunity of beholding and observing the expected amazing comet, or blazing star, whose appearance was predicted by him in his *Ephemeris Septentrionalis*, published at Copenhagen and Stockholm, in 1743, the transit of which, being by him, and Dr. Halley, laid down to the south of the equinoctial line, could not be observed in his own country, the latitude and altitude of the pole being there 70 degrees north, consequently the comet's path being below the horizon of Lapland, that stupendous phenomenon will be invisible to all the inhabitants thereof.

He begs leave to acquaint the publick, that he hath, by frequent converse with some Bramins (who, by means of the Russian caravans from China and India, have



have passed from the East into Norway) acquired all the wisdom of the Oriental Magi, or Gymnosophists, the same as that of the ancient Soothsayers, modern Rosicrucians, or followers of Peter Lully, the first European professor of the cabalistical and hermetick arts, derived originally from the Pythagorean sect; and hath, according to the unalterable rule and law of the original founder, condemned himself to a septennial silence and cessation of speech, but utters his responses in writing, void of all ambiguity, and easy to be comprehended by the meanest capacity.

He therefore professes and understands all the mysteries of chyromanchy, alec-tromanchy, and catoptromanchy, he having a magical glass to be consulted upon some extraordinary occasions. He can also divine either by hydromanchy or negromancy, and is fully possessed of the art called, by the Greeks, *oneiocrítica*, or the interpretation of dreams: And will prove to the virtuosi, that he hath the true *selinites lac lunæ*, or moon stone, proper for the making of talismans, only to be found genuine near the dreadful volcano of mount Hecla in Iceland; and tho' he also hath, in his museum, several of the mystical knots and magical darts of his countrymen, the Samoieds and Finlanders, he sticks chiefly to his drum.

From all which it is evident, (even to the literati themselves) that he can inform mankind whether life be happy or unhappy? Suits at law, who shall overcome? If the party is to be rich, and how wealth may be lawfully obtained? He answers to all questions relating to love, gallantry and marriage; as what manner of person one shall be courted by, and be married unto? Whether at present batchelor, maid, husband, wife, widower, or widow? Whether the party be beloved or not? Children, their number and sex, also the diseases, crosses, or accidents, or other fortunate and unfortunate adventures and events, he, she, or they shall meet with, or be incident unto, with the means of preventing and avoiding them; and can foretell most people's business, even before they deliver in any questions; all which he performs with due regard to honour, and the strictest secrecy.

•• He sells prolific drops for barrenness in women, the true arcanum by which the northern hive hath anciently poured forth its swarms over the rest of Europe, the use of them counteracting the inclemency of that climate, and invigorates cold and languid constitutions. Price of January, 1758.

the bottle half a guinea, with complete directions for their use.

††† He hath also a few remaining bottles of his grand cosmetic wash, the invention of which her serene highness the arch-duchess of Livonia, presented him with a vest of sables; and honour him with a seal ring from her own finger, and 500 Livonian ducats. Price of this inestimable secret one guinea.

He is to be spoke with at his lodgings at Mr. Tucker's, a portrait-painter, at the house with the Venetian window in Usher's-street, the back of Usher's Quay, from the hours of seven till nine, on the evenings of Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays only, the other parts of his time being devoted to astrology and the study of the occult sciences, when he will not be interrupted on any account whatsoever."

This advertisement, occasioned the sage person mentioned therein, to be visited by people of all ranks, ages and sexes, until the time of his supposed death, an account of which, as published in one of the Dublin news papers, is as follows. His disappearing, was supposed to be owing to the crowds of company that attended him, being more than he could possibly dispatch, in the short time he allotted himself. Certain it is, that whether he acquired his intelligence by the means of natural or supernatural agents, no person, since the days of the celebrated Duncan Campbell, ever performed with such general applause, or acquired greater honour, his predictions or horoscopes (tho' wrote extempore) being couched in a nervous eastern stile, both elegant and witty, and his accounts of persons and things, were truly amazing and entertaining.

Dublin, Dec. 14. Yesterday morning, the learned world was deprived of one of its most useful ornaments, by the death of the celebrated Lapland philosopher and virtuoso, Ulan Smolenzco Czernznigorff, who is greatly lamented by persons of all ranks, sexes, and distinctions. His dissolution, which was long since predicted by himself, was occasioned by an atrophy contracted by intense study. He was attended by several eminent physicians, whom he discovered by his art, to have mistaken the state of his case. Many divines, remarkable for their learning and piety, waited also upon him, and exhorted him to make a full and ample confession of his misdeeds, as they were persuaded that he had certainly practised the black art, and dealt with the devil, and more especially, as he gave each of them a succinct account of all their most secret trans-actions;

action; but he persisting to the last, that all his knowledge was obtained by means of the gam or good genius, that inhabit his drum, they denounced an anathema against him, and refused him the rites of their Function. He has given all the product of his gain, since his arrival in this kingdom, to charitable uses, and bequeathed many legacies, particularly his quobdas or drum, to be placed in our museum. To his trusty and well beloved faithful servant, Peter, he has left a great number of original letters and queries from doctors of divinity, physick and law, lords and esquires, ladies, widows, lawyers, kept-mistresses, politicians, courtezans, attornies, waiting-women, civil and military officers, belles, beaux, spruce-curates, and many others of all ranks, ages, denominations and sexes; together with several horoscopes ready drawn for persons who, he understood by his art, intended to favour him with their company, many of which last will be sent by the said Peter, to their respective owners. The memoirs of several transactions that beset him, since his arrival in this metropolis, being a compleat secret history of all the private intrigues, anecdotes, &c. thereof, he hath ordered to be printed under the inspection of an eminent bookseller, who lately went to visit him, so that the publick may shortly expect to see several curious, useful and truly valuable discoveries, the benefit of which work is to go also to his man Peter. It appears by a sketch, found among his papers, that he had formed the plan of an academy for instructing the youth of this kingdom in the Pythagorean philosophy; and particularly in the judicious *art of holding the tongue*, which it is thought would prove of great and singular advantage to several persons who speak in publick; and that so useful an institution may not be lost, it is hoped that such gentlemen as have the reputation of this country at heart, will appoint some place of meeting to consider of proper ways and means to carry this important design into execution.

To the PUBLIC.

AS we cannot, without the utmost concern, behold the unavoidable misfortunes, into which vast numbers of young gentlewomen are drove, by an education much superior to what their fortunes can support them in, at the death of their parents; and as taxes being high, and the interest of money low, and every genteel business, which used to be gladly accepted of by such persons, being now,

through the ridiculous caprice of their own sex, almost entirely engrossed by the men, or foreigners, they are through insupportable necessity, forced, unhappily and unwillingly, to take to a course of life, the most despicable and pitiable, for a bare subsistence: It would therefore be well worthy the consideration, of the humane of both sexes, that, amongst the many and great charities with which this nation abounds, a method might be found out to prevent the ruin of such young persons, and place them in a virtuous and agreeable state of life; and thereby, at the same time, save many of the other sex from corruption: For, however ready we may all be to censure the conduct of the unfortunate, if we will but make the case our own, our censure would turn into pity; and we shall be the more willing to assist, in guarding against the evils and disgraces here hinted at, when we consider, that no family can assure themselves of being exempt from them, tho' the relation be at ever so great a distance.

I presume to communicate my thoughts of a scheme, which, if taken into consideration by abler judges, may be improved, and possibly carried into practice; and that is, to have boarding-houses in every county, by subscription, capable of accommodating as many gentlewomen, as the managers shall think proper to receive; the conditions of admittance, to be as follow, viz. Each person to deposit her whole fortune, in the hands of trustees chosen for that purpose, and, on her leaving the house, to receive it back again, except fifty pounds, which shall go to the benefit of the house. As there may be some, who have no fortunes, and have been so unhappy, as to be born and bred above the servile offices of life, their case in every respect, to be left to the discretion of the managers. Each gentlewoman to be allowed an annual sum for cloaths, &c. and to be allowed to take in work for her own profit.—By some such method as this, the modern practice of keeping mistresses may decline, and the holy institution of matrimony, become more in fashion.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

IT is a trite though just observation, that, we have many good laws, but badly executed; and as the present times call upon every well-wisher to his country, to point out any grievance that affects the poor or community, (which the non-observance of such laws occasions) I beg leave to offer the following remarks, on the

the article of tanned leather and shoes, the goodness of which, is as essential to the preservation of health, as any part of our cloathing, and a necessary the poorest labourer cannot do without.

By the statutes now in force, made the first year of James the first, and confirmed A the 9th of queen Anne, all persons buying or selling tanned leather at first hand, are strictly enjoined to use the publick markets for that purpose, and not to proceed in the sale thereof, till searchers duly authorised and annually sworn, have properly examined the said commodity, and if sufficiently B tanned and dried, put a publick seal thereon; and if defective in either, to seize the whole, or so much as is found insufficient: And if any person or persons, presume to buy or sell tanned leather, not first brought to publick market, and there duly examined and sealed, the same is forfeited, or the value thereof, altho' it may be otherwise well and sufficiently tanned and dry.

There are also good and wholesome laws, adapted for regulating the shoemaker in the process of his trade; and it is very certain, that many deceits may be practised, by the artful and dishonest manufacturer to enhance his profit, tho' the leather has been duly searched and sold in publick market, as many parts of a well tanned hide is unfit for soles, and some parts very unfit for uppers, which with other sleights and devices, makes skillful and careful inspectors fully as necessary, as they can be for tanned leather, when it first appears at market.

A strict and general execution of these laws, would prevent bad leather from being made at all, or bad shoes, from improper parts of good leather, and consequently redress a national grievance too well known. That there are bad shoes, is too notorious to the home consumer, as well as exporter; and as certain that bad leather is, and always will be made, where a neglect of the publick market and searchers prevails, and the buyers and sellers, are suffered to trade privately in defiance of the laws, owing in great measure, to the neglect of those who have power, to appoint and support proper searchers and publick markets for that commodity, as fully expressed, in the above statutes.

The legislature were never better disposed to explain, or amend any thing that may seem ambiguous, or ill adapted to the present necessities of the poor and community, or for redressing grievances, which the want of lawful markets may occasion. But if those who are judges

of these laws be of opinion, that they are good and valid, and want nothing but the executive part, how can the several mayors, bailiffs, and heads of cities and market towns, see them dispensed with and in many places totally neglected, the manifest injury of their authority, and the detriment and disadvantage of multitudes, and tending to accommodate none except a very few, and those, such as may be termed engrossers, who stand betwixt the first producer and those who manufacture and consume it, and by the dint of a great capital, and want of proper inspectors and weekly markets, find means to prey upon the vitals of the poor.

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, continued from our last Vol. p. 555.

INDIAN Prince, Watkins, from Bristol, for Barbadoes.

C Severn, Apowen, from Philadelphia, for do. York, —, from Liverpool, for New-York. Caesar, —, from Chester, for Falmouth. Jewel, Antony, from Swansey for Truro. Charming Nancy, Fanning, from Maryland, for London.

Agreement, Forster, from Petersburg, for ditto.

D Africa. Johnson, from Barbadoes, for Lond. Molly privateer, of Jersey.

Betsey, Nairn, from London, for Gibraltar.

Lady Fortune, Lomley, } Coasters.
Sydham, Merchant, Jackson, }
St. George, Harman, }

Greenwich man of war. (See our last Vol. p. 514.)

E Betsey, Falconer, from Virginia for Jamaica. Nancy, Boyd, from ditto, for ditto.

Princess, Butter, from Seville, for Belfast.

Triton, Tead, from Lisbon, for Placentia.

Jonathan and Susanna, Broom, from London, for Caermarthen.

F Elizabeth. Adams, from Cadiz, for Falmouth. Integrity, Thompson, from Virginia, for London.

Amazon privateer of Guernsey.

Boscawen ditto of Topsham.

Spencer, Davidson, a coaster.

Wittington, Kennedy, ditto.

Molly, Jones, from Gibraltar, for St. Martin.

G Prince Edward, Williams, from Pool, for Philadelphia.

Hawke, Griffiths, from South-Carolina, for Bristol.

Modesty, Rocket, from Halifax, for Oporto.

Atlanta, Warren, } From New-

Three Brothers, Sinclair, } York for

H Young, Lodowick, Strong, } London.

Elitha, Jennings, from Bermudas, for New-York.

Garland, Rich, from Glasgow, for Campvere.

[To be continued, with the List of Captures

from the French, in our next.]

☞ The above bring our List down to last

May, 1757.

Sung by Miss STEVENSON, at Vaux-Hall.

More bright the sun be-gan to dawn, The merry birds to sing; And
flow'rets dappled o'er the lawn, In all the pride of spring: When
for a wreath young Damon stray'd, And smil-ing to me, brought it;
Take this, he cry'd, My dearest maid, And who, who—aye, Aye
Who'd have thought it?

2.

I blush'd the present to receive,
And thank'd him o'er and o'er;
When soft he sigh'd, bright fair forgive,
I must have something more:
One kind sweet kiss will pay me best:
So earnestly he sought it;
I let him take it I protest,
And who—aye who'd have thought it?

3.

A swain that woo'd with so much art,
No nymph cou'd long disdain;
A secret flame soon touch'd my heart,
And flush'd thro' ev'ry vein:

'Twas love inspir'd the pleasing change,
From him my bosom caught it;
'Twas strange, indeed, 'twas passing strange,
And who, aye who'd have thought it?

4.

Hark! Hymen calls, the shepherd cry'd,
Let us, my dear, comply,
We instant went, with love our guide,
And bound the nuptial tie:
And ever since that happy day,
As mutual warmth has taught it,
We fondly kiss, and sport and play,
And who—aye who'd have thought it?

The CONTRAST.

BRAVE Prussian prince, thou go'st to
war in earnest,
And the true soldier from the slave discernest;
Choosing for officers men that dare fight;
Not baby beaux, who getting drunk at night,
Can with their wine-rous'd spirits find the
heart
(When all is safe) to play the bully's part;
Beat an old watchman, damn the magi-
strate—
But hide next day—for fear of answering it.

Scandal to whomsoever they belong!
Shame to their country, to the crown a
wrong!

A PROPHECY.

FIFTY-seven to this poor nation,
Has been a year of sad vexation!
Yet fifty-eight shall surely bring
Honour, like Prussia's, to our king:
But still this blessing to inherit,
HANG, PAY, and PRAY well, be the spirit.
So cowards fear! and brave men hope!
These crowns of laurel, those wreaths of rope.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS in JANUARY, 1758.

To a young LADY in Scotland, who desired the Author would favour her with a Sight of what Manuscript Poems he had in his Possession.

My dear Miss G—N,

SINCE you would explore,
What verses I at present have in store;
Receive inclos'd some unconnected rhymes,
The work of various hands, at various times.

Your dawning taste* with pleasure I survey,
And to its search would nobler scenes display;
Nor still to manuscripts confine your views,
The careless sallies of the sporting Muse;
But fix your eye where real beauty reigns,
And publick sanction dignifies the strains.

From nature's charms supreme delight to share,
To feel what's good—sublime—or new—or
With higher prospects fires the human aim,
Refines our pleasures, and improves our frame.

This task the Muses claim, by heav'n
The heart to soften, and enlarge the mind;
At once to guide, and animate our way,
Where Truth, and Virtue, hold eternal sway.
These glorious ends effectually to gain,
They charm the ear, the fancy entertain;
Paint all that's fair in nature, to the sight,
And mix sublime instruction with delight.

Yet not alone this task the muse essays,
Pretending syrens oft usurp her praise.
Deck with delusive charms the mimic lay,
And lead too soon, th'unwary mind astray.
Hence, tho' in musick all her numbers flow,
Thro' all her song, tho' endless raptures glow,
Let taste, let virtue, fly th'enchanting strain,
Where false the sentiment, the joy is vain.

Not each assuming bard, the nine inspire,
Whose sacrilegious hand, prophanes the lyre;

Where'er the song, to faithless pleasure leads,
Thro' fairy prospects, or illusive meads,
Or flows in dull unanimated rhyme,
To meanness sinks, or swells to mock sublime;
The quaint conceit, the force of lab'ring art,
Can to the muse, or nature owe no part.

Let Homer still your first attention claim,
Whom all the nine, with all their charms
in flame.

He first essay'd, their noblest wreaths to gain,
Ambitious task! yet not essay'd in vain.
Him future bards with veneration view,
And with unequal wing, his flights pursue;
From him invention's copious source explore,
And deck their labours with the borrowed
store.

To find a hand that durst attempt his strain,
A thousand toiling years revolv'd in vain,
Till fate and nature, smiling on mankind,
Another brow for epic bays design'd;
Destin'd between Hesperian suns to bloom,
And shine the glory of the world and Rome.

Hail sacred Maro! in whose deathless strain,
Nature and art, united praise attain,
Correct and pure thy heav'nly numbers flow,
Yet, with the keenest flame of genius glow,
Thro' all the records of eternal fate,

Fame saw but one of nature's works so great.

Britannia's boast! whose lyre by angels
strung,

Refounded equal to the themes he sung.
That man his nature might with pleasure see,
In its full height—God said, Let Milton be.
Then, as when first his world its charms
display'd,

Beheld, approv'd, and blest the work he made.
Whether his song, to hell's dark depth de-
scend,

Where night and woe united sway extend;
Or to fair Eden's happier climes arise,
Or paint the brighter splendors of the skies,

One

One boundless grandeur, one informing soul
 Supers, illumines, and animates the whole.
 In narrower limits, yet with epick rage,
 He view the buskin'd Muses tread the stage,
 Here pity o'er the wrecks of fate reclines,
 And in the dignity of sorrow thines.

Here courage toils, in storms of fortune tost
 And silent terror stalks in Hamlet's ghost.
 Here mighty Shakespear, on his natal throne,
 Unrival'd shines, with glory all his own;
 Great nature's fav'rite, singularly blest,
 With all the empire of the human breast:
 Him equal knowledge, equal warmth inspire,
 And wisdom tunes and passion strikes his lyre.

In Pope's harmonious pages you may scan
 The proper task and estimate of man;
 Thro' various life, his various song pursue,
 Which as it leads improves in ev'ry view.
 In easy flowing numbers if he sing,
 What dire effects from am'rous discord spring;
 His pregnant fancy, to our wond'ring eyes,
 In various forms, bids various objects rise;
 And hangs suspended on a single hair,
 All the conceits and whimsies of the fair.

Like grubs in amber thro' the living line,
 See Blackmore, Gildon, Dennis, Welsted shine;
 For when rash wittlings durst his rage inflame,
 He damn'd the dunces to eternal fame.

If led by truth, and taste, he trace the scenes,
 Where real beauty in full splendor reigns,
 Nature gives sanction to the critick's laws,
 And shows her son, the great sublime he
 draws. [strain

If nigh the silver Thames, his Dorick
 Displays the guiltless passions of the plain,
 With force united on the melting heart,
 Musick and love, their utmost power exert,
 If o'er rough rocks, the torrent pours
 along,

Thunders the rolling torrent thro' his song.
 If sighing breezes wanton in the skies,
 Soft in his lay the breathing zephyr sighs.
 Thus bright he shines, in every glory crown'd
 The test of British elegance, and sound.

But hark! what stream of musick pours
 along,

Sublimely sweet, and elegantly strong,
 Sacred to liberty, who rais'd his aim,
 To add one wreath to Cato's deathless fame?
 'Tis Addison, whose numbers court thy ear
 Where Churchill's glories ever bright appear:
 Thrice happy pair, with equal ardor fir'd,
 By one great power, in one great cause inspir'd!
 Conquest obsequious led the hero's way,
 With equal spirit glow'd the poet's lay.
 Who would not all the toils of war sustain,
 To shine immortaliz'd in such a strain?
 What muse would cease to strike the loftiest
 lyre,

Should such heroic deeds their song inspire?

But wisdom, and the genius of mankind,
 Another province to their son assign'd:
 Britain's Spectator—in whose easy page,
 At once is seen, the gentleman, and sage.
 Here knowledge shines, in fairest colours dress'd:
 The noblest truths, in justest words express'd.
 Here cultivate your taste and form your stile;
 Here at Sir Roger's various humours smile,

Here view with fancy's eyes the moral dream,
 Or with new relish pass from theme to theme.
 Hence may you learn in ev'ry light to please
 To think with elegance and write with ease.

With tender feeling and descriptive art,
 Let Thompson charm thy mind, and melt
 thy heart,

Thompson! enamour'd Nature's darling care,
 Who bade him all her noblest talents share;
 With him to streams, and groves and vales
 retir'd,

Inform'd his judgment, and his fancy fir'd,
 Consign'd her faithful pencil to his hand,
 And taught him all her wonders to expand.
 So strong his colours, so divine his art,
 Such beauty forms, such life inspires each part,
 With keener transports scarce our eyes pursue
 The great original, from which he drew.

Wouldst thou the ardor of thy thoughts
 unbend,

And with the muse to gayer themes descend,
 See Young, in quick exuberance of thought,
 With all the richest stores of fancy fraught;
 Arm satire's hand with darts, with smiles
 her face

And from the love of fame, each action trace.

Let Garth with sharp, but salutary spleen,
 As musick gentle, but as lightning keen,
 In * Physick's mock solemnity appear,
 Or with correct † description charm your ear.

The powers of humour, wit, and malice
 join'd

To form one bard, the scourge of human kind.
 Sudden as plagues, his mortal shafts are
 thrown,

And all alike their venom'd fury own;
 Not ting'd a single villain to disgrace,
 But wound without distinction all our race.

O had his rage not men, but crimes pursu'd,
 With milder eyes had he his nature view'd,
 O'er delicacy, had not wit prevail'd,
 And in gross pun, or grosser jest exhal'd;
 Then Swift, in mirth, and satire, might have
 shown,

Perfection to the world, before unknown.

Spirit and ease, wouldst thou at once admire,
 Laugh thro' the well told tale with Gay and
 Prior.

Parnel survey, with ev'ry laurel grac'd,
 Hammond with tenderness, and Walsh with
 taste.

The soft distress of Shenstone's rural lay,
 The tender, plaintive, dignity of Gray;
 Or he ‡ who deck'd his Lucy's urn with bays,
 The soul dissolving Orpheus of our days.

Nor must I here forget to recommend,
 Blacklock—my fav'rite—intimate and friend.
 We from our earliest youth to each were
 known,

Alike our pleasures, our associates one:
 Ah! could I add our kindred souls the same,
 Both fir'd alike with one congenial flame;
 Then should my numbers flow like his refin'd,
 Delight your ear and cultivate your mind.

These ornaments of nature, and their age,
 Shall all reward the moments they engage.

Thus far direction holds her friendly light,
 To animate thy taste, and guide its flight

But

* In the Dispensary.

† In his Claremont.

‡ Lord Lyttelton.

But by attentive reading now refin'd,
To its own choice she safely leaves thy
mind.

Yet let not verse alone thy heart engage,
But oft revolve the just historick page;
To fancy this, past ages shall restore,
And Rome and Athens rise to view once more.
Virtue and truth in heighten'd colours dress'd,
Embodiy'd here the passions interest. —

When Alfred's better constellation shines,
When for the scepter he the crook resigns;
When Wallace, singly, with vindictive hand,
Appears the Saviour of a plunder'd land:
What heart can cease, with patriot warmth
to beat

Who for their glory, would not share their fate?

Now still to higher views let reason soar,
Philosophy's enchanting scenes explore,
Ashly humane, and Nettleton shall shew,
What native joys, from sacred virtue flow.

The sage whose soul the love of nature
warms,

To trace her wonders, and display her charms,
Consult attentive, and with curious eyes,
From scene to scene of height'ning beauty
rise;

Till all the prospect, op'ning to thy sight,
Shall yield immense, ineffable delight;
Till reason, being's end and source shall find,
And all the God-head, burst upon thy mind.

Tho' tyrant custom, with decisive air,
From learning's calm recess precludes the fair,
Tho' pedantry with self enamour'd sneer,
Pronounce domestick toils, their only sphere;
Their darling tenets, let them still enjoy,
Your leisure hours in reading still employ.

Yet as society may justly claim,
A task adapted to each sex and frame,
Much it imports, in active life to know,
What to ourselves, to others what we owe;
What offices, from what relations rise,
And what our state, and what our frame
implies.

Its proper place, tho' speculation share,
Not less the active powers demand thy
care.

Heav'n on the soul, its image has impress'd,
And lighted sacred reason in the breast,
Yet plac'd each being in a different sphere,
And from their natures bade their tasks ap-
pear;

Domestick duties hence, alike demand,
Th'attentive judgment, and the active hand:
Let these, in due degree, thy mind engage,
Nor let the woman vanish, in the sage.

O false to nature, to her wisdom blind!
Who think her various tasks distract the
mind;

By these in one consistent plan we rise,
Sense makes us active, action makes us wise,
Nor rests my song on theory alone,
These truths are likewise by experience known,
To prove the maxim just, she still can shew,
A Gallick Dacier, and a British Rowe.

Nor are these glories of the female kind,
To distant climes or periods past confin'd;
Recent examples I might here display,
But this detail till meeting I'll delay,

Till then farewell, and ev'ry blessing know,
That wisdom, taste, and virtue can bestow.
Oct. 30, 1757.

On the DEATH of MYRA.

1.

THE nymphs forsake the op'ning glade:—
The shepherds seek the secret shade,
Where tears may ceaseless flow:—
The brook, erst stealing soft along
Attentive to the jocund song,
Flies from this scene of woe.

2.

To some lone cave, some weeping cell,
Where pale-ey'd care, and sorrow dwell,
Strait let me haste away;
There let me feed on sad despair,
There drink the bitter grief fraught tear,
There weep my soul away.

3.

When ev'ning spreads her doubtful light,
And bats wheel on in wildering flight,
Around my dusk abode;
I'll stand in mazy silence fixt,
With much revolving thought perplext,
Of the dread ways of God.

4.

When from some mould'ring ivy tower,
At midnight's solitary hour,
The moping owl shall moan;
The sullen plaint my soul shall feel,
Forth from my hoary moss-grown cell,
Shall issue many a groan.

5.

Haply, beside my dark retreat,
In bleeding accents, sad and sweet,
The nightingale may sing;
I'll catch the melancholy song,
Each rock the echoing waste along,
With dying woe shall ring.

6.

Ill suits the face of grief and care,
To please the laughter-loving fair,
To dart the lovesome glance;
To listen to the sprightly note
Of thrilling Chloe's dulcet throat,
Or lead the lightsome dance.

7.

The lightsome dance—the winning smile—
The mirthful song—which erst awhile
To please had ev'ry pow'r,
Be gone!—Let scenes of blackest night
Succeed each scene of gay delight,
For—Myra is no more.

8.

No more with nymphs and Naiads seen,
She frolics on the flow'ry green,
In many a sportive maze;
No more aside the gentle stream
Fond shepherds pipe, and, love the theme,
Are proud of Myra's praise.

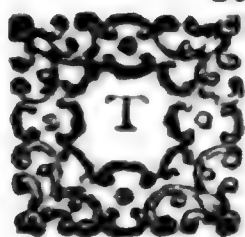
9.

No more these eager eyes behold,
No more these blissful arms enfold,
That heart-commanding queen;
No more those lucid eye-balls move
With looks of tenderness and love,
Or speak the soul within.

10. That

Monthly Chronologer.

SUNDAY, Jan. 1.



THE court went into mourning for the late princess Caroline. (See p. 619.)

MONDAY, 2.

The earl marshal ordered a general mourning for the late princess Caroline.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Bray, Commander of his Majesty's armed Vessel the Adventure, to Admiral Smith, dated in Dungeness Road.

"Being at an anchor here, yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, saw a snow-
reach in for the Nefs: At first took her for a man of war: However, we cleared ship, and veered away to the splice on the windlafs. About two cut the splice, and made sail large. A few minutes after, began to fire at each other, when, judging he intended to rake us, I ordered the helm to be put hard a port, which had the desired effect of laying her athwart hawse, her bowsprit coming in between our main and mizen-masts. We immediately passed the end of the mizen top-sail sheet thro' his bowsprit, and made it fast; but fearing to lose so good an opportunity, and that they would get clear of us, got a hawser, and passed it three times round her bowsprit and the capston on our quarter-deck, so that the action depended chiefly on the small arms, which was very smart about an hour. She then struck her colours, but upon our boarding her, began to fire again; which was soon silenced. She proves to be the Machault privateer of Dunkirk, 11 nine pounders and 182 men, Jean Jacques Velhulst, commander, and came from thence the same morning. I cannot exactly say, but from the best information I can as yet get, we have killed and wounded 40 men, with the loss of only one man killed, and two wounded, on our side."

It appeared by a letter from admiral Smith, that capt. Bray and the pilot were the persons who passed the hawser round the privateer's bowsprit, and secured it to the capston on the Adventure's quarter-deck.

[This brave commander has, for his gallant behaviour, been since raised to the command of an 80 gun ship.]

THURSDAY, 5.

The remains of her royal highness the princess Caroline, were interred in Henry the VIIIth's chapel. (See p. 39.) On occasion of the death of this excellent princess, the lords and commons, at their meeting, presented addresses of condolence to his majesty.

January, 1758.

SATURDAY, 7.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Capt. Byron, of his Majesty's Ship the America, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Plymouth Sound.

"The 9th of December, in the latitude of 48, the lizard bearing N. 71 E. 140 leagues, we retook the John Galley, belonging to Boston, laden with tar and oil, put some hands on board her, and ordered her for Plymouth. The 14th the Coventry joined us. On the 18th, in the latitude of 48. 40. lizard N. 82. E. 203 leagues, we took a French ship from Gaspil bay, called the Neptune, laden with fish, put some men into her, and ordered her also to Plymouth. On the 19th, in the latitude of 49. 20. the lizard N. 86. E. 214 leagues, we came up with a French snow, who, in firing her stern chace at the Brilliant, which was very near her, by some accident took fire in her powder-room, and blew up all the after-part of her. She burnt with great violence for half an hour, and then sunk. Out of 70 hands no more than 24 could be saved, and those so miserably burnt, that many of them are since dead. She was a very fine vessel, of upwards of 200 tons, called the Diamond; mounted 14 carriage guns, came from Quebec, and was of very great value, as her cargo consisted of the finest furs. On the 24th, in the morning, in the latitude of 48. 51. the lizard 84 E. 204 leagues, we chased a French privateer, and, towards the evening, falling very little wind, the Coventry came up with her, and engaged her an hour and half, when she struck. She was called the Dragon, belonging to Bayonne, is quite a new ship, and was but just come out upon her first cruise. She has 24 nine pounders, and many swivels, and had 284 men. She had four killed and 10 or 12 wounded. The Coventry had only six wounded, one of which is since dead. On the 25th, as we were employed in removing the prisoners, we saw a sail, and made the Brilliant's signal to chace, who soon came up with her. She was a snow privateer of 14 guns from Bayonne, called the Intrepide. She fired into the Brilliant, and wounded one man, upon which the Brilliant returned the fire, and sunk her. She had 130 men, eight or ten of which were killed; the rest were saved by the Brilliant's boats."

Capt. Parker, in one of the new fir ships, took a French frigate of 36 guns and 300 men.

SATURDAY, 14.

Admiralty-office. Capt. Lockhart, of the Tartar, is arrived at Plymouth with a French ship and snow from St. Domingo, taken by himself and the Magnanime.

G

These

These prizes sailed from Cape François on the 12th of November, with 34 sail of merchant ships under convoy of the *Intrepid*, *Opiniatre*, *Sceptre*, *Greenwich*, and three frigates.

The prisoners informed capt. Lockhart, that his majesty's ships *Edinburgh*, *Dreadnought*, *Augusta*, and a sloop, had blocked up the harbour of Cape François for some weeks: That, on the 15th of October, all the French squadron sailed to drive the English off the coast; and the next day the two squadrons came to a close engagement, which continued till night, when the French squadron having the land breeze, with the help of their frigates were towed into port, greatly disabled, and the *Opiniatre* dismounted. They had 300 men killed, and as many wounded. The French themselves allow the English to have acquired great honour, and that nothing but the night, and the assistance of their frigates, saved their squadron. The prisoners also informed capt. Lockhart, that the *Princess Mary*, some days before the action, had been disabled in her masts by lightening, and was gone to Jamaica.

The *Medway* and *Lowestoffe* are also arrived at Plymouth with two French ships, one of 300 tons, eight guns, 23 seamen, and 19 soldiers; the other of 300 tons, 20 carriage and 10 swivel guns, 61 seamen, and 20 soldiers; both laden with provisions for Louisbourg; the former of which was taken by the *Sterling Castle* and *Essex*, the latter by the *Lowestoffe*, on the second instant.

The prisoners say they sailed from *L'Isle Aix*, in company with three other merchant ships laden with provisions for Louisbourg, under convoy of the *Prudente* and *Capricieux*, and the *Tripon* and *Heroine* frigates, the two former of which parted company with them the day before they were taken.

The frigates made their escape from our ships by its falling little wind, before which his majesty's ships out sailed them greatly; but there is reason to believe, that the other merchant ships are taken by the ships that were left in chase of them.

The *Brilliant* and *Coventry* are likewise arrived at Plymouth with two prizes, one from St. Domingo, the other from Cape Breton.

The cruisers in the bay, and elsewhere, have had most extraordinary success against the enemy, this month; and we may add to the above accounts, that his majesty's ships *Alcide*, *Vanguard*, *Biddeford*, and *Dolphin*, took *Le Firme*, of 450 tons, from St. Domingo; a privateer of 20 guns, belonging to Bourdeaux; and *Le Amphitrite*, from St. Domingo. The *Chichester* took a privateer of 12 guns and 70 men; the *Dunkirk* two prizes bound from Rochelle for Louisbourg, with provisions; and a third from Port Louis to St. Domingo, with

wine, oil, &c. The *Huffar* fir ship took a French ship of 36 guns and 300 men, after killing 100 of the enemy. The *Brilliant* took the *Charmante*, from Louisbourg for Brest. The *Turaine* from St. Domingo, for Rochelle, was taken by the *Isis*. The *Shannon* brought in a French frigate of 36 guns, and another frigate of 36 guns was sunk in the bay. Nor have our privateers been idle, but have taken many of the enemy's St. Domingo fleet, &c. particularly the *Severn* and *Constantine*, of Bristol, who took the *Roy David*, of 400 tons; and a frigate of the enemy's of 36 guns, bearing down upon the *Constantine*, overfet, and every soul perished. The *Ancient Britain*, of Bristol, and the *Earl of Granville*, of Jersey, took a large ship with stores and soldiers bound to Louisbourg; and the *Mars*, *Dolman*, of Bristol, took also a large sloop, richly laden, one of the St. Domingo fleet.

TUESDAY, 17.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Mary Larney, and Alice Davis, for high treason, in diminishing guineas; Elizabeth Tompkinson, for robbing a dwelling-house; Joseph Weeley, for stealing silk, from a mercer; Jane Preston, for breaking open and robbing a dwelling-house, at Finchley; Samuel Long, John Allen, and John Davis, for a highway robbery, received sentence of death; one to be transported for 14 years; 10 for seven years; three to be whipped, and four branded. Sleep and Johnson, for misprision of treason, were sentenced to be imprisoned for life, in Newgate, and to forfeit all their goods and chattels to the king.

Two houses were consumed by fire, at Mortlake, in Surry, and a servant maid perished in the flames.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Was a great assembly, or rout, at the Mansion-house, at which there was the greatest number of gentlemen and ladies ever known on such an occasion in the city!

His majesty sent a message to the Hon. house of commons, acquainting them of the situation of his electoral dominions, and the steps he had taken thereupon; which they unanimously resolved to take into consideration.

The Leghorn fleet arrived under the convoy of his majesty's ship the *Portland*.

TUESDAY, 24.

Being his Prussian majesty's birth-day, was celebrated with great demonstrations of joy in this city and suburbs.

Was a total eclipse of the moon, which began at 29 minutes after four, and ended 24 minutes after eight in the morning. The total obscuration continued about two hours.

The cup and salver presented to capt. Lockhart, are curiously chased and embossed, with the several French privateers, his own ship, and arms. The salver is 26 inches

1750. **MARRIAGES and**
inches diameter, with the following inscription :

The gift of the two publick companies,
The under-writers and merchants of the city
of London,
To capt. John Lockhart, commander of the
Tartar,
For his signal service in supporting the trade,
by distressing the French privateers
in the year 1757.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

At a court of common-council, it was resolved to petition the house of commons, for a bill to explain and amend the act for repairing London-Bridge, which was presented the same day.

The city of York have voted the freedom of their corporation to the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, in gold boxes.

To discover whether flour be adulterated with whiting or chalk, mix with it some juice of lemon, or good vinegar : If the flour be pure, they will remain together at rest ; but if there be a mixture of whiting or chalk, a fermentation, or working, like yeast, will ensue. The adulterated meal is whiter and heavier than the good. The quantity that an ordinary tea-dish will contain, has been found to weigh more than the quantity of genuine flour, by four drachms and 19 grains Troy. (See p. 28.)

The bounties to seamen and able-bodied landmen are continued to February 18 next. (See our last Vol. p. 561.)

Christenings and burials in Birmingham last year : Christened at St. Martin's 418 ; at St. Philip's 329 : In all 747. Buried at St. Martin's 444 ; at St. Philip's 343 : In all 787.

On Christmas-day last, a dish of ripe strawberries was brought to the table of Arthur Kelly, of Kelly, in the county of Devon, Esq; for the production of which no art has been made use of.

The garrison of Breslau (see our last Vol. p. 653.) consisting of 14,000 men, were made prisoners of war ; amongst which are 14 general officers, and 400 other officers. The names of the general officers are, lieutenant-general Sprecher. — Major-generals Stahrenberg, Beck, Wolfferdorff, and Broun. — General of artillery, Keil. — Major-generals Breisch, Haller, Wolff, Nostitz, Gemming, Meyer, Dufin, and Ruchlin, wounded.

His Prussian majesty appointed general Forcade governor of the town, and major-general Geist commandant.

Christenings at Vienna, in 1757, 5384 : Burials 6359.

Christenings in Paris, last year, 14006, besides the foundlings, who amounted to 4722. Burials 17237. Weddings 4710.

A yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of Dublin, ending the 25th of December, 1757 : Males baptized this year 870 ; females baptized 967 ; males buried this year 959 ; females buried 967 ; above sixteen 1131 ; under sixteen 694 ; total buried this year 1926 ; total baptized 1837 ;

DEATHS, DEATHS. 51
increased in burials 275 ; increased in baptisms 445.

Two rich St. Domingo ships have been taken by the New-York privateers : From thence we also learn, that col. Peter Schuyler, who was taken at Oswego, is returned to Fort Edward. The French have destroyed the German flats for 40 miles, in Albany, and carried off 40 families.

Several beneficial acts have been passed by the assembly of Georgia.

They have found out a new way of making indigo in South-Carolina, of the best quality, and succeed greatly in that manufacture.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. **M**R. James Fletcher, an eminent bookseller, in Pater-Noster-Row, was married to Miss Stout, of Oxford.

2. Mr. Kimber, an eminent apothecary at Windsor, to Mrs. Bland, of Eton.

9. Dr. Kelly, of Oxford, to Miss Sydal. James Ross, Esq; to Miss Blackburn, daughter of Sir George Blackburn, of Selby, in Yorkshire, Bart. with a fortune of 4000l. and 400l. per ann.

16. John Amphlett, of Clent, in Staffordshire, Esq; to Miss Molly Hopwood.

17. John Wordsworth, Esq; to Miss Judith Townsend, second daughter of Chauncy Townsend, Esq;

18. Dr. George Buxton, to Miss Chandler.

20. William Jenkins, of Mortlake, Esq; to Miss Polly Williams, of Darking.

25. John Upton, of Upton Place, in Cornwall, Esq; to Miss Sally Neeve, of Weybridge.

Capt. Hamilton, son of the late lord Archibald Hamilton, to Miss Barlow.

John Edwards, Esq; to Miss Barry.

Jan. 1. Lady of the Rt. Hon. lord Barnard, was delivered of a daughter.

— of major Montolieu, of a son.

2. — of lord Robert Manners, of a daughter.

9. Countess Gower, of a son and heir.

15. Lady of John Mitchell, Esq; of a son.

25. — of John St. Leger Douglas, Esq; of a daughter.

26. Lady Duncannon, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. **F**ELIX Norton, of Croydon, in Surry, Esq;

Joseph Beachcroft, of Tottenham, Esq;

Leonard Batchelor, of Horsted, in Norfolk, Esq;

4. Relict of William Bumpsted, Esq; who died December 28. She was daughter of the late Sir John Eyles. (See our last Vol. p. 654.)

5. Samuel Bishop, of Walcot, Esq;

6. Mr. Newland, senior, an eminent apothecary and surgeon at Deptford, aged 70.

Mr. Allan Ramsay, the poet, at Edinburgh. Hon. Arthur Blannerhasset, a justice of the King's Bench, in Ireland.

G 2

7. Et-

7. Ehrlington Reed, of Trough-End, in Northumberland, Esq;

Richard Worsop, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Yorkshire.

8. Rt. Hon. George Yelverton, earl of Suffex, first lord of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales; succeeded in title and estate by his only brother Henry, now earl of Suffex.

9. Mrs. Gilbert, mother of the archbishop of York, aged 98.

John Harvey, Esq; son of John Harvey, Esq; member for Wallingford.

Rev. Dr. Peter Allix, dean of Ely.

11. George Dashwood, of Henningham, in Suffolk, Esq;

Lady Collet, of Ponder's-End.

William Walker, of York Buildings, Esq;

Henry Barnsley, of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

13. Mr. Charles Gilburn, an eminent merchant.

14. Mr. Henry Polster, an eminent Blackwell-hall factor.

John Hayward, Esq; 40 years town-clerk of Sandwich.

15. Hon. James Scot, brother to the duke of Buccleugh.

John Hardres, Esq; who was member for Canterbury in several parliaments.

16. Lady Henrietta Vane, daughter of the earl of Darlington.

18. George Milborne, of Monastowe, in Monmouthshire, Esq;

George Burton, of Eltham, in Kent, Esq;

Jacob Shard, of Southwark, Esq;

19. His grace James, duke of Hamilton and Brandon; succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, the marquis of Clydesdale, an infant.

Mr. James Nettleton, formerly an eminent dry salter.

Hon. Richard Arundel, clerk of the pipe in the Exchequer, uncle to the lord Arundel, of Treice.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. at the Bath.

21. Joseph Green, of Windsor, aged 112.

25. Rt. Hon. lord visc. Windsor, at Bath,

Capt. James Warren, of Grange, in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland, who was an officer in all queen Anne's wars, and the survivor of seven brothers who were all captains in the army.

Catherine Giles, of Glenwhorrey, in the county of Belfast, in Ireland, aged 122.

George Vance, of the the parish of Clonsfelle, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, aged 119.

Col. Dufleaux, of the Royal American regiment, in America.

The marquis de la Chetardie, well known some years since for his intrigues at several courts.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Nutcombe Quick, presented to the chancellorship and canon residentiaryship of the cathedral of Exeter.—Mr. James

Carrington, to the chancellorship of the diocese of Exeter. — Joseph Cooper, B. A. to the rectory of Hatherton, in Leicestershire. — Mr. Tho. Nixon, to the living of Great Dalby, in Leicestershire.—Richard Wilmot, M. A. to the vicarage of Wrasbury cum Langley, in Buckinghamshire. — Edward Burkett, M. A. to the vicarage of Beckland, in Gloucestershire. — Mr. William Nelson, to the rectory of Hillington, in Norfolk. — Mr. Richards, to the rectory of Coychurch, in Glamorganshire.—Mr. Edward Williamson, to the vicarage of Hobley, in Hertfordshire.—Robert Fowler, M. A. to the rectory of Stoke Newthwood, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Smith, to the living of Warlingham, in Surrey. — Thomas Hewson, B. A. to the rectory of Ledbury, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. Edward Talbot, to the vicarage of Kempston, in Staffordshire.—Tho. Birchley, M. A. to the vicarage of Thornbury, in Worcestershire. — Ralph Webb, M. A. to the rectory of Pembrey St. Margaret, in Suffolk. — Robert Lawson, M. A. to the rectory of Fishbourne, in Sussex. — Mr. Barker, to the rectory of Castle-Camps, in Cambridgeshire. — Mr. Bearcroft, to the rectory of Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire.—John Allen, M. A. to the vicarage of Meole, in Shropshire.

A dispensation passed the seal, to enable Henry Newman, M. A. to hold the rectory of Shipton-Beauchamp, with the rectory of Spackford, in Somersetshire.—To enable Robert Walker, B. L. to hold the vicarage of Christ-Town, in Devonshire, with the rectory of Loshington, in Cornwall.—To enable Edward Burkett, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Kirkland, with the rectory of Aldingham, in Cumberland.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 24. The king has been pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Richard lord Edgecumbe, the offices of warden and chief justice in Eyre of all his majesty's forests, parks, chaces, and warrens beyond Trent.

The king has been pleased to grant the office or offices of chancellor of the dutchy and county Palatine of Lancaster unto Thomas Hay, Esq; commonly called lord viscount Dupplin.

The king has been pleased to make the following military promotions, viz. Lieutenants-general: James Cochran, John Brown, Peregrine Lascelles, Sir John Bruce Hope, Bart. John Folliott, Thomas Murray, James Stuart, lord John Murray, John, earl of Loudoun, Maurice Boscawen, William, earl of Panmure, lord George Beauclerk, lord George Sackville, William, earl of Ancram, William, earl of Harrington, and Hugh Warburton.—Majors-general: George Boscawen, Thomas, earl of Effingham, George Howard, Robert Rich, Joseph

Joseph Yorke, Sir John Whiteford, Bart. William Kingsley, Charles, lord Cathcart, Paul Mascareen, William Whitmore, Alexander Duroure, William Belford, and Bennet Noel.

St. James's, Jan. 27. Lord Geo. Sackville and lord Dupplin, were sworn of the privy council.—Geo. Haldane, Esq; was appointed governor of Jamaica.—Francis Bernard, Esq; governor of New-Jersey.—Francis Fauquier, Esq; lieut. governor of Virginia.—Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; lieut. governor of Massachusetts Bay.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to the rank of colonels in the army serving in North-America, viz. George Monro, Thomas Gage, Ralph Burton, Francis Grant, John Donaldson, Henry Bouquet, Esqrs. Sir John St. Clair, Bart. Andrew Rollo, Simon Fraser, Hunt Waihi, James Murray, William Haviland, Montagu Wilmot, William Forster, ——— Beaver, Frederick Haldiman, Arthur Morris, Archibald Montgomery, Demetrius James, George Williamson, and John Young, Esqrs. —Robert Monckton, Esq; lieut. col. commandant of the Royal American regiment, in the room of lieut. col. Duffeaux, deceased. —Lord Dupplin chosen recorder of Cambridge, in the room of Mr. Pont, who resigned; and his lordship appointed Edward Leeds, Esq; his deputy.—Mr. Meadows appointed knight marshal, in the room of his father, deceased.—Anthony Dickens, Esq; a prothonotary of the court of Common Pleas, in the room of Mr. Wegg, who has resigned. —John Shelley, Esq; clerk of the pipe, in the room of the Hon. Richard Arundel, deceased. —John Brettel, Esq; chief clerk of the Stamp-office, in the room of Mr. Wyndham.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

WYCOMB. Edmund Waller, Esq; in the room of John Waller, Esq; deceased. Hindon. James Calthrope, Esq; ——— James Dawkins, Esq; deceased.

Orford. Right Hon. Henry Legge, re-chosen on promotion.

B—K—T.

JOHNSON. Richman, of Ipswich, merchant. John Taylor, of New-Milton, Yorkshire, grocer. Thomas Yeats, of Andover, innholder. Andrew Fielder, of Southampton, vintner. James Bowyer, of Bristol, broker. Thomas Shaw, of benchill, in Staffordshire, tanner. Thomas Watson, of Reading, bargemaster. Mary Crompton, of Bell-yard, innkeeper. John Kirkley, of Hamsteels, in Durham, maltster. Joseph Cape, of Low Ireby, in Cumberland, grocer. Cornwell Burchall, of Whitechapel, baker. Richard May, of Wallbrooke, cooper. Richard Windsor, of Staines, innholder. John Letter, of Christ-Church, gimsp spinner. Joseph Beckett, of Whitechurch, butcher. Elizabeth Hasbury, of Bristol, widow, and ironmonger. Nathaniel Ford, of St. Thomas the Apostle, in Devonshire, merchant. Henry Casfield, of Little Tower-Hill, mercer and haberdasher. Johnson Palscoe, of Westminster, malt-distiller. John Cowles, of Gloucester, grainer.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, January 28, 1758.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| Amsterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Ditto at Sight | — | 36 3 |
| Rotterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Antwerp | — | No Price. |
| Hamburgh | — | 36 3 |
| Paris 1 Day's Date | — | 30 5-16ths. |
| Ditto, 2 Usance | — | 30 3-16ths. |
| Bourdeaux, ditto | — | 30 |
| Cadiz | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Madrid | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Bilboa | — | 37 7-11ths. |
| Leghorn | — | 47 1-8th. |
| Naples | — | No Price. |
| Genoa | — | 46 5-8ths. |
| Venice | — | 49 |
| Lisbon | — | 5s. 5d. 1-8th. |
| Porto | — | 5s. 4d. 1-qr. |
| Dublin | — | 7 3-4rs. |

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

SINCE the surrender of Breslau to the Prussians, they have not only drove the Austrians out of Lignitz, and every other part of Prussian Silesia, except the town of Schweidnitz alone, which they have blocked up; but a detachment from their grand army, now in quarters of cantonment about Breslau, have penetrated into the Austrian, or southern part of Silesia, and have made themselves masters of Troppaw, Jaggerdorf, &c. The king himself seems resolved to pass some part of the winter at Breslau, that his brave soldiers may have some rest after their fatigues. Here, after having dispatched the business of the day, he dines in publick every day with some of his chief officers, and at night he makes harmony succeed to discord, by giving a concert of musick in his own apartment.

As to the remains of the Austrian army under prince Charles of Lorraine and count Daun, soon after their defeat of the 5th ult. they retired into Bohemia, where they entered into quarters of cantonment, the head quarters being fixed at Koniggratz; and as soon as every possible measure was taken for their security, prince Charles set out for Vienna, where he arrived the 7th instant.

On the 29th ult. the French garrison in the castle of Harbourg capitulated, and surrendered that castle to the Hanoverians; but by their obstinate defence, the fortifications of the castle are said to be so much demolished, that the whole must be rebuilt. The terms of capitulation granted to the garrison were, that they should engage not to serve against his majesty during the present war, but should be permitted to march out with all the honours of war, upon delivering up all the artillery, ammunition, and magazines to the besiegers, which are said to be very considerable.

As marshal Richlieu had collected as many of his troops in and about the city of Zell,

Zell, as he could get together, the Hanoverian army under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick began their march on the 6th ult. with a design to attack him, and to drive him from that city, and as they advanced, all the French parties that were in their rout, retreated to Zell, but not without some loss, and after abandoning several of their magazines which were seized by the enemy. By the 13th, the Hanoverian army had advanced within a league of Zell, when the two armies began to cannonade one another, and all the French troops that were on the right of the Aller retreated into the town, after setting fire to all the magazines they had on that side of the river, by which the suburbs of the town on that side were set on fire, and several persons, it is said, perished in the flames. As the French had not got together all the troops they expected, they had taken care to intrench themselves strongly in the town, and to have every pass upon the river Aller well guarded, so that prince Ferdinand found it would be too dangerous, or, at least, that it would occasion too great a loss of men, to attack them in that post, and to pass the river, and march forward without attacking he could not, because his army would have been in danger of starving for want of provisions. Therefore, after remaining in his camp until the 21st, as his troops suffered greatly by the severity of the weather, he broke up his camp, and returned towards Ulzen and Lunenburg, in order to put his army into winter quarters, which he performed without any loss, though followed by several parties of the French light troops.

This is the account we have from the Hanoverian head quarters, but the French give a different account of this affair, as follows:

Utrecht, Jan. 2. On the 21st marshal Richelieu beat to arms, and advanced towards the eminences and a wood which were occupied by the allies: These having their flanks covered with cannon, kept firing very smartly on the French, who answered it with equal briskness. This cannonading lasted several hours. Richelieu continued to advance, causing, at the same time, several troops to file off by the right of the Orteze; when word was brought to him, that prince Ferdinand's army had quitted its post, and had marched to the left, fifteen thousand French were immediately sent to pursue them. And to this they add, that, in the retreat of the Hanoverian army, they made 500 of them prisoners, and seized some of their artillery.

Altho' the two armies have ever since continued in their winter quarters, the headquarters of the Hanoverians being in Lunenburg, and those of the French in Hanover, with a numerous detachment in Zell, yet skirmishes often happen between their out-parties; and prince Ferdinand ordered general Hardenberg, with the troops under his command, to attack Rothenberg, and,

after reducing that place, to march to Ferden; which enterprize is said to have brought on a smart action between them and a body of French troops, to the advantage of the former, but as yet we have no particulars.

The Prussian army under marshal Lehwald had, by the beginning of this month, drove the Swedes out of every part of the Prussian Pomerania, and, since that time, they have made themselves masters of the whole Swedish Pomerania, except Stralsund and the Isle of Rugen, by which they have not only got a large extent of country to lay under contribution, but have possessed themselves of several of the Swedish magazines; and his Prussian majesty, at the same time that he spares his own people as much as he can, very wisely resolves to draw as much money as possible, from every enemy's country he can make himself master of; for he has just demanded a new contribution of 500,000 crowns from the electorate of Saxony; and having discovered that the duke of Mecklenburg was laying up magazines in his country for the use of the French, he has sent troops into that country, and has not only seized those magazines, but is raising contributions throughout that country, whereupon the duke himself has retired to Lubeck, attended by the French minister.

Vienna, Dec. 17. Their imperial majesties being informed of what passed in the electorate of Hanover, notwithstanding the convention of Closter Seven, sent word yesterday to the baron de Steinberg, minister to the king of Great-Britain as elector of Hanover, to appear no more at court, or confer with their ministers; adding, that after this declaration, he would easily conceive his stay here would not be very agreeable, accordingly the baron has demanded the necessary passports for his departure.

About the same time their imperial majesties had the satisfaction to hear, that the empress of Russia had signed her accession, in form, to the treaty between the courts of Vienna, Versailles, and Sweden; and soon after they had an additional satisfaction in hearing, that the princess royal of Russia was brought to bed of a prince, so that she has now two princes alive.

The archbishop of Paris, by his pride and obstinacy, has brought upon himself a second exile, having been banished to Sarlat, a small city of Perigord, 120 leagues from Paris, and on the 5th instant he set out for the place of his exile.

By our late accounts, we have heard of nothing but preparations for war both in Spain and Portugal; and the French partizans give out, that there is to be presently not only a change of ministers, but a change of measures at the court of Madrid; but whatever may be as to the latter, they seem by the last mail to be quite mistaken as to the former; for by that mail we had the following articles from Madrid, dated Dec.

39. The French and Imperial ambassadors have each of them sent expreffes to their refpective courts, which, it is faid, contain difpatches of the utmoft importance. It is generally reported, that the king is ftrongly foli- cated by France and Vienna, to enter into the prefent war, in order to compel the op- pofite powers to peace by fuperior forces.

The frequent councils held at court have excited the attention of M. Ruvigny de Cafne, who is charged with the affairs of Great- Britain, and laft week he difpatched a cour- rier to London.

The marquis de Grimaldi ftill continues to frequent his majefty's palace very affidu- ously, and is received with great diftinction, yet there is no change in the miniftry, as has been given out by fome of our over hafty politicians, and it is well known, that Don Richard Wall has the happinefs to fill the poft he is in entirely to the fatisfaction of both court and people.

Tho' a peaceable correffpondence ftill fub- fifts between this kingdom and England, with regard to their refpective fubjects, yet that does not hinder us from taking effectual methods not to let the Englifh form any fettlement in the Spanifh Weft-Indies, and efpecially to hinder them from coming and cutting logwood in the bay of Campeachy, it being become a maxim with us at prefent, not to make any more complaints on this head, but to take a much fhorter way, by making all the Englifh, who come for that purpofe, prifoners, and feizing their veffels, which will be condemned as legal captures, as has been done feveral times fince the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.



The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, for January, 1758.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **T**HE Christian Minifter. By Charles Bulkley, pr. 2s. Noon.
2. A new Explanation of the great My- ftery of the Revelations, pr. 4s. Osborne.
3. Vindication of the Hiftories of the Old and New Testament, Part III. By the Bifhop of Clogher, pr. 2s. Baldwin.
4. Remarks on the foregoing, pr. 6d. Owen.
5. Remarks on a ferials Address to the Chriftian World, pr. 3d. Field.
6. The true Nature of Fafting, pr. 6d. Kinnerfley.
7. A Letter to Dr. John Taylor, in rela- tion to his Covenant of Grace, pr. 6d. Henderson.

HISTORY. TRAVELS.

8. Tindal's Rapin, 8vo. Vol. XII. pr. 5s. Baldwin.
9. ——— Continuation of ditto, Vol. I. pr. 5s. Baldwin.
10. Smollet's Hiftory of England, Vol. IV. gratis to the Purchafers of the former Vo- lumes. Rivington and Fletcher.

11. The Natural Hiftory of Iceland, pr. 12s. Staples.
12. Travels thro' Egypt, Turkey, &c. pr. 3s. Reeve.

PHYSICK.

13. An Hiftorical Differtation concerning the malignant, epidemical Fever of 1756. By James Johnftone, M. D. pr. 1s. Johnftone.
14. An Enquiry into a late Physical Tranf- action at E——n, pr. 6d. Cooke.
15. Plain Directions in regard to the Small-Pox. By Browne Langrith, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

POLITICAL.

16. Candid Reflections on the Report of the general Officers, &c. pr. 1s. Hooper. (See p. 651.)
17. The Expedition againft Rochefort, fully ftated and confidered. In a Letter to the Author of the Candid Reflections, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper. (See p. 33.)
18. The Proceedings of a general Court Martial upon the Trial of Sir John Mor- daunt, pr. 1s. Millar. (See p. 37.)
19. A Propofal for the cheaper maintain- ing of the Marine Forces. By J. Maffie, pr. 2s. 6d. T. Payne.
20. The Conduct of Major Gen. Shirley briefly ftated, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodfley.
21. An Appeal to the Throne, pr. 1s. Kincaid.

B I L L S of Mortality from Dec. 20. to Jan. 17.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| Chrift. | { Males 520 Femal. 505 } | 1025 |
| Buried | { Males 747 Femal. 693 } | 1440 |
| Died under 2 Years old | | 426 |
| Between 2 and 5 | | 168 |
| 5 and 10 | | 54 |
| 10 and 20 | | 49 |
| 20 and 30 | | 136 |
| 30 and 40 | | 142 |
| 40 and 50 | | 138 |
| 50 and 60 | | 116 |
| 60 and 70 | | 90 |
| 70 and 80 | | 72 |
| 80 and 90 | | 41 |
| 90 and 100 | | 8 |

1440

| | | |
|--------|---------------------|-----|
| Buried | { Within the Walls | 99 |
| | { Without the Walls | 343 |
| | { In Mid. and Surry | 710 |
| | { City & Sub. Weft. | 288 |

1440

| | | |
|-----------------|---|-----|
| Weekly, Dec. 27 | — | 326 |
| Jan. 3 | — | 351 |
| 10 | — | 412 |
| 17 | — | 351 |

1440

Decreafed in the Burials this Month 41.
Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 5d.

PRICES

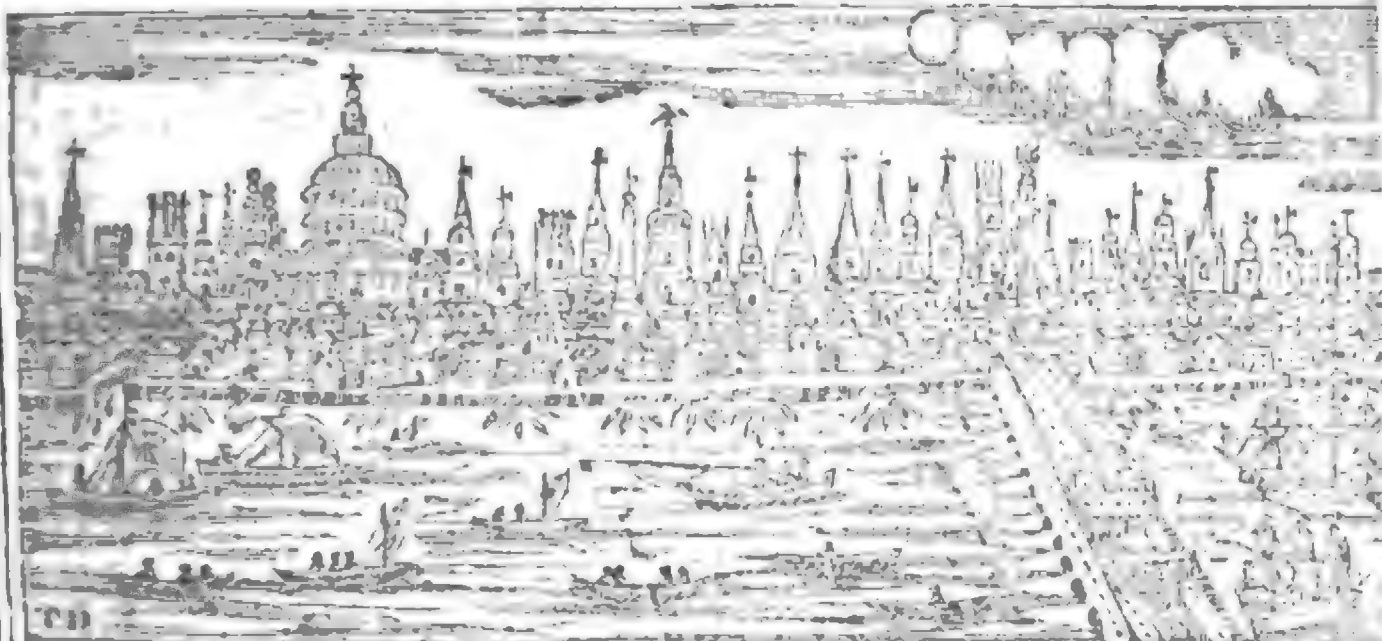
PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in JANUARY, &c.

| BAWNE STOCKS | INDIA STOCKS | South Sea S. Sea An. STOCKS | S. Sea old S. Sea An. STOCKS | S. Sea An. 3 and 1/2 P. Cent. STOCKS | S. An. 3 P. Cent. 1/2 Bank STOCKS | Ind. Bonds STOCKS | B. Cir. p. STOCKS | Wind at Deal. | Weather London |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Sunday | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | N. E. | frst |
| 2 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | E. N. E. | frst |
| 3 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | E. N. E. | frst |
| 4 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | E. S. E. | chaw, rai |
| 5 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | S. S. E. | rain |
| 6 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | S. S. E. | rain |
| 7 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | S. by E. | rain |
| 8 Sunday | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | S. by E. | fine |
| 9 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | S. E. | fine |
| 10 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 11 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 12 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 13 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 14 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 15 Sunday | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 16 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 17 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 18 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 19 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 20 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 21 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 22 Sunday | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 23 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 24 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 25 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 26 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 27 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 28 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |
| 29 Sunday | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | S. S. E. | fine |

| Mark-lane Exchange. | Bathynoke. | Reading. | Farnham. | Henley. | Guildford. | Warminster. | Devizes. | Gloucester. | Birmingham. | London. |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Wheat 38s. 1047s. 0d | 121. 12s load | 121. 10s load | 121. 11s load | 121. 00s load | 121. 10s load | 41s to 51 qu | 50s to 60 qu | 3s 0d bushel | 3s 0d bushel | Hops. 21. to 41. cw |
| Barley 20s to 25s 0d. | 25s to 28 qr | 28s to 26 qr | 25s to 30 qr | 20s to 30 qr | 19s to 23 qr | 16s to 30 | 22s to 30 | 3s 6d | 3s 6d to 0s 0 | Hay per Load 54s. |
| Oats 18s to 21s 6d. | 21s to 26 od | 27s to 22 | 18s to 28s | 19s to 23 00d | 16s to 19 6d | 18s to 23 | 17s to 24 | 2s 0d to 0s 0 | 2s 0d to 0s 0 | Coals 39s. per Chn |
| Beans 24s to 27s 6d. | 32s to 34 od | 39s to 36 | 37s to 59s | 34s to 35 00d | 24s to 34 | 37s to 30 | 20s to 32 | 4s 4d to 4s 4d | 4s 8d to 0s 0 | |

Life Annuities 14 l.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For FEBRUARY, 1758.

To be continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- | | |
|---|--|
| I. Defeat of the Nabob of Bengal. | XXI. Advertisement for a new one. |
| II. Method to procure Water from the Air. | XXII. Anecdote of the O'Carrolls. |
| III. Petition of the Poor, to Mr. Pitt. | XXIII. Captures on both Sides. |
| IV. Potatoo Bread improved. | XXIV. Monthly Bill of Mortality. |
| V. Account of the large Chart. | XXV. Documents about the French Administration in Hanover. |
| VI. History of the last Session of Parliament, &c. | XXVI. Properties of a Gardener. |
| VII. Case of the Woolen Broad Cloth Weavers. | XXVII. Story on which the Tragedy of Agis is founded. |
| VIII. Remarks on the Herring Fishery. | XXVIII. POETRY. Mr. Whitehead to the People of England; King of Prussia to Voltaire; Yesterday; Cato's Soliloquy, with the Maid's Parody; Elegy; to Dr. Warburton; Rebus, Epigrams, Epigrams, a new Song set to Munich, and a Country Dance, &c. &c. |
| IX. Account of surprizing Springs in Iceland. | XXIX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER. List of Sheriffs; Case of Bank Notes; Fench's Bravery; bold Adventurer; Fast kept; Cotes's Success; Botswen falls; military Preparations; Execution, Fines, Robberies, & storms, &c. |
| X. Rev. Mr. Colepeper's Remarks. | XXX. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts. |
| XI. Description of the beautiful Lake of Killarney. | XXXI. Alteration in Parliament. |
| XII. Account of the Arbutus. | XXXII. Course of Exchange. |
| XIII. Further Account of Georgia. | XXXIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. |
| XIV. Spanish Invasion of that Colony defeated. | XXXIV. Catalogue of Books. |
| XV. Rejoinder about the Methodists. | XXXV. Stocks; Wind, Weather. |
| XVI. Convexo to Academicus. | |
| XVII. Count d'Affy's Memorial. | |
| XVIII. Narrative of the deplorable Deaths of the Gentlemen, &c. in the Black Hole at Fort William, in Calcutta. | |
| XIX. Sympathy between the Breaches Pocket and the Animal Spirits. | |
| XX. Some important Queries relating to the late Secret Expedition. | |

With an accurate WHOLE SHEET CHART of the WORLD, with all the new Discoveries; the Trade Winds, Monsoons, and Variations of the Compass, beautifully engraved, from the latest and best Authorities, by KITCHEN.


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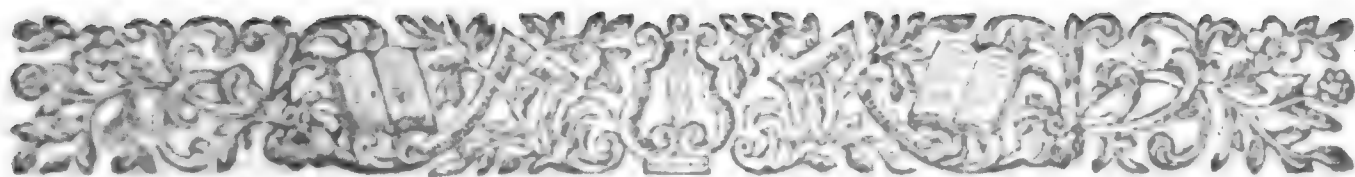
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M. N.'s further remarks, the letter from the other world, and Mr. Fielding's plan of a laundry, will be inserted in our next ; which we hope will not be too late for the letter signed A Countryman. The verses signed Anti-Tyrannus, and many other poetical essays, we are obliged to defer also to our next, when all our mathematical correspondents shall be obliged. We cannot yet answer the query about the lottery.

 Subscriptions for a GENERAL INDEX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, Price about 4s. continue to be received by R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.



T H E

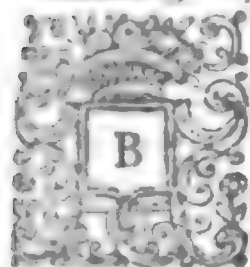
LONDON MAGAZINE.

For FEBRUARY, 1758.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, February 14.

Letters from Vice-Admiral Pocock, dated, Tyger off Calcutta, in the River Hughley, August 20, 1757, bring an Account of the Death of Vice-Admiral Watson, by a Fever, on the 16th of the same Month, and inclosing a Copy of a Letter, from the said Vice-Admiral Watson dated, Kent off Calcutta, July 16, 1757, containing the following Advices.



Y capt. Toby, of the King's fisher sloop, I informed you, in a letter, dated April 14*, of the surrender of the town and fort of Chandernagore; and, in the same letter, I took notice of the great reluctance the Nabob Suraja Dowla shewed to comply with the articles of the peace, on which account many letters passed between us: In most of them he never failed to be very liberal in his promises, but that was all that could be obtained from him. These delays to the final execution of the peace, was in effect the same to the commerce of the kingdom as if none had been concluded, and the leading men of the Nabob's court, knowing his faithless disposition, and perceiving no probability of an established peace in their country, while he continued in the government, began to murmur, and entered into a confederacy to divest him of it: Among these were Jaffier Ally Cawn, who was one of his principal generals, and held several other considerable employments; but he having been greatly disgusted at the Nabob's repeated ill treatment, became very zealous in the confederacy against him, and communicated the design to Mr. Watts, the second in council of this place; by whose letters of the 26th and 28th of April, the committee was informed of this affair, which was debated with all the attention

February, 1758.

and circumspection that was possible: And after maturely examining into the behaviour of the Nabob, who was so far from complying with the articles of the peace he had so solemnly sworn to observe, that he would not permit us to put a garrison into A Cossimbuzar, and had given strict orders not to suffer even a pound of powder or ball to pass up the river. These measures added to the certain accounts we received of his having invited M. Bussey, the French commanding officer in the province of Golconda, to join him with all the troops he could bring, gave us very little reason to believe he had any intention to continue even on peaceable terms with us longer than he thought himself unable to engage in a war against us: It was therefore judged most adviseable to join Jaffier Ally Cawn with our troops, such a step C appearing the most effectual way of establishing a peace in the country, and settling the English on a good and solid foundation. This being resolved on, and the following articles agreed to, our army marched the 13th of last month from Chandernagore towards Cossimbuzar, and D in order that col. Clive should have as many Europeans with him as possible, I agreed to garrison Chandernagore, and to send up with him on the expedition, a lieutenant, seven midshipmen, and fifty seamen, to serve as gunners; I also ordered the 20 gun ship to anchor above Hughley, to keep the communication open E with the colonel.

On June 19, Cutwa fort and town, situated on this side the river, which forms the Island of Cossimbuzar, was taken by a party detached for that purpose; there the army remained two or three days for intelligence from Jaffier Ally Cawn, who F it was agreed by all in the confederacy, should succeed to the Nabobship, he being a man of family, and held in great esteem by all ranks of people. The 22d they crossed the river, and the next day had a decisive battle with Suraja Dowla, over whom

H 2

* See our last Vol. p. 361.

whom our troops obtained a compleat victory, put his army to flight, and took possession of his camp, with upwards of 50 pieces of cannon, and all his baggage. He was joined by 50 French troops, who worked his artillery; and by the most authentick accounts, his army consisted of about twenty thousand fighting men, exclusive of those under the command of Jaffier Ally Cawn and Roy Dowlab, who did not act against us. The number killed in the enemy's camp were few, as they only stood a cannonading. We had about 19 Europeans killed and wounded, and 30 Seapoys.

Suraja Dowla, after his defeat, withdrew privately; as did Montoll, his prime minister, and Monick-Chaund, one of his generals. (See p. 86, note.)

On June 26, Jaffier Ally Cawn entered the city of Muxadavad, and, by a letter from the colonel of the 30th, we were informed of his having placed Jaffier Ally Cawn in the ancient seat of the Nabobs of this province; and that the usual homage has been paid him by all ranks of people, as Subah of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa.

The 30th, late at night, a letter came from the colonel, advising that Suraja Dowla was taken prisoner; and, on the fourth instant, he acquainted the committee of his being privately put to death by Jaffier Ally Cawn's son, and his party. The Nabob's treasury, upon examination was found very short of expectation; however the colonel has already sent down one third of the sum stipulated in the agreement; and it is said as much more will soon follow as will make up half. The other half is to be paid in three years, at three annual and equal payments.

Mr. Law, who was the French chief at Cossimbuzar, and who had collected near 200 French European troops, was coming to the assistance of the late Nabob, and was within a few hours march of him when he was taken prisoner; which Mr. Law hearing of, he advanced no farther. Soon after the colonel detached a party in search of Law, under the command of capt. Coote, of col. Adlerscron's regiment, consisting of 200 Europeans and 500 Seapoys, joined by 2000 of Jaffier Ally Cawn's horse. We cannot yet expect to hear any thing of the event of this detachment's being sent out, as it is uncertain how far capt. Coote may be led after the French party.

A few days ago the Marlborough Indian arrived here from Vizagapatam, with an account of the surrender of that

settlement to the French June 26. The garrison consisted of 130 Europeans and 200 Seapoys, and the French set down before it with 850 Europeans and 6000 Seapoys, besides a small body of horse.

A Translation of the Treaty executed by Jaffier Ally Cawn Bahadar.

In his own hand.

In the presence of God and his prophet, I swear to abide by the terms of this agreement while I have life.

Meer Mahmud Jaffer Cawn Bahadar
the slave of Allam Gier, Mogul.

Treaty made with adm. Watson, colonel Clive, governor Drake, Mr. Watts, and the Committee.

I. The agreement and treaty made with Nabob Suraja Dowla, I agree too, and admit of.

II. The enemies of the English are my enemies, whether Europeans or others.

III. Whatever goods and factories belong to the French, in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, shall be delivered to the English, and the French never permitted to have factories or settlements any more in these provinces.

IV. To indemnify the company for their losses, by the capture of Calcutta, and the charges they have been at to repossess their factories, I will give one crore of rupees.

V. To indemnify the English inhabitants, who suffered by the capture of Calcutta, I will give 50 lack of rupees.

VI. To indemnify the losses suffered by Jattoes, Moormen, &c. I will give 20 lack of rupees.

VII. To inhabitants, the Armenian Peotts of Calcutta, who suffered by the capture, I will give seven lack of rupees.

The division of these donations to be left to the admiral, the colonel, and committee.

VIII. The lands within the Moratto ditch all round Calcutta (which are now possessed by other Zemidars) and six hundred yards all round about the ditch, I will give up entirely to the company.

IX. The zemidary of the lands to the southward of Calcutta, as low as Cutpee, shall be in the hands of the English company, and under their government and orders. The customary rents of every district within that tract to be paid by the English into the king's treasury.

X. Whenever I send for the assistance of the English troops, their pay and charges shall be disbursed by me.

XI. From Hughley downwards, I will build no new forts near the river.

XII.

XII. As soon as I am established Subah of the three provinces, I will immediately perform the above mentioned articles.

Dated the 15th of the moon Ramazan, in the fourth year of the present reign.

N. B. The new Nabob, Jaffier Ally Cawn, has given to the sea Squadron and troops, 60 lack of rupees, besides the sums stipulated by the treaty for other services.

One crore is 100 lack, and one lack is about 12,500l.

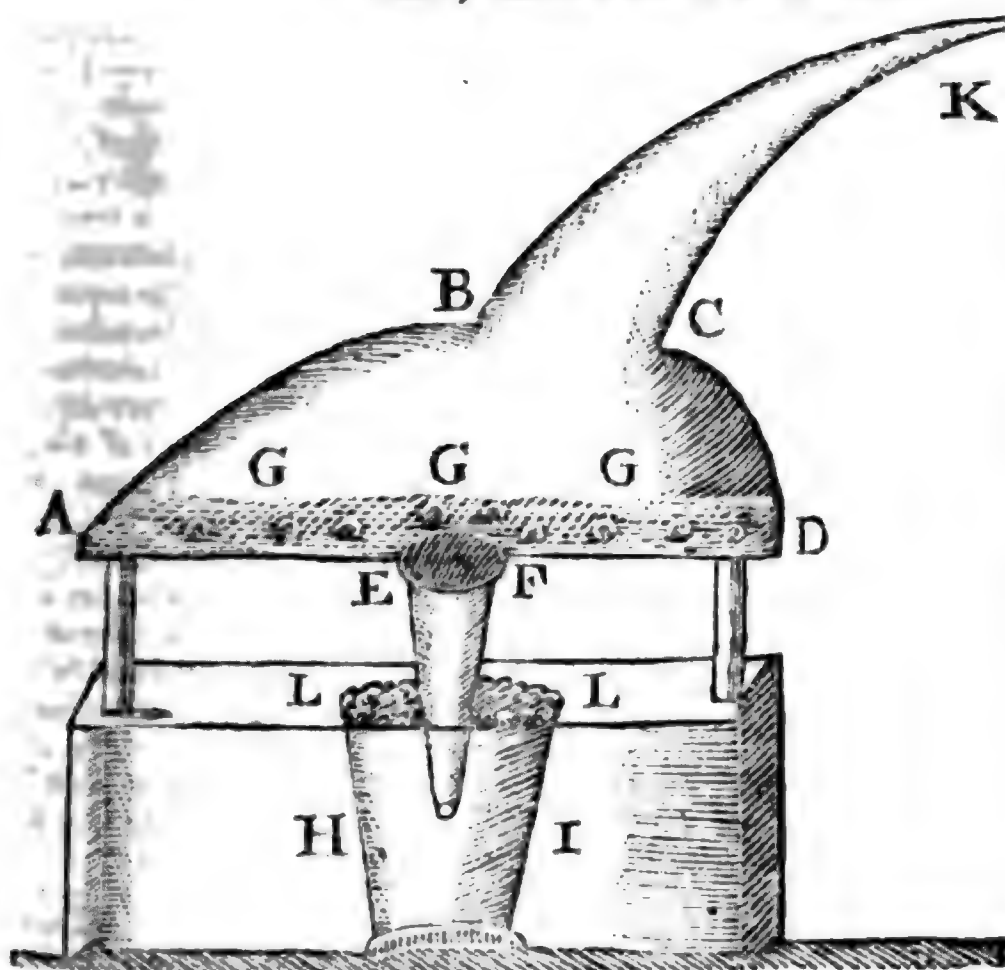
Vice-admiral Watson was buried Au-

gust 17, and his corpse was attended to the grave by all the inhabitants of the place, and they design to erect a handsome monument to his memory.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 14. His majesty's ships the Torbay and Chichester have taken and brought into Portsmouth, a French privateer of 26 guns, four of them 20 pounders, and the rest 14 pounders, together with an English prize she had taken in her cruize, homeward bound from Philadelphia. The privateer is called the Rostan.

We hope the following curious Machine, for which we are obliged to a learned and ingenious Correspondent, will not be less pleasing to our Readers, than the many other Schemes we have made Publick for the Service of Mankind, to which our Magazine is peculiarly dedicated.

A Method to procure WATER, from the Air, either at Sea, in a besieged Town, or other Places, where Water is not to be had.



LET a vessel be prepared, of iron, of the form of A B C D at the bottom of which there should be an opening and tube, in which should be put a sponge well cleaned, E F: The bottom of the vessel A B C D, should be covered, as at G G G, with marble which has been calcined five or six days, mixt with pieces of red marble, of the bigness of small nuts, 2 or three inches deep; then put the lower tube of the vessel into the receiver H I, and place the

upper tube K, facing the sun, and make a little fire under the vessel, at L L, by which means the humidity of the air will be attracted, and pass by the lower tube into the receiver.

The opening at the upper tube K, should be very small, not exceeding the bigness of a pin's head; for the humidity of the air is attracted faster, in proportion to the length of the tube and smallness of the orifice.

The Humble PETITION of the POOR of England, to the Right Hon. WILLIAM B PITT.

S I R,

IT greatly revives our drooping spirits, under our long and heavy calamity, to

hear that our case, with regard to bread the staff of life, is coming before the parliament. We know not to whom to apply, as the supporter and defender of our cause, so properly as to you: For, tho' numbers of us have the happiness to be known to many worthy members of parliament in our several counties, and to have received very kind and charitable assistance from some of them, (without which our distress must have been still much greater;) yet, in a collective body, we unanimously look to you, as our patron and advocate; most humbly beseeching you to plead our cause, and lay our misfortunes before the parliament, not doubting of relief, as soon as our case comes to be known.

When corn is dear from a failure of the crop only, we look upon it as the hand of providence, and bear it with patience and resignation: But when we suffer from the avarice and fraud of men, of farmers, millers, and bakers, we cannot but think our case is hard, and we cannot but groan under our oppression. The farmers hoard up their corn in order to make it dear; and too many of them would have no compassion for us, if we were reduced even to eat husks with the swine. The millers, since they have set up their dressing mills, compel us to buy what they please, under the name of bread-flour, and at their own price. They sell us a kind of flour made white by art, and robbed of the most nourishing part of the corn, as we know by woeful experience. We are at their mercy, and cannot help ourselves; as many of the rich ones refuse to grind corn for us, or to sell us any pure meal, because they can get much more profit by their dressed manufactures. How many ways the bakers hurt us we know not; but most of us who live in the country, if we could buy corn and have it fairly ground, or buy genuine undressed meal, should be secure against most of the frauds of the bakers; because we know how to sift the meal, and make bread at home, as was always the custom, till within a little more than 30 years, and in many parts within a much shorter time.

What we, therefore, most humbly implore is, that we, in the country, may be restored to the ancient privilege of having our corn ground, and have the choice of buying true undressed meal at a fair price, which we know how, without any of the millers new arts, to make the best use of for the benefit of our families; and that those of us who live in London, and other large cities and towns, may be defended from the frauds of bakers, as far as human wisdom can provide. All which we, with great humility, submit to the wisdom of parliament, thro' your kind and beneficent intercession; and shall, as in duty bound,

FOR EVER PRAY.

As the *Millers* and *Bakers* have not only disowned (as of course they would) the frauds of which they have been accused in several pamphlets, and in various news-papers, but have likewise been insolent enough to abuse the discoverers of such iniquity, to whom the publick are so much obliged; and as many people have been so weak as to believe the assertions of such bakers, millers, &c. and to affirm, in their vindication, that no such frauds have been

practised in the country; there is a gentleman in the town of Northampton, who has taken out of his bread, within these few days, what had, to him and some others, the appearance and taste of undissolved alum; which from its indissolution, seems to be the adulteration of the mealman, rather than of the baker; especially as a baker's servant has confessed, and would have made oath, had it been required, that he himself had several times been directed TO SET THE SPONGE (as the cant phrase is) which he did after the following manner, viz.

He dissolved a Pound of Alum in a Gallon of Urine, and then mixed it with eight Bushels of fine Wheat Flour.

In consequence of this abominable composition, it is evident that the health of the eaters must be more or less affected;—and tho' bread, thus made, may be of a very good colour and consistence when new, yet it will grow remarkably harsh, and get dry two or three days sooner than the bread which is unadulterated.

On the representation of these facts to Dr. STONEHOUSE; and at the request of the gentlemen, who related them to him, as well as of many others of the inhabitants, he has engaged to make proper experiments occasionally on the bread of several of the bakers; and whatever frauds the doctor may discover, the mayor has determined (and here gives notice accordingly) to publish, with the offender's name; that the mealmen may be deterred from adulterating the flour; that every honest baker may be justified from unmerited censure; and that every dishonest one may be exposed as he deserves, to the resentment of the publick, and the punishment of the law. (See p. 27.)

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I HAVE read in your Appendix to your last volume, Dr. Stonehouse's expedients for alleviating the distress occasioned by the present dearth of corn &c. and I am much pleased with his generous and laudable attempt to relieve the necessities of the poor and indigent, by pointing out to them, a cheaper provision than what is generally used among them. In his fifth receipt, (See our last vol. p. 634.) which is to make potatoe bread, he tells us, that the potatoes have, upon his trial, taken up more flour than might be wished, viz. an equal quantity, and that he would be glad if they could be reduced nearer to the nature

nature of flour, so that two parts of potatoes might be used to one of flour; the following method has succeeded with me.

Take potatoes, pare them and cut them into bits, about the size of a walnut, the smallest must be cut into two; put them into a Skillet with cold water, and setting it over the fire, let them boil till a fork will easily pass thro' them; they must be well watched, that they do not boil any longer; pour off the water immediately, and laying the potatoes upon a plate, squeeze them, and work them about with a knife, like mortar, till they are quite free from lumps. To prepare a great number of them after this manner, contrivances to effect it in a little time, may, I apprehend, be readily invented; whilst they are warm, put a sufficient quantity of yest and salt to them, working them well together, and then knead them into up into dough with half their weight of flour, sprinkling it on them by little and little, and without any water; lay the dough before the fire, to ferment or rise a little; then bake it in a very hot oven; this is of a good taste and consistence, and eats well either by itself, or with any thing that bread is commonly eat with: The weight of the potatoes I used, was near two pounds.

As this improvement of the doctor's fifth receipt, tends to the same good end that he had in view in publishing his paper, I hope I may be justified in subscribing my name to it after his example; and in the same manner.

Poole, Feb. Francis Swinburn, M. D.
13, 1758.

IN the annexed beautiful Sheet Chart, the north respects the top, the south, the bottom; the east the right hand, and the west the left hand. The equator, or equinoctial line, is a great circle, equally distant from the poles; called so, because when the sun comes thereto, the nights and days are of equal length: On it are marked the degrees of longitude, the number of which is known by the parallel lines, that run from top to bottom, and are marked upon the northern rim of the Chart, every twentieth degree, east and west from London, the first meridian. The bottom, or horary rim gives the hours east and west from the first meridian. The parallels of latitude distinguish the degrees of latitude, or distance of places, from the equator towards each pole, and the number of degrees, &c. are marked on the east and west rims of the Chart, to every 10th degree. The parallels of latitude continually decreasing the nearer we approach the poles, it is plain a degree

upon any of them, must be less than a degree upon the equator; which not being immediately conceivable in this projection, where they all appear to be 60 miles, we have annexed the following table, of the number of miles answering to each degree of longitude, at every degree of latitude. As to the present projection it has, otherwise, the advantage of shewing the world at one view; is, by far, the best yet found out for the purposes of navigation, and has the true latitude and longitude of every place it exhibits.

A TABLE, shewing how many miles answer to a degree of longitude, at every degree of latitude.

| ° | Miles | ° | Miles | ° | Miles | ° | Miles |
|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|
| 1 | 59.99 | 24 | 54.8 | 47 | 40.92 | 69 | 21.50 |
| 2 | 59.97 | 25 | 54.31 | 48 | 40.14 | 70 | 20.52 |
| 3 | 59.92 | 26 | 53.93 | 49 | 39.36 | 71 | 19.54 |
| 4 | 59.86 | 27 | 53.46 | 50 | 38.57 | 72 | 18.55 |
| 5 | 59.77 | 28 | 52.9 | 51 | 37.76 | 73 | 17.54 |
| 6 | 59.67 | 29 | 52.47 | 52 | 36.94 | 74 | 16.53 |
| 7 | 59.56 | 30 | 51.96 | 53 | 36.11 | 75 | 15.51 |
| 8 | 59.42 | 31 | 51.43 | 54 | 35.27 | 76 | 14.51 |
| 9 | 59.26 | 32 | 50.88 | 55 | 34.41 | 77 | 13.50 |
| 10 | 59.08 | 33 | 50.32 | 56 | 33.55 | 78 | 12.48 |
| 11 | 58.89 | 34 | 49.74 | 57 | 32.68 | 79 | 11.45 |
| 12 | 58.68 | 35 | 49.15 | 58 | 31.79 | 80 | 10.42 |
| 13 | 58.46 | 36 | 48.54 | 59 | 30.9 | 81 | 9.38 |
| 14 | 58.22 | 37 | 47.92 | 60 | 30.00 | 82 | 8.35 |
| 15 | 57.95 | 38 | 47.28 | 61 | 29.09 | 83 | 7.32 |
| 16 | 57.67 | 39 | 46.62 | 62 | 28.17 | 84 | 6.28 |
| 17 | 57.37 | 40 | 45.95 | 63 | 27.24 | 85 | 5.23 |
| 18 | 57.06 | 41 | 45.28 | 64 | 26.30 | 86 | 4.18 |
| 19 | 56.73 | 42 | 44.59 | 65 | 25.36 | 87 | 3.14 |
| 20 | 56.38 | 43 | 43.88 | 66 | 24.41 | 88 | 2.09 |
| 21 | 56.01 | 44 | 43.16 | 67 | 23.44 | 89 | 1.05 |
| 22 | 55.63 | 45 | 42.43 | 68 | 22.48 | 90 | 0.00 |
| 23 | 55.23 | 46 | 41.68 | | | | |

The variation of the magnetick needle is its declination, in some parts of the world, to the east or west of the true meridian of the place, instead of pointing directly north and south. This property was first discovered about 300 years since, and an account first published of it in the year 1549, by Caboto a Venetian sailor. This declination is found to be various in different places, and very irregular, for not only under the same parallels, it sometimes varies much in a few miles and sometimes very little in several leagues, and in one part of the same parallel has east variation, in another a considerable west one; but under the same meridian also. At the south west corner of the Chart, are directions about the curve lines of variation.

The general trade winds which reign between the lat. of 30° N. and 30° S. always

ways blow, from east to west, over the whole globe; save on the north of the equator, where they blow from the north of the east, and south of the equator, from the south of the east. Within two or three degrees of the equator, the winds are variable. Five hundred miles from land, the constant trade wind from east to west prevails.

The monsoons are periodical winds, met with in the Indian seas, and others, where the land confines the sea. These blow six months one way, and six months from the opposite points. These points and times of shifting are different, in different parts of the ocean: In many places the wind is constant for three months one way, and three months more the contrary way, and so all the year. See the directions at the north-east corner of the Chart.

The earth being divided into the eastern and western continents; the eastern contains Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the western America. The seas are thrown into three grand divisions. The Atlantick or western ocean, which divides America from Europe and Africa: The Pacifick ocean or great south sea, which separates America from Asia: The Indian ocean, which separates the East-Indies from Africa.

That part of the earth called Europe, and the least, tho' most illustrious of the four, is situate between 36 and 72 degrees of N. lat. and between 10° W. and 65° E. long. It is about 3000 miles long from north to south, and 2500 miles broad, from east to west, and is confined on the north by the Frozen ocean; by the Mediterranean on the south; by Asia on the east, and by the Atlantick ocean on the west. The north part of Europe is divided into, the empire of Russia or Muscovy, the kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark and Norway, and the islands of Great-Britain and Ireland, Greenland, Iceland, &c. The middle division contains, the kingdoms of Poland, Prussia, Hungary, Bohemia; the empire of Germany, the Netherlands and the kingdom of France, with all its late acquisitions. The south division comprehends Turkey in Europe, Moldavia, Walachia, the Crim and Lesser Tartary, Switzerland, the Grisons, Italy, the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal and the islands in the Mediterranean, and of the Archipelago.

Asia contains the empire of China, Chinesian Tartary and the eastern islands; India, Usbeck-Tartary, Calmuck Tartary, Siberia, Persia, Arabia, Astracan, Circassian Tartary and Turkey in Asia.

Africa, a peninsula, is joined by the narrow isthmus of Suez to Asia, and com-

prehends Egypt, Upper Ethiopia, Nubia, the coast of Anian and Zanzibar, Monomotani, Monomotapa and Caffraria; Congo, Angola, Guinea, Negroeland, Zaara or the Desert, Biledulgerid, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoly, Barka, &c.

America, principally subject now to the Europeans, may thus be divided. 1. British possessions, viz. New-Britain, Nova-Scotia, New-England, New-York, east and west New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, lying all along the eastern coast of North-America from 30 to 51 degrees of north latitude. The islands of Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Kitts, Newfoundland, &c. &c. and Hudson's Bay. 2. French possessions, viz. Canada, Louisiana on the continent, part of Hispaniola, Martinico, Guadaloupe, Marigallante, &c. &c. 3. Dutch possessions, viz. Surinam, in South-America, some of the Carribbee Islands, as Curassao, Aruba, &c. &c. 4. The Spaniards are sovereigns of Old-Mexico, New-Mexico, Florida, Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Patagonia, Paraguay and la Plata; the Amazons country, the Islands of Cuba, Hispaniola, Porto-Rico and Trinidad. 5. The Portuguese have Brazil. 6. The Danes are possessed of one of the Carribbee Islands, called St. Thomas, a place of very small importance.

PROPERTIES of a GARDENER.

QUESTION. Why is a *Gardener* the most extraordinary man in the world?

Addressed to lady —.

Answer. Because no man has more business upon *Earth*, and always chuses good *Grounds* for what he does. He commands his *Thyme*. He is master of his *Miner*, and fingers *Penny Royal*. He raiseth his *Salary* every year, and it is a bad year, indeed, that does not produce a *Plumb*. He meets with more *Roughs* than a minister of state. —He makes more *Beds* than the French king, and has in them more *painted Ladies* and more genuine *Roses* and *Lillies* than are to be found at a country wake. He makes *Raking* his business more than his diversion, as many other gentlemen do; but he makes it an advantage to his health and fortune; which few others do. He can boast more *Rapes* than any other *Rake* in the kingdom: His wife, notwithstanding, has enough of *Lad's Love* and *Heart's Ease*, and never wishes for *Weeds*. Distempers, fatal to others, never hurt him: He walks the better for the *Gravel*, and thrives most in a *Consumption*. He can boast of more *blinding Hearts* than your ladyship, and more *Larrels* (if possible) than his majesty of Prussia; but his greatest pride and the world's envy, is, that he can have *few* whenever he pleases.

The

The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 13.

BUT in all disputes relating to trade, the great difficulty is, to come at the truth of facts, which are always stated in a different manner by the two contending parties, and upon each side, there are people found, who are ready to swear to the truth of the facts as stated by their party. This was what happened in the case now under consideration, which appears from the printed case of the woolen broad cloth weavers, in the county of Gloucester, which was delivered to the members of parliament upon this occasion, and was as follows :

“ These weavers, who are real objects of compassion, as will hereafter appear, about fourteen years ago, received, as wages, for the weaving of cloth made for exportation, one part in six and one part is even, more than what is now paid them : Since which time their wages have gradually sunk and been diminished to the above proportions, and now become almost the common standard of payment. Nevertheless many of the clothiers, not contented with these deductions, have increased the length of their cloths two or three ells, whereby more time is employed in each piece of cloth, to the no small detriment and hardship of the poor unfortunate weavers, whose situation in life hitherto rendered opposition to the contrary vain and ineffectual.

That, the greater part of the clothiers of late have introduced a pernicious practice of spinning of wooll beyond the staple, and warping it up to a higher hundred than what such staple will bear, (that is preparing the chain fit for the loom) whereby a greater space of time, by one third, is employed in weaving each piece of cloth so spun and warped as aforesaid, than what would otherwise have been required, prior to the introduction of that practice : Besides, this practice of fine spinning is deemed the greatest, if not the only reason of the decay of our foreign trade ; for the cloth by this practice carries with it a much better complexion than is adequate to the quality thereof, and by no means in point of service answerable to its appearance, and consequently not to the expectation of the buyer.

That, the weavers by means of the reduction of their wages, which they con-

sider grievous and oppressing, do not, nor can bestow the same time and labour as heretofore in their work, and by which means the trade is greatly diminished and brought into disrepute.

That, by the oppression aforesaid these poor weavers, according to their present scanty allowances, acquire no more than from six-pence to ten-pence a day, including between fifteen and sixteen hours to the day ; tho’ the other branches of the manufactory (such as sheermen and scriblers) earn one penny an hour for their labour, without serving an apprenticeship ; from whence it is evident the weavers, the chief trade in the whole manufactory, labour under the greatest hardships and oppressions, against which they now pray relief. In this place it may not be amiss to guard against, as well as obviate an objection that may naturally arise from and in favour of the clothiers, that they cannot now sell their goods at such good prices as heretofore, when better wages were allowed. The answer, and a just one, to be made to it is this, that in the foreign trade the factors, of late years, have set up and employed a great number of clothiers, thereby securing to themselves such immoderate profits, that clothiers also, in order to secure to themselves some profit or advantage, reduce the prices of the poor manufacturer, and without which their own profits would be greatly diminished, so that the weavers in general are become the main sufferers. What farther conduces to the destruction of the home trade, arises from a mean and unbecoming disposition in the clothiers underselling, and consequently undermining each other in trade ; a grievance complained of for some time, and themselves the only authors or cause of it.

That, by means of these several hardships and oppressions, the weavers in general are rendered unable, even with the utmost assiduity, to procure by their trade, (tho’ constantly employed) a maintenance for themselves and families, and were therefore obliged to seek redress by applying to parliament, &c. &c.”

After which they set forth what had happened between them and the clothiers in Gloucestershire, and conclude as follows :

I

“ When

"When the poor must submit to the arbitrary wills of their employers, what freedom can there be, in such case, of contracting, when one of the parties under those circumstances must, at all events, comply with the terms proposed, be they ever so unjust and unreasonable, or otherwise subject themselves to the dire effects of penury and want, a more calamitous circumstance ?

It is too well known (to admit of a denial) that many weavers have been already discharged from their employ, merely because they joined in an application at the Gloucester sessions, for settling and fixing a certain rate; which had it been effected, would have prevented all those subsequent commotions, and rendered the present applications to parliament unnecessary. Under these circumstances, how dreadful must the apprehension of the weavers be, (was such a law to be enacted, as prayed for by the clothiers) as it must intalibly entail almost inevitable ruin upon the distressed weavers and their families, who have already too much experienced the effects of poverty in a very ample degree: Exclusive of this disaster, it will consequently introduce another, a heavy charge upon gentlemen seized of estates in these parts, who in some places already pay six shillings in the pound to the poor's rate, a grievance much complained of by those gentlemen: Whereas the clothiers are in some measure exempted, and their stock in trade, which is continually fluctuating, paying upon that account a very small proportion for the relief of the poor.

Under these melancholy circumstances, the weavers implore the protection of parliament: And therefore humbly hope, That they will be pleased to take their case into consideration, and to afford them such relief therein, as not to render them entirely subject to the arbitrary will and government of the clothiers. On the contrary, that a fixed and settled rate may be established, which is conceived may be easily effected, tho' perhaps at first not to a perfect exactness; yet upon much more equitable terms than at present, provided the clothiers would lend an assisting hand for so salutary a purpose: That the rate prayed for might be easily established is well known to them, they having already entered into an agreement to make such rate accordingly, if the present law should be repealed."

Now whether the weavers, about fourteen years ago, received as wages for the weaving of cloth made for exportation, one part in six, and one part in seven,

more than what is now paid them, is a question well worth the enquiry into, especially if the wages they then received was at a rate that had continued for a course of years, without being enhanced by a flurry of business at that time, which was perhaps the case in the year 1743 or 1744, as a general war in Europe had then just begun. But supposing that the rate of wages, fourteen years ago, had been for a course of years higher than it is at present, yet this would be no reason for the government's interposing to increase that rate: On the contrary, every government ought to endeavour to reduce the price of labour in every sort of business, because the cheaper it is, the more of the produce and manufactures of their country will be exported; but this is not to be attempted by a law for reducing, much less for establishing any certain rate of wages: It can only be done by taking proper methods for reducing the price of all the necessaries and conveniencies of life, and for encreasing the number of the people.

If a government does this, they may and ought to leave the market to its natural course; for a meer journeyman, or day-labourer, can never expect much more than a bare subsistence by his labour, unless when a flurry of business happens in his way; and a bare, or even comfortable subsistence a good workman may always depend on, if the business be not overstocked, nor any combinations entered into by the masters. When a flurry happens in any particular sort of business, it is highly unjust and oppressive upon the poor, to endeavour, by a publick law, to prevent the workmen taking advantage of it, because it is the only time poor journeymen have, for providing against future misfortunes in their families, or for enabling them to set themselves up as masters, and every such law will be found to be unexecutable, which is now the case with respect to the law for establishing a certain rate of wages for journeymen tailors, and will be the case in every other art or business, wherein it may be hereafter attempted. And as to any sort of business happening to be overstocked, it is impossible for any government by a publick law to prevent it, or to apply an immediate remedy; but the evil will within a short time naturally and necessarily cure itself, because many of those who had been bred up in that business, will betake themselves to other sorts of business, and few children will for some years be bred up in that way of business.

Therefore,

Therefore, with regard to all sorts of arts and manufactures, the only thing a government can, or ought to take care of, is to prevent every sort of combination, either among journeymen to raise their wages or lessen their hours of work; or among masters to reduce the wages of their journeymen, or to add to their hours of work; and the weavers do not, in their case, so much as alledge, that there was any combination among the clothiers in Gloucestershire: On the contrary, they complain of what they call a mean and unbecoming disposition among the clothiers, in undertelling, and consequently undermining each other in trade. If there be any such disposition among the clothiers of that county, it is a disposition which our government ought to encourage, and to propagate, if possible, through every county in England; and, as it is a natural disposition in every branch of trade, it will prevail likewise among the factors, if not prevented by a combination. Then as to the complaint made by the weavers, of their being forced to submit to the arbitrary will of their employers, by which they mean, their being obliged to accept of such wages, or such a price for their labour, as the clothiers will agree to pay them, it is a misfortune the seller of every commodity is liable to, for he must sell at the price the buyer will give, or not sell at all; and if he be under a necessity to sell, and can find no other buyer, he must sell at less than the usual price, perhaps at a loss. This, therefore, is a misfortune incident to every branch of trade, and a misfortune which no government can prevent, or guard against any other way, but by taking care, that there shall be no combination or forestalling amongst the buyers; and as there is now an universal clamour against combinations in the corn trade, it is to be hoped, that a general and effectual law will be made against combinations of every kind; for if we go on as we have done, in making a particular law, only for redressing the particular grievance, or preventing the particular fraud then complained of, our statute books must soon increase to a most enormous size.

The next bill I am to take notice of, was likewise a bill of the utmost consequence to our trade, and particularly to our navigation, which bill was introduced as follows: February 8, 1757, Mr. Simmons, accomptant to the society of the Free British Fishery, attended, and being called in, presented to the house, pursuant to the directions of an act of parliament,

an account of receipts and disbursements by the said society, from Dec. 31, 1755, to Dec. 31, 1756, which account was ordered to lie upon the table, to be perused by the members of the house; and the next day there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the said society, alledging, that the petitioners had employed the sum of 130,305l. 8s. 6d. together with the entire produce of their fish, and all the monies arising from the several bounties allowed on the tonnage of their shipping, and on the exportation of their fish, in carrying on the said fishery; and that, from being obliged in the infancy of the undertaking to incur a much larger expence than was at that time foreseen, they did find themselves so far reduced in their capital, as to be utterly incapable of further prosecuting the fisheries with any hope of success, without the further assistance of parliament: And praying, that towards enabling them to carry on the said fisheries, they might have liberty to make use of such nets as they might find best adapted to the said fisheries, each buis nevertheless carrying to sea the same quantity of netting, and of the same depth, which by the fishery acts they were then bound to carry; that the bounty of 30s. per ton, allowed by the said acts on the vessels employed in the said fisheries, might be further increased; and forasmuch as many of the proprietors of the stock of the said society were unable to advance any further sum of money for carrying on the said fisheries, and others unwilling, in the then situation, and under the then restraints, to risk any further sum in the said undertaking, that the stock of the said society, which by the said acts was made unalienable (except in case of death or bankruptcy) for a term of years, of which near six were then unexpired, might forthwith be made transferable; and that the petitioners might be at liberty, between the intervals of the fishing seasons, to employ their busses in such manner as they should find for the advantage of the society; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to grant them such relief as to the house should seem meet.

Whereupon the petition was referred to the consideration of a committee, to examine and state to the house the matters of fact contained in the same; and a committee being appointed, they were instructed to enquire into, and report to the house the state of the Free British Fishery in general; and the said account

of receipts and disbursements was soon after likewise referred to them. February 21, Sir John Philipps reported from the committee, that they had examined the matter of fact contained in the said petition, and had directed him to report a state thereof to the house; which report was then ordered to lie upon the table, to be perused by the members. But as the committee had not then enquired into the state of the Free British Fishery in general, the report was, on the 23d, recommended; and, March 1, Sir John reported, that the committee had reconsidered the said report, and had enquired into the state of the said fishery in general; when the report was ordered to lie upon the table to be perused by the members; and, March 18, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the Free British Fishery Chamber of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, alledging, that as the law then stood, the petitioners went to, and returned from Shetland, at a great expence, and loss of time, and while the war continued, durst not stay there to fish, besides being obliged to go and return from Shetland without convoy, by which they run a great risk of losing their busses; and that ever since the institution of the present fishery, experience had fully shewn, that the fishery at Shetland had not proved worth following, and that the petitioners had thereby lost two months or more of a much better fishery in St. George's Channel, within a day's sail of Whitehaven; and taking notice, that the Free British Fishery had applied to the house for further assistance and relief; and therefore praying, that Cambeltown might be appointed the place of rendezvous for the busses belonging to Whitehaven, for the summer fishery as well as for the winter fishery, in order that they might be enabled to fish with greater advantage, or such other relief in the premises, as the house should think proper.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table; and, April 29, the said report was referred to a committee of the whole house, to which this petition was likewise, May 4, referred. Accordingly, May 13, the house, in a committee, took the said report and petition into consideration; and the 16th, Mr. Prowse reported from the same, the following resolutions, viz.

That, it was the opinion of the committee.

First, That the petitioners be at li-

berty to make use of such nets, in the white herring fisheries, as they shall find best adapted to the said fisheries, provided that each buss do carry to sea, in the whole, the like quantity of netting as they are now bound to carry.

Secondly, That the bounty of 30s. per ton, payable on the vessels employed in the said fisheries, be encreased to 50s. per ton, and made payable for such term of years as the said bounty of 30s. is now payable.

Thirdly, That the petitioners be at liberty, during the intervals of the fishing seasons, to employ their vessels used in the said fisheries in any other business not prohibited by law, provided such vessels shall have been employed in the herring fisheries during each of the fishing seasons.

Fourthly, That the petitioners be at liberty to make use of such barrels, with respect to the thickness of the staves, for the packing of their fish, as they now have in use, or may hereafter find best adapted to that purpose.

Fifthly, That the petitioners have liberty to make use of any waste or uncultivated land, one hundred yards at the least, above the highest water-mark, for the purpose of drying their nets.

Sixthly, That Cambeltown would be the most proper and convenient place for the rendezvous for the busses belonging to the Free British Fishery Chamber of Whitehaven, for the summer fishery, as well as for the winter fishery.

Of these six resolutions the first five were agreed to, but the last was postponed; and it was ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill, pursuant to the resolutions which the house had agreed to; and that Mr. Prowse, Mr. Northey, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Edward Vernon, Mr. alderman Bethell, Mr. alderman Beckford, Mr. Townshend, Sir Walter Blackett, Mr. Ridley, and Mr. Hardinge, should prepare and bring in the same.

As the bill was short, it was next day presented to the house by Mr. Prowse, and read a first time: On the 9th, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house; and, on the 20th, an instruction was ordered to the said committee, that they should have power to receive a clause, or clauses, to prevent any difficulties, in ascertaining, getting in, and receiving all such sums of money as should, for the future, become due and payable by law, as a duty of six-pence per month from all seamen, who

who were, or should be employed in the service of the British white Herring Fishery, for the support of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. Then the house resolved itself into the said committee, went thro' the bill with several amendments, and ordered the report to be received next morning. Accordingly, the bill was, next morning, reported by Mr. Prowse, and the amendments being agreed to, it was ordered to be ingrossed. On the 23d, it was read a third time, and passed, and being entitled, An Act for allowing a further bounty on vessels employed in the White Herring Fishery, for giving liberty to alter the present form and size of the nets used in the said fishery, and for other purposes therein mentioned, Mr. Cooke was ordered to carry it to the lords, where it was agreed to, passed, and returned to the commons, June 9, without any amendment; and, on the 28th, it received the royal assent by commission, among the other bills then ready for the same.

Now I have no occasion to give any abstract of this act, as the whole of the substance of it is contained in the above-mentioned resolutions, which were agreed to May 16, and the instruction given to the committee upon the bill, May 20, every one of which are provided for by proper clauses in the act; but as to the resolution which was on the 16th postponed, it was entirely dropt, the reason of which may be easily seen by every one who understands any thing of the herring fishery, and the method in which it is carried on by the Dutch, neither of which seems to have been duly considered, when our Free British Fishery Society was first established. To give a full account of the Dutch herring fishery would take up much more room than you have to spare, but I must observe, that tho' the Dutch have a herring fishery company, which they call the great fishery company; yet that company have no joint stock, nor do they carry on any trade in the name, or at the expence of the company. They serve only to govern and direct the fishing, and to take care, that no man shall go as master of a vessel upon it, who has been guilty of any fraudulent practice, or of neglecting, or acting contrary to any of those rules that are prescribed for preserving the character of the fish; for as to the fishing, it is carried on entirely at the expence and the risk of private men, in two sorts of ships or vessels, one of which sorts they call busses, and the other they call vent-yaggers. The busses are the

ships employed in catching the fish, and curing them as far as they can be cured on board, and the vent-yaggers are quick sailing vessels, which attend the busses, in order to purchase the fish as soon as caught and cured, and to run with them to the market; and the master of each vessel of both these sorts must have a licence, the former for fishing, and the latter for sailing amongst the busses, and taking on board herrings from them; which licences are never refused to any man that will take the oath appointed, unless he has been guilty of some misbehaviour.

Now it is by means of these vent-yaggers that the busses make their great profit, because those herrings that come first to market in all parts of the world, even in Holland itself, sell at a most extravagant price; and to prevent any market's being glutted, the Dutch yaggers are confined not to take any herrings on board from the busses, after the 5th of July; for all they take after that day must be carried home, in order to be repacked and made fit for winter keeping; and they do make so great a profit by what they sell to, or send to market by the vent-yaggers, that with respect to the rest they sell as yet under-sell any nation in the world. And from hence we may see a most solid reason, why our parliament resolved to continue the Whitehaven Chamber until the necessity of sending their busses for the first season to Shetland; for it is at that season alone, that this advantage can be obtained; and the more busses we have there assembled together, the sooner, and the more of these vent-yaggers we may dispatch, and consequently the greater share of this advantage we shall obtain. If fifty busses can in one day's fishing load and dispatch a yagger or two, a hundred busses may in one day load and dispatch a couple, or four yaggers, and so on in proportion to the number of busses; and if we could get but an equal share of this first advantage with the Dutch, we should then be able to contend with them as to the sale of the future cargoes.

But this, I fear, we shall never be able to do while we have a publick company that carries on any fishing in its own name, and at its own expence; for let the directors guard as much as they will against it, the servants they send upon the fishing will discourage private traders as much as they can; therefore it will be difficult to prevail upon their yaggers to take on board any herrings from the busses of private men, or to deal honestly and

and fairly by them if they do; and, I believe, no private man has as yet fitted out a ship upon the sole design of being a vent-yagger.

Besides, it is to be feared, that our company's capital, were it three times as much as it is, will be in a few years quite exhausted; for no publick company can carry on any branch of trade, especially the fishing trade, at so small an expence as private men may; and this is the true reason why every publick company hitherto has been undone, by carrying on a trade in which private traders could interfere. If this should be the fate of our present Society of the Free British Fishery, before our private traders have generally engaged in, and found the advantage of carrying on the herring fishery, it would be of the most fatal consequence to that useful, and even necessary trade, because it would damp the spirit that has for some years prevailed among us, and make most people conclude, that it is impossible for us to contend with the Dutch in the herring fishery; tho' our bad success therein is apparently owing to our not having duly considered their method of carrying it on. If we done so, we should indeed have established a publick company to govern and regulate the trade, and to lend money at a low interest to such private traders as were willing to carry it on, but not to carry on any trade in the name, and at the expence of the company itself; for as our government very generously, and very wisely too, resolved to give not only a bounty upon the shipping, but also an interest of 3l. per cent. upon the money employed in this trade, the company might have lent money to private undertakers at one or 2l. per cent. which would have answered all the expence it was necessary for them to be at as a company; in which case the proprietors of their stock would have had the government's 3l. per cent. clear to themselves, beside having an opportunity to provide for some of their poor friends, and the honour of having eminently contributed to the increase of the trade, navigation, happiness, and security of their country; and various methods might have been found, for rendering them secure as to the repayment of their principal, even from the unfortunate private trader. Whether it be now too late to recur to this method, I shall leave to the consideration of better judges, and proceed to the next

bill which was last session passed into a law, and which was likewise of great consequence, I may say, to every branch of our trade, tho' it was strenuously opposed.

[To be continued in our next.]

A We have had lately published here, a Book intitled, *The Natural History of ICELAND*, translated from the Danish Original of Mr. N. Horrebow, who had lived two Years at Besssted, a Seat of his Danish Majesty on the South Coast of that Island, about the middle, but rather nearest to the West End of the Island.

ACCORDING to him, the island is in length 720 English miles, from east to west, and in breadth, from south to north, in general about 300 miles; and Besssted from his observations, lies in 64 degrees 4 minutes north latitude, and in 25 degrees west longitude from the meridian of London. Among many other extraordinary phenomena, with which this island abounds, he gives us the following description of a hot spring in the district of Huusevig.

D "This extraordinary spring is to be met with in the north shire and parish of Huusevig, near a farm called * Reykum, about 50 or 60 miles from the mountain Krasle, which has been before spoken of. At this place are three springs which lie about 30 fathom from each other. The water boils up in them by turns in the following manner. When the spring or well at one end has thrown up its water, then the middle one begins, which subsiding, that at the other end rises, and after it the first begins again, and so on in the same order by a continued succession, each boiling up three times in about a quarter of an hour. They are all in a flat open place, but the ground hard and rocky. In two of them the water rises between the cracks, and boils up about two feet only above the ground. The third has a large round aperture, by which it empties itself into a place like a basin, as if formed by art, in a hard stone rock, and as big as a brewing copper. On discharging itself here, it will rise, at the third boiling, ten or twelve feet high above the brim, and afterwards sink four feet or more in the basin or reservoir. At this interval it may be approached near enough, to see how deep it sinks; but those who have this curiosity, must take care to get away before it boils up again. As soon as it has sunk

to

* By such like names many are called in this island, because they adopt the name of the springs they lie near: For Reyk in the Iceland language signifying smoke, the farm is therefore so called from the smoke and steams that arise out of these springs.

to the deepest ebb, it immediately rises again, and that in three boilings. At the first, it rises half way up to the edge or brim; in the third, as before observed, 10 or 12 feet high. Then it sinks at once four feet below the brim of the reservoir, and when sunk here, rises at the other end, and from thence proceeds to the middle one, and so on by a constant, regular rotation.

Having now given a description of these springs, and the surprizing manner of their rising, I shall add a short account of some extraordinary effects of the water. If the water out of the largest well is poured into bottles it will still continue to boil up twice or thrice, and at the same time with the water in the well. Thus long will the effervescence continue after the water is taken out of the well, but this being over it soon quite subsides and grows cold. If the bottles are corked up the moment they are filled, so soon as the water rises in the well they burst in pieces: This experiment has been proved on many score bottles, to try the effects of the water.

Whatever is cast into the well when the water subsides, it attracts with it down to the bottom, even wood, which on another like fluid would float: But when the water flows again, it throws every thing up, which may be found at the side of the basin. This has been often tried with stones as large and as heavy as the stoutest fellows have hardly been able to tumble in. These stones made a violent noise on being plunged to the bottom; but when the water rose again they were ejaculated with force beyond the edge of the well. A vast many stones lie about, that have been used in such experiments. The water by continually flowing over, has formed a little brook, which, it seems, grows cool by degrees, and at last falls into a little river. It is a pleasant water to drink, when cold, and hardly tastes of any mineral. On the neighbouring plain there is generally a fine growth of grass, but within three or four yards of this well, or spring, the place being continually wet, by the splashing of the water, all the mould is washed away, and nothing but the naked stone rock appears. There is a farm at a small distance, and close by it this water runs from the well. It is here but just warm. The cattle water in it, and the cows yield a much greater quantity of milk than others that do not water at that place. This is a thing universally known, and is a very extraordinary effect of the water. Such are the strange and remarkable properties of these wells or springs, of which there

are several others much of the same kind, but the alternate boiling up of the water is entirely peculiar to these three. Where any of these hot springs are, they continually exhale a vapour or steam, which is greater or less, according as the water is agitated, or the air lighter or heavier. This steam is sometimes seen at a very great distance.

The use the inhabitants make of these springs.

They that live near these hot baths, of which in this island there are many, whose water is continually boiling hot, employ the same for several uses. They sometimes take a pot, or any vessel filled with cold water, put the meat or whatever they have to boil it in, and hang the vessel at a certain depth in the well. It presently boils, and, in this manner they dress their boiled victuals without being at any expence for fuel.

I have met with travellers, who having their tea-kettle with them, filled it with water, and boiled it instantly in one of these baths; and I have seen people sit the whole day bending of hoops for barrels at the edge of these boiling hot baths, by the heat of which they bent some of an extraordinary thickness. Every two hours, or less, they were obliged to set aside their work, and take fresh air to prevent any ill effects from the sulphureous and other bad smells of the steam, which expands itself to a considerable distance. The stench has been so strong at some of them, that I was not able to bear it. The ground about these hot wells is generally of various colours, and contains some sulphur, alum, and saltpetre.

Besides the benefit the inhabitants have of boiling their victuals and water at these places, they make use of them to wash or bathe in. The water that continually overflows and runs at some distance is of proper heat for bathing. Sometimes they contrive to bring cold water to the basins: For, as before observed, there are actually basins at the mouth of some of the springs, as if they were hewn out and fashioned by a stone cutter. By this means they assuage the heat of the water, and make it fit for bathing. I have seen one of these basins most remarkably capacious, smooth within, and well shaped for the purpose. It was in a solid rock without any cracks, the bottom very smooth, and at any time could be covered with a tilt-cloth. It had, besides this advantage, that there was an aqueduct to it from hot and cold springs, some so hot that one could not bear a finger in them, others as cold

* Mr. Anderson tells us they fasten their meat to a piece of wood and dip it in the hot well till it is boiled.

cold as ice, and both conveyed to or from the basin at pleasure, by which means the water in the basin could be brought to any desired degree of warmth. At the bottom of this reservoir, so formed by nature, was a hole made, thro' which the water could easily be carried off into a little adjoining rivulet. A fresh supply of clean water was always at hand, to fill it again on stopping up the hole. The people that live here, bathe frequently in it, and chiefly on this account are a very healthy people, and generally live to a good old age.

The common people are full of a superstitious notion that some strange birds are continually hovering and harbouring about these hot wells *.

They relate this, as matter of fact, and believe it, tho' on hearsay only, from their fathers and great grandfathers; but upon enquiry not one is to be met with, that ever saw any of these strange birds.

Besides, it is highly improbable, that birds should harbour about or swim on water, so hot that a piece of beef may be boiled in it. Very likely birds may resort to the water that overflows and runs in a continual stream, cooling by degrees, and at last emptying itself into some river: But it cannot be said, that birds particularly harbour about any of these places. In the rivers, which the different streams of these hot wells flow into, is found the same kind of fish, as in most other rivers, such as salmon, trout, and a variety of other fish, which is a convincing proof, that the waters have no strong mineral quality in them, it being known, by experience, that fish will not live in water that is any way tinged with sulphur, or any other mineral quality.

The waters, in general, are very good in this island; but this is not owing to any mineral quality in them, having found myself, by repeated experiments, that they retain but very little of any mineral, except in a few parts, where they seem impregnated with small portions of a chalybeate, or vitriolick substance †. In most places they are quite pure, without the least foreign tincture, any way discoverable by common experiments, or by the taste. It is therefore evident, that the earth all over the island does not abound with sulphur, saltpetre, and other salts; the wa-

ters in the district, as I have before related, where the ground is full of sulphur, have a strong sulphureous taste and smell ‡.

The Rev. Mr. COLEPEPER'S REMARKS, continued from p. 29.

A IF plain, open, and explicit revelations, are necessary in any case, they must have been so in this, where the doctrine, appointed to be the great support and ornament of the moral law, was to be revealed. For, tho' the Jews might be left to discover things of less importance from distant intimations, yet they might reasonably look for direct and precise information when this capital article of their religion was to be revealed.

B If this principle was intended for the sanction of the moral part of the Jewish law, it bore the same relation to their revealed system which it bears to ours; and consequently they were equally interested and concerned to know it with us. But nothing is more evident, than that a doctrine equally necessary to be known at all times, should have been revealed with equal perspicuity at all times. Distant intimations, therefore, must have been as improper and unfit in the present ages, as in the last, if this doctrine was as essential to religion, and consequently as necessary to be known, in the one as the other.

C It would greatly discredit any legation from heaven, to suppose a law given to men, in which the sanction was involved in doubts and obscurities. For there is no truth more evident than this, that the sanction of a law should be as precise and clear, as the law itself. To suppose otherwise, as in the case before us, is making the divine law of Moses more imperfect, insufficient, and even unjust, than any human laws whatsoever.

E It is not reasonable to expect, that the gross body of the Jews would have been able to discover this doctrine in the law as the proper sanction of its moral part; since Episcopius, Grotius, bishop Bull, Le Clerc, Curelleus, Limborch, Sherlock, &c. do fairly and ingeniously confess that THEY could not find this sanction in it.

F There are some particular reasons why the notion of a future state should have been clearly and distinctly revealed by Moses, if it had not been intended for the sanction

* Mr. Anderson says there is a sort of black-birds with long bills, much like a snipe, continually barbouring about these hot wells.

† The same author says, that most of the springs in this island, both hot and cold, are good and wholesome waters, because all, more or less, contain some mineral quality.

‡ The same author here again alleges, that the whole country abounds with sulphur, and that a spade cannot be put half way into the ground, but it brings up sulphur instead of mould.

sanction of the moral law. Our best divines tell us, that the *Jews* could not be fit to *distant intimations*, or without *EXPRESS* revelations, even with regard to the most insignificant and minute particulars of their religion. "For that the *rudeness* of their understandings disabled them from supplying any thing that was *not expressly* commanded in the law *." If, one would imagine that they were not to be left to *distant intimations* or without *express* revelations, in so important a point as the sanction of their moral law; especially as this sanction was a *future state*, which was the least likely of all doctrines to be supplied by a people so *gross* and *earthly*, and so strongly attached to *temporal* and *earthly* considerations.

The *temporal* motives to obedience are frequently inculcated, and often repeated in the law: And our ablest divines assure us, that this was necessary, as the particular temper, situation, and circumstances of the *Jews*, required that they should be constantly reminded of the arguments most pressing to obedience. But would not this lead one to conclude, that *spiritual* and *future* promises should have been often inculcated and repeated too, if they had been the sanction of the moral law.

In short, on the supposition that future rewards and punishments were as strictly and properly the sanction of the moral law, as temporal ones; I must beg leave to ask, why the first were not enforced by *Moses* in as plain, positive, and precise a manner as the last.

Thus have I collected some of the reasons which have been alledged to shew that a future state would hardly have been delivered to the *Jews* under *distant intimations*, if it had been designed for the sanction of the moral law. I am indeed far from approving the *whole* system of the writers from whom these arguments are borrowed; and yet I find it very difficult to dissent from them with regard to the particular point just mentioned.

It has been the custom of the founders of religion, at all times, to deliver the sanction of their particular systems in the most plain, open, and explicit terms. The nature and reason of the thing, or the genius and circumstances of the common people, for whose more immediate use systems of religion are formed, evidently demand this conduct: May I then be permitted to ask the authors of the *Review*, why "*Moses* chose to deviate from the common and general practice, which seems to be founded on a very perfect and consummate knowledge of human nature; or

why he chose to give *distant intimations*, and not *clear*, *open*, and *explicit* declarations of the doctrine, appointed to be the sanction of his religious system?

I should be very unwilling to call off the attention of these gentlemen from speculations of more consequence, or from a work which they are executing with so much glory to themselves, and service to their country, to a trifling, insignificant, and uninteresting question, in which they have no immediate concern. But this is not the present case: They are immediately concerned in this question, because they have explained and publickly delivered their opinion on this very point. The argument does not seem to be insignificant and uninteresting, since the divinity of the *Mosaic* law must stand or fall with it. For thus the followers of lord *Bolingbroke* may argue.

"No religious system, which gives only *distant intimations* of its sanctions, or of the rewards and punishments annexed to the observance and transgression of his precepts, can derive itself from God.

The *Mosaic* religion, according to the principles of the authors of the *Review*, was thus circumstanced."

"*Ergo*," &c. The only controvertible proposition is the major. To establish and confirm this, the objectors may alledge the several propositions proposed in the foregoing part of these papers. It will then be incumbent on the gentlemen of the *Review* to shew us how we may extricate and disengage ourselves from the present difficulty, or support the honour and credit of the *Mosaic* law, on the supposition that it affords only some *distant intimations* of a future state.

I do not pretend to have launched into the same depths of literature, to have explored, reviewed, and scrutinized the maxims of ancient and modern legislation with the same accuracy, and to have investigated and developed the several principles of human nature with the same precision, solidity, and success, which may be reasonably expected from writers who undertake to read for the publick. However the ingenious and learned persons must excuse me from following them implicitly into this seeming region of paradox, from believing, till enlightened by some new discoveries into the frame and constitution of human nature, "That there ever was a time when *distant intimations* were the most useful, proper, and commodious vehicle of such doctrines as were designed for the sanction of a religious system.

It will avail nothing to say, that equal objections lie against the hypotheses of this sort. All I want to know, is, how the *Reviewers* will be able to defend the propriety, reasonableness, and truth of the proposition above-mentioned.

Description of the beautiful Lake of Kilarney, continued from p. 33.

THE arbutus, which cloaths these islands, gives even the haggard winter the beautiful appearance of spring; for in that melancholy season this tree puts on its highest bloom; which rarely growing in other places, is the more likely to be admired by strangers in this. The preparation of charcoal, for the iron works, hath been the occasion of a great destruction of this beautiful tree in other parts of the country; and it is said, that even here, it suffered much by an accidental fire that laid waste a great part of a forest. Its growth, upon rocks of marble, where no earth appears, and so high above the surface of the water, renders it a matter of both surprize and pleasure *.

This tree is extremely agreeable in every different circumstance of vegetation, for it hath, at one and the same time, ripe and green fruit upon its branches, which, as they approach to ripeness, from green become yellow, and at length terminate in a fine scarlet colour, resembling, in form, a field strawberry, though in size that of the best garden kind.

The blossoms grow in clusters of small white bells, not unlike those of the lily of the valley; and in such great abundance, as, in that respect alone, to be equal in beauty to the Laurustinus, and in other respects much superior to it: For the agreeable verdure of the leaves, not much unlike the bay, the scarlet hue of the tender part of the stalk, and all the different stages of vegetation, at one and the same time, from the knitting fruit to perfect ripeness, cannot but be exceeding agreeable to the curious observer.

Upwards of 40 islands in this lake are covered with an intermixture of these trees

and other shrubs; besides, at least a fourth part of the ascent of the mountains, the verges of whose bases, like that of Mangerton, and others above mentioned, are washed by the water of this lake.

Thus having mentioned what was remarkable of the mountains which surround it, and of the lake itself, and its islands, I shall beg leave to apply the following lines of the poet, whose description of the lake Pergus, is no ill picture of Lough-Lane.

Non illa plura cajibros

B Carmina Cignorum labentibus audit in undis. Silva coronat aquas, cingens latus omne; suisque Frondibus, ut velo, Phæbeos submovet ignes. Frigora dant rami, Tyrios humus humida flores, Perpetuum ver est.

OVID. METAM. Lib. V.

C The principal inhabitants of these lofty mountains, except a few woodmen, kept in these forests by the lord of the soil, are great herds of red deer: The chase of which affords a much higher gratification to the sportsman than in most other places. And when a stag is hunted near this lake, nothing is more agreeably surprizing, than the repeated echoes; it being scarce possible to distinguish the real clangor of the French horns, or the true cry of the dogs, from the numberless reverberations of them among the rocks and mountains.

E Inceptus clamor frustratur biantes. VIRG.

And we may also justly apply to the unharbouring of the deer, what the same poet more metaphorically sings of Cæsar.

Ipsi lætitiâ voces ad sidera jactant

Insonsi montes: Ipse jam carmina rupes,

F Ipsa sonant arbusla: —————

To which may not improperly be added the following lines of a modern poet.

Hark! the loud peal begins the clam'rous joy,

The gallant chiding loads the trembling air.

Ye Naiads fair, who o'er these floods preside,

Raise up your dripping heads above the And

* The Arbutus, saith Sir Thomas Mollineux (in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 227) is not to be found any where, of spontaneous growth, nearer to Ireland than the most southern parts of France, Italy, and Sicily; and there too, it is never known but as a frutex or shrub; whereas, in the rocky parts of the county of Kerry, about Lough-Lane, and in some of the rocky mountains adjacent, where the people of the country call it the cane apple, it flourishes naturally to that degree as to become a large tall tree. Petrus Bellonius observes, that it doth so in mount Athos in Macedonia; and Juba is quoted by Pliny, as mentioning it as a thing extraordinary, that the Arbutus grows to an high tree in Arabia. Dr. Mollineux adds, that the trunks of the trees of Ireland have been frequently four feet and an half in circumference, or 18 inches diameter; and that the trees grow to about nine or ten yards in height and in such plenty, that many of them have been cut down to melt and refine the ore, of silver and lead mines discovered near Ross castle.

And hear our melody. Th' harmonious
notes [creek

Float with the stream; and every winding
And hollow rock, that o'er the dimpling
flood [shore

Nods pendant; still improve from shore to
Our sweet reiterated joys. What shouts, A
What clamours loud! what gay heart-
cheering sounds [way!

Urge thro' the breathing brass their mazy
Not choirs of Tritons glad with sprightlier
frains, [tune rides

The dancing billows; when proud Nep-
In triumph o'er the deep.——

Somerville's Chace, B. IV. v. 401, &c.

The echoes which are caused by this
sport, reverberate the sound in a manner
not to be described, nor believed by any
but by those who have heard them; the
whole duration of a single sound being
near a minute; and yet the repercussions
are innumerable, and the variety incon-
ceivable. But the reader may from this
imagine, that a most surprizing musical
effect must arise from the variety of notes
issuing from the throats of a large pack
of buck-hounds, enlivened by the cheer-
ing shouts of the sportsmen, and the noise D
of the horns.

From the mountains the stag often flies
to the soil for refreshment, where he is
sometimes taken by persons who attend in
boats to cast a rope over the horns; or
the poor animal is pursued to some island,
where he is killed; or being refreshed by E
swimming is hunted again to the moun-
tains; in all, and every of which places,
particularly towards the upper lake, the
echoes are prodigious grand.

But the most astonishing sounds, emu-
lating thunder, are those made by the dis-
charge of cannon, placed in a proper si-
tuation, upon the points of some particu-
lar islands, which may best answer to the
concave sides of the mountains. When
the piece is first exploded, there is no re-
turn of any particular sound for near a
minute; but then a loud clap of thunder,
which lasts for several seconds, ensues; G
and, after a short pause, a second, and so
on, for several repetitions; like volleys of
small arms, which are alternately answer-
ed from the neighbouring mountains and
valleys, and, at length, die away, with a
noise resembling that of the waves of the
ocean beating against a concave shore. H
Nothing would be more pleasant than the
ringing of a peal of bells placed in a small
island in this lake, which would seem to
be more numerous than all those of a
great city, by being answered by number-

less imaginary bells from the neighbouring
rocks. But this, with several other me-
thods of improving the natural beauties
of the lake, particularly the placing tame
swans on it, and other embellishments,
is submitted to its owner; who, by add-
ing, if possible, to its native elegance,
might render it more pleasing to travellers,
who may be induced, out of curiosity, to
visit it, and which would be of great ad-
vantage to the adjacent town of Killarney.

There have been but few countries in
Europe that have not contrived means to
draw a concourse of people to visit them,
whose very travelling and intercourse in-
crease wealth and trade; and are a secret
motive to induce inhabitants to come and
settle in them.

A river falls from the upper into the
lower lake, discharging itself between the
mountains of Glenna and Turk, between
which hills is one of the most romantick
glins that can be conceived. The trees
on both sides seem to overshadow this
passage, which is a kind of watery defile
for some miles in length, and admits of
a considerable variety, being deep and C
smooth in some places, and in others
rocky and shallow; at which last, the
passengers disembark, and the boat is
forced by strength of men's arms, under
a kind of arch. The using of sails is
here dangerous, on account of the moun-
tain squalls, their sides hanging directly
over the river, which, in this place, is al-
most too narrow even for oars. The stu-
pendous rock, called the Eagle's Nest,
noted also for a fine echo, is commonly a
place of refreshment to passengers, who
here enjoy the grateful shade of the arbu-
tus, yews, hollies, and many other trees,
F that cover the rocks in this canal, several
of which hang dreadfully over its sides;
and, no doubt, had a person sufficient
leisure thoroughly to search up the sides of
this glin, and the adjacent places, which
would require vastly more time, labour,
and expence, than the encouragement
G given to works of this nature will afford;
abundance of curious discoveries might
certainly be made here in the botanical
way, especially in the adjacent forests.

The boatmen have given imaginary
names to these rocks, as to one the Man
of War; a rock which, in some sort;
represents the hull of a large vessel, the
mast and rigging of which is no other
than a large branching yew at the top.
Having, at length, passed this long and
narrow straight, the upper lake is disco-
vered, which is surrounded on all sides

with mountains of an amazing height, beautified also with woods : For here, according to Milton,

———— Over head up grow
Insuperable height of loftiest shade,
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching
palm,

A Sylvan scene ; and as the ranks ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre
Of stateliest view —————

Luxuriant : Mean while murmuring wa-
ters fall

Down the slope hills, dispers'd, or in a
———— Unite their streams.

Paradise Lost, Book IV.

This upper lake is an oblong square, extending north and south, but is not a third of the area of the lower lake. The rocks and islands are here inhabited by eagles, ospreys, hawks, and other birds of prey ; as are the forests on the adjacent mountains with red deer.

In certain seasons very considerable water-falls and cascades, tumble from the mountains into this upper lake, which, with the echoes, and delightful scenery of the prospect, are also the chief entertainment of this place, as in the lower lake. In one of these islands travellers generally take a repast, for few people go so far into these wilds without laying in provisions before-hand. The manner of returning is, either back through the same scene, or on horseback over the mountain, on a new road, which was made by subscription of the principal gentlemen of the county.

Towards the southern part of the lake, situated on a kind of peninsula, stands Mucruss, the seat of Edward Herbert, Esq; a situation where nature, in her native attire, very little assisted by art, out does every thing that human fancy, supported with the highest expence, hath yet performed ; for whether we first reflect on the delightful prospects that this seat affords, as the lofty mountains hanging over the lake, wooded almost to their summits ; cascades pouring down from several of them, particularly that already noticed from Mangerton, which sends down a roaring torrent not far distant ; the beautiful expanse of water which washes the verge of this gentleman's gardens and improvements, scattered over with islands, so wooded as to represent several well cultivated spots ; also a particular lake called Mucruss lake, divided by that peninsula from the great one ; and on the opposite shore, a level, well improved country : I say, whether we take

in at one view all this enchanting scenery, or stop to admire the particular beauties of the seat itself, we shall find sufficient matter for pleasure and admiration. The natural appearance of this place, before it was adorned by any improvement, was that of a luxuriant garden, where a great variety of trees and shrubs, the produce only of a more favourable clime, flourished spontaneously, as the arbutus, juniper, yew, buckthorn, service, and others, found growing among the crevices of marble rocks : The seeds, and original plantation of which I suspect to have been laid here, many centuries ago, by the monks of the adjacent abbies ; where, meeting with a soil and climate favourable to their preservation and propagation, they have wonderfully flourished ever since, without any assistance from art.

These natural gardens, therefore, wanted little assistance to beautify them, except an inclosure towards the land, and the lopping away part of their luxuriance, to form avenues and walks thro' them, besides the addition of such exotics as have been but of late years introduced into Ireland ; among which there have been planted a considerable number of vines, which are now spreading their branches, and crawling up several sloping rocks of variegated marble.

It was, indeed, an handsome compliment which was paid to this place, by a late Right Rev. prelate *, whose high taste in the beauties of art and nature, as well as goodness of heart, and solid learning, all the world equally admired and acknowledged ; who being asked, what he thought of this seat, immediately answered, that the French monarch might possibly be able to erect another Versailles, but could not with all his revenues lay out another Mucruss.

The gardens of this seat extend to the ruins of an ancient friery called Irrelagh, i. e. on the lough, founded by Donald, son of Thady Mac Carty, in the year 1440, for Minorites, or conventual Franciscans, and repaired by him in 1468, the year of his death. It was again re-edified in the year 1602, but soon after suffered to go to ruin. The walks are surrounded by a venerable grove of ash-trees, which are very tall, and in some places grow spontaneously, from the ruins of the abbey. The choir, nave, and steeple, still remain entire, in which are several decayed tombs. The cloysters are likewise entire, and consist of several Gothic arches of solid marble, which inclose a small square, in the center of which

* Dr. Berkley, the late bishop of Cloyne.

which stands one of the tallest yew-trees I have ever seen ; its spreading branches, like a great umbrella, overthadow the niches of the whole cloyster, forming a more solemn and awful kind of covering to it than originally belonged to the place. The steeple was small, and capable of containing only a single bell ; and it is supported by a Gothick arch or vault. The bell was, not many years ago, found in the adjacent lough, and, by the inscription, was known to have belonged to this priory, which, from the time of its foundation, hath been the cemetery of the Mac Carty-Mores, and other families. Upon the dissolution of religious houses, the revenues and site of this abbey were granted to capt. Robert Collam, who assigned them to bishop Crosbie.

The town of Killarney is a small thriving place, being considerably improved since the minority of its present owner, the lord visc. Kenmare, who hath encouraged several inhabitants to settle in it, and hath erected some houses for linen manufacturers, about a mile from the town. There are already four new roads finished to this town, one from the county of Cork, which leads to that city ; a second from Castle-Island, which proceeds towards Limerick ; the third is that to the river of Kenmare before mentioned ; and a fourth is lately made to Castlemain ; from which last place new roads have been carried to Tralee and Dingle. The neighbourhood of the mines affords employment for several people, and will consequently cause a considerable sum of money to be spent in it. A new street, with a large commodious inn, are designed to be built here ; for the curiosities of the neighbouring lake, have of late drawn great numbers of curious travellers to visit it, and, no doubt, many more will go thither to partake of the diversions and amusements of that place, when they can be assured of being commodiously and cheaply entertained.

The principal ornament of Killarney, is the seat and gardens of lord Kenmare, planted with large nurseries of fruit and timber trees. His lordship proposes to enlarge a canal, which runs thro' his gardens, and to make it communicate with the lake, which will not only render them more beautiful, but will also add to the convenience of water-carriage to and from the lake. Not far from the house is a large and pleasant park, well wooded, and stocked with deer, which he hath also in plenty in the forests of the adjacent mountains.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 24.

DURING the year 1741, I do not find any thing of importance that happened in Georgia, as no success could be hoped for from a second attack upon St. Augustine, without encouragement and assistance from Great Britain ; and this, it seems, was refused ; for it cannot be supposed, that both Carolina and Georgia were so neglectful of their own interest, or rather their immediate safety, as not to ask it. Be this as it may, our indolence in this respect, to call it by no worse a name, encouraged the Spaniards to form a design to attack Georgia, and had they succeeded in this, they would probably have next attacked Carolina. Even before the end of the year 1741, they began to prepare for this purpose at the Havannah, but tho' we were at war with the Spaniards, and had, at that time, a strong squadron, and a great army, in the West Indies, so little intelligence had our ministers here, or our commanders or governors in America, of what the enemy was doing, or preparing for, that we had not so much as a suspicion of their design, until after their fleet and land forces, for the execution of it, were actually arrived at St. Augustine ; and even then it was by mere accident that general Oglethorpe found reason to suspect it ; for having, about the end of May, or the beginning of June, 1742, sent his guard schooner on a cruize, with orders to look into St. Augustine, she returned with information, that there were two Spanish men of war of 20 guns each, besides two very large privateers, and a great number of small vessels full of troops lying at anchor off the bar of St. Augustine, which advice was soon after confirmed by one of his majesty's ships of war ; and as the general could not from hence but suspect, that the Spaniards had in view some important expedition against Georgia or Carolina, or perhaps against both, he gave immediate notice of it to the governor of Carolina, and to the commodore of his majesty's ships upon that station. At the same time he made every preparation in his power for an obstinate defence in Georgia, especially at Frederica, in case it should be attacked by the Spaniards ; and it was not long before the design of the Spaniards began to manifest itself, as will appear from the following account of this affair published by authority in our Gazette, viz.

" The beginning of May last (1742) the Spaniards fitted out their fleet from the Havannah, consisting of 56 sail, and between 7 and 8000 men, with an intention to invade Georgia and South-Carolina, and the other northern colonies: At their first setting out, in turning the Moor castle, they lost a large settee, with 150 men; a few days after their fleet was dispersed by a storm, so that all the shipping did not arrive at Augustine. The latter end of May, or beginning of June, capt. Haymer of the Flamborough, in his cruize to the southward, sent in to general Oglethorpe for intelligence, who acquainted him, that he would probably meet with some Spanish vessels to the southward of Augustine, which he accordingly did, and engaged to sail off the Musketos, and drove some of them ashore, but in the action lost his boat and 17 of his men. He, on his return, acquainted the general with what had happened, and could not then come in for the defence of Georgia, but proceeded to Charles-Town to clean his ship. The general thereupon sent lieut. Maxwell by water, and lieut. Hugh Mackay over land to Carolina, with advice to the governor; but no assistance came from thence till after the retreat of the Spaniards. Lieut. col. Cook was at Charles-Town, in his way to England, when lieut. Maxwell arrived with the same advice.

The 21st of June, nine sail attempted to come into Amelia Sound, but the 18 pounders from Fort William, and the Guard schooner with 80 men, commanded by capt. Dunbar, fired so briskly, that they sheered off as fast as they could. The general, on this advice, resolving to support the forts on Cumberland, set out with a detachment of the regiment on board his boats, sent capt. Horton, with his company of grenadiers before, and was himself obliged to fight his way with two boats, thro' 14 sail of Spanish vessels, which endeavoured to intercept him in Cumberland Sound. In this engagement several of the Spaniards being killed, the said vessels put out to sea, and did not join their fleet till the day before they left St. Simon's Sound. Lieut. Tolson, who commanded the boat of the greatest strength, instead of following the general, run into a marsh, where he was till next morning, and then returned to St. Simon's, for which misbehaviour he was put in arrest, in order to be tried. Major Heron, from the shore, seeing the general surrounded by the enemy, and hid in smoke, concluded him lost; but next

day, to the great joy of the people, he returned in the Guard schooner to St. Simon's, after having withdrawn the command from St. Andrew's, and the stores and artillery that were there, and reinforced Fort William, where he left one of the boats he had with him.

He having laid an embargo on all the vessels in the harbour, took capt. Thompson's ship, which mounted 20 guns, into the king's service, and manned her out of the small vessels which were of no force; he also called in the Highland company from Darien, capt. Carr's company of marines, and the Rangers from where they were differently detached, and sent Mr. Mullryne to Carolina to get all the men he could.

The 28th of June the Spanish fleet came to anchor off St. Simon's bar, who were diverted from coming in, or landing any of their troops for several days, in which time the general raised another troop of Rangers, and by rewarding those who did extraordinary duty, and promising great encouragement to all who should signalize themselves on this occasion, he kept up the spirits of the people, and increased their numbers daily.

The 5th of July, with the tide of flood, and a brisk gale, 36 sail of Spanish vessels entered St. Simon's harbour, nine of which were large topmast vessels; we received them with a brisk fire from our batteries and ships, hulled several of them with our 18 pounders from the fort, and our four pounders from the lower battery. The Spanish commodore on board a ship of 22 guns, with a settee with an 18 pounder, and two nine pounders in her bow, attempted to board capt. Thompson's ship, but he with his great guns, capt. Carr with his company of marines, and lieut. Wall, and ensign Outerbridge, with a party of the regiment, made so brave a defence, that the Spaniards were obliged to retire with loss. A snow of 16 carriage guns at the same time attempted to board our Guard schooner, but was also repulsed by capt. Dunbar. The engagement lasted upwards of three hours, in which engagement the enemy lost 17 men, and had 10 wounded: They passed all our vessels, and proceeded up the river, on which the general held a council of war at the head of his regiment, where it was the opinion of the whole immediately to march up to Frederica, for the defence of that place. The general accordingly gave orders for the regiment to march, and ordered all the troops that were on board the vessels

to come ashore, and directed capt. Thompson, with the Guard schooner and prize sloop, to make the best of their way to Charles-Town; and this was all done in sight of the enemy.

The general, during this action, being obliged sometimes to be on shipboard, sometimes at the batteries, and to act as engineer, found himself under a necessity of having a lieutenant-colonel with the regiment; he therefore appointed major Alex. Heron lieutenant-colonel, in the absence of lieutenant-colonel Cook, who was also engineer, and whose sub-engineer having attended him to Charles-Town, was also absent. Late at night the general arrived at Frederica, after having destroyed all the stores at St. Simon's, and sunk the vessels that might be of use to the enemy, and rendered the guns incapable of service, and ordered the wounded to be carried off on horseback. That night the enemy landed their forces on a dry marsh, about a mile and a half from the camp, under cover of their great guns. They lay all that night under arms, and the next morning took possession of the camp which we left. About noon the Creek Indians brought us five Spanish prisoners, from whom we had intelligence, that Don Manuel de Monteano, governor of St. Augustine, commanded in chief the expedition; and that major-general Antonio de Rodondo, chief engineer, and two brigadiers, came with the forces from Cuba: That their whole number consisted of about 5000, and that the night before they had landed about 4300 men; one of the prisoners the general sent with Mr. Bedon to Charles-Town.

The 7th of July, about nine in the morning, a Ranger of the patrol brought an account, that the enemy were marching within a mile and half of the town; whereupon the general immediately ordered four platoons of the regiment to march, and, in the mean time, went himself with the Highland company, who were then under arms. The Indians, and a party of Rangers, came up with the enemy about a mile from the town, as they were entering the Savannah, to take possession of a ditch they had a mind to use as an intrenchment, but the enemy were attacked so briskly, that the general soon overcame them; most of their party, which consisted of 120 of their best woodsmen, and 40 Indians, being either killed, or taken prisoners. The general took two prisoners with his own hands. Lieut. Scroggs, of the Rangers, took capt. Sebastian Sanchio prisoner, who commanded the party. Toanohowi being shot thro'

his right arm by capt. Mageleto, drew his pistol with the left, and shot him thro' the head. The general pursued the enemy near two miles, and halted on an advantageous piece of ground until the party of the regiment came up: He posted them, with the Highlanders, in a wood with a large Savannah, or meadow, in their front, over which the Spaniards must pass, in their way to Frederica; after which he hastened back to Frederica, and ordered the Rangers, and company of boatmen, to make ready. In the mean time two companies of grenadiers, of 50 men each, and 200 more of the enemy's best troops came up with shouts and drums beating. Whereupon the general hearing platoons firing, immediately made haste that way, and met three of the platoons, who, in the smook and drizzling rain, had retreated in disorder; and the fire continuing, he ordered his men to rally and follow him, who hastening on, found that lieut. Sutherland with his platoon, and lieut. Charles Mackay with the Highlanders, had entirely defeated the said 300 of the enemy. In which action Don Antonio Barba was made prisoner, and mortally wounded, of which wounds he soon after died; several others were killed, and two grenadiers were taken prisoners. Capt. Demeret, and ensign Gibbon, rallied their platoons, and came up to the ground. Capt. Carr, with his company of marines, and lieut. Cadogan, with a party of the regiment, came up at the same time, and were followed by major Heron, with the body of the regiment. In both actions the enemy lost two captains, one lieutenant, two serjeants, two drums, and about 160 private men; and one captain and 19 men were taken prisoners. The general, with the regiment, halted all night about a mile and a half from the enemy's camp, to intercept those who had straggled in the woods, and expecting the enemy to make a second attempt to march in the morning. But the general having advanced with a party of Indians, before day-break, towards the Spanish camp, found them all retreated into the ruins of the fort, and under cover of their cannon. Next morning, the 8th of July, the general and his men returned to Frederica, and he appointed a general staff, viz. Lieutenants, Primrose Maxwell, and Hugh Mackay, aids-de-camp; lieut. Sutherland, brigade major; and serjeant John Stewart, second ensign, for his brave behaviour in the last engagement.

The 9th and 10th of July, all hands were employed in the works at Frederica, and

and the Indians brought us in some scalps and prisoners.

The 11th of July, a sette and two quarter galleys came within gun-shot of the town ; but, on our firing some guns and bombs from the fort, and the general going towards them with his boats, they returned to their fleet, and, with the rest, drew up in line of battle. The next morning, being the 12th of July, an English prisoner escaped from them, who informed us, that the enemy on their landing had resolved to give no quarter ; but from the day their grenadiers were defeated, they were in great terror, and intrenched themselves, and gave orders that no one should go without their centinels for fear of being surprized by the Indians.

By other prisoners and deserters we were also told, that on calling over the rolls, there were 240 men and 19 of their Indians missing ; that there were great divisions among them, insomuch, that Don Antonio de Rodondo, who commanded the Cuba forces, encamped separate from those of Augustine, and that the commodore had ordered all his seamen on board. That night the general, and 500 men, marched within a mile of the enemy's camp, intending to surprize them, but was prevented by the treachery of a Frenchman, who was got among the company of boatmen, and fired his piece, by which he alarmed the enemy, and then deserted to them. When the general found his intention discovered to the enemy, he ordered all his drums to beat the grenadiers march, and then returned to Frederica. The general, the next day, being the 13th of July, in order to defeat the informations of the French deserter, directed a letter to be wrote and sent by a Spanish prisoner, who, for the sake of money the general gave him, and the promise of liberty, undertook to deliver it to the said Frenchman, wherein he was instructed to acquaint the enemy's commanding officer of the defenceless state of Frederica, and encourage them to come up by water under his pilotage. Which letter the Spanish prisoner delivered to the governor of Augustine, and it had so good an effect, that the said Frenchman was immediately taken into custody, and looked upon as a double spy, and thereupon put into irons. The next morning, being the 14th of July, the Spaniards burned the barracks and officers houses at St. Simon's, and capt. Horton's house on Jekyll, and the same night they embarked with so much precipitation, that

they left a quantity of ammunition, provisions, and some guns behind them.

The 15th of July, all the large vessels, with the Cuba forces on board, sailed to the southward ; and the governor and troops from Augustine, on board the small craft, went within land, and encamped in St. Andrew's, and caught fifty horses, with a design to carry them away ; but on the general's appearing in his boats, the enemy shot the said horses, and burnt the fort and houses of St. Andrew's.

The general, next day, being the 16th of July, followed the Spaniards with all his small craft, but was not strong enough to attack them. He landed a man out of his boat on Cumberland, who that night passed the enemy's camp, and early the next morning came to Fort William with advice to ensign Stewart, that the Spaniards were beat off St. Simon's, and that the general was coming with succours, and ordered him to defend the fort to the utmost.

The 18th of July, 28 sail of Spanish vessels appeared off Fort William, 14 of which came within land, and attacked the fort from their galleys and other vessels, and attempted to land, but were repulsed by a party of Rangers from behind the sand-hills. Ensign Stewart, who commanded with 60 men in the fort, defended it so bravely, that, after an attack of three hours, they were obliged to put to sea with considerable loss. The 18 pounders there disabled two of their galleys.

The 19th of July, the general was on his way to Fort William.

The 20th of July, the general arrived at Fort William, and sent his boats and Rangers as far as the river St. John, who returned the next day, being the 21st of July, and brought advice, that the enemy was quite gone ; upon which the general gave the necessary orders for repairing Fort William, and, on the 22d, returned to Frederica. A few days afterwards the men of war from Charles-Town came off St. Simon's bar ; and capt. Thompson, with some volunteers from Carolina, our Guard schooner, and two galleys, came into St. Simon's harbour ; and capt. Hardy, of the Rye man of war, receiving a message from the general by lieut. Maxwell, who went on board him, sent for answer, That he would take a cruize with the rest of the king's ships.

But the general, apprehending the Spaniards, upon recovering from their fright, might return with more courage and bet-

ter conduct, continued capt. Thompson's ship in the king's service, and sent expresses, over land, to the northern provinces on this occasion.

A List of some of the Spanish Forces employed in the Invasion of Georgia, under the Command of

Don Manuel de Monteano, governor of Augustine, commander in chief of the expedition.

Major-general Antonio de Rodondo, engineer general.

Two colonels, with brevets of brigadiers.

One regiment of dragoons dismounted, with their saddles and bridles.

The regiment called the battalion of the Havannah, 10 companies, of 50 men each, draughted off from several regiments in the Havannah.

One regiment of the Havannah militia, consisting of 10 companies, of 100 men each.

One regiment of Negroes, regularly officered by Negroes.

One ditto of Mulattos, and one company of 100 Miquelets.

One company of the train with proper artillery.

Augustine forces, consisting of about 300 men.

Ninety Indians.

And 15 Negroes who run away from South-Carolina.

Thus was this design defeated by the conduct of the general, and the bravery of the few troops under his command, which consisted as follows, of

- 473 Soldiers of his regiment.
- 60 Indians.
- 40 Armed militia.
- 30 Rangers.
- 50 Highlanders.

652 In all.

The Carolina people, it is true, raised some troops, and fitted out some armed vessels, but none of them came to Georgia till after the enemy was defeated and had retired; and even our men of war upon the American station, tho' they had a month's notice, yet none of them appeared upon the coast of Georgia, until after the Spanish troops were all reimbarbed, and their fleet upon its return to St. Augustine; so that not so much as one of their transport vessels was intercepted by our men of war. About 500 men, regular troops, were likewise sent from Jamaica; but they seemed designed only to

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prevent some such second attempt; for they did not sail from Jamaica till the 14th of September, and continued at Charles-Town in Carolina, where they had arrived on the 9th of October. Therefore, the whole loss sustained by the Spaniards in this expedition, must have been occasioned by the few troops above-mentioned; and yet it was far from being inconsiderable, for, at the Havannah itself, they reckoned that at least 900 men had perished in it: What then must have been their loss, had our men of war arrived time enough to prevent, or intercept them in their return to St. Augustine? [To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, London, Feb. 1, 1758.

IF Dr. Faustus had been any great conjuror, he would have foreseen, that whoever reads your *Magazine*, would read both his accusations and my answer (see our last Vol. p. 483, 527, &c. and our Mag. for January last :) So his anecdote about the little book and large folio, and the consequence he draws from it, are extremely impertinent, as every sagacious reader must easily discern.

"The spirit which dictated my answer," I hope, will not appear to be a persecuting one, to those who have judgment sufficient to try it: As for those who go upon *presumptions*, I shall leave them, to please or torment themselves with chimerical anticipations. I sincerely hope that God will never suffer any religious denomination in this kingdom, to have *legal* power (for all who have an enmity to *true* religion, have *power* in one sense or other) to persecute others. If he does, it will be a sore punishment, wherever it is lodged.

When the doctor *proves* that the *methodists*, who are of the established church, aim at "Sowing disunion and discord amongst the people," or that his false accusations of a serious body of his *majesty's* faithful subjects is "supporting the religion established by law," I shall begin to think he is worthy of serious attention, as well as any other reasonable writer; but whilst he deals in general reflections and unkind inuendos, I believe he will meet with few admirers in this age of liberty and moderation.

I sincerely unite in his concluding wish, both in behalf of himself, as well as,

Your humble servant,
A METHODIST.

To ACADEMICUS. (See p. 7.)

S I R,

ALL in the world that is visible, I admit to be sensation; but houses, mountains, &c. I do not, because I think they are not perceived, but only in my opinion excite coloured forms, from whence I infer some external existence, and when, in common, I say that I see an house, &c. I mean no more than that I see the colour occasioned by it. Why the infinite mind, or a finite one, should use instruments to excite sensations in us, I can give no reason, nor have I yet seen any, why sensations should be, or are excited, in the mind, without material instruments; however, I am still persuaded sensations are not excited without much mediation, and these are some of the grounds I have to offer for such an opinion among a thousand others that might be named, viz. I never have any sensation of colour excited in my mind without my eyes are open, the sun in our hemisphere, or the help of a candle, &c. which things, whether matter or ideas, I can consider in no other light, than as instrumental to sensation. We perceive colour formed in the mind, by the help of the organs of sight, and assign a place to it; we feel our touch affected under a similar form, these are sensations; we meet with resistance at the same time, which is no sensation, and we say it is a tree, an house, &c. which is the instrumental cause of all these effects.—I place a convex lens betwixt me and the sun, and perceive light and heat in a peculiar manner, only when the glass is at its focal distance from me, and I am never affected in the like way, but when the lens is in a like situation, surely then it must be instrumental in those effects; the glass when I grasp it, resists my hand; this resistance is not perceived, it is only the colour and the tangible thing that is so, therefore I conclude that this impenetrability, not being a sensation, must be either matter or spirit equally the creation of God, and one implies no more a contradiction than the other, so then, without alledging any other grounds for my not thinking it the latter, I cannot but think it would appear wrong in me to say that I carry a piece of spirit, and not a piece of matter with me in my pocket. Under these and many other considerations arising from the other senses, if it be thought prejudice in me, to give credit to the existence of matter, I must continue such, till some friendly hand hold forth to me

some better grounds for a contrary belief, than I have hitherto met with:

Who am, SIR,
Your humble servant.

CONVEXO.

A *The Count D'Affry, the French Ambassador, presented to the States-General a Memorial, on Jan 25, ult. from which we shall give such Extracts as are a Reply to Col. Yorke's Memorial, for which, see p. 572, of our last Volume.*

YOUR high mightinesses were informed in the month of July last, that the king my master and the empress-queen of Hungary and Bohemia, had agreed to put French garrisons into Ostend and Nieuport. Their majesties, in order to give your republick a fresh proof of their friendship and confidence, were pleased, at that time, to command their respective ministers to communicate to your high mightinesses, by the president of your assembly, their just reasons for taking this resolution. Accordingly I waited on him the 18th of July, with baron Reischach, and we declared to him: That, the empress-queen, being under an absolute necessity of employing all her forces to defend her hereditary dominions in Germany, was obliged to withdraw her troops from Ostend and Nieuport. That, it was of the more importance to provide for the safety of those two places, as there was great reason to believe that the court of London, which sought only to spread the war, and perpetuate it, had formed a design to seize them; and as the port of Ostend was even blocked up by several English men of war and frigates. That, in these circumstances the empress-queen applied to the king, as her ally nearest at hand, to furnish troops which might be substituted in Ostend and Nieuport, in the room of the empress-queen's, there to remain only whilst it should be judged necessary and convenient for their reciprocal interests. That the empress-queen had reserved to herself, and in those two towns, the free and entire exercise of all the rights of property and sovereignty; such as the administration of justice, the collecting of the revenue and taxes, and the disposition even of the artillery and stores of all sorts. (Your high mightinesses know that accordingly the count de la Mothe d'Hugues, who commands the king's troops at Ostend and Nieuport, took an oath to the empress-queen, before the count de Cobentzel, her minister plenipotentiary.) That, the friendship of the king, and the empress, for your high mightinesses, was

was a full security for their majesty's constant attention to maintain the best understanding with your republick, and to prevent the regulation in question from doing A it any prejudice, or giving it the least uneasiness."

"It is by exprefs command of the king my master, and to declare to your high mightinesses, That, the introduction of French garrisons into Ostend and Nieuport had no other motive than what I have just mentioned in this memorial. B That, his majesty's troops shall remain there only to the end of the present war: And that they shall even march out sooner if the emperis-queen desire it, and they shall march out that very moment that she shall intrust the guard of those two places to her own troops. The necessity of attending to their preservation is the more indispensable, as your high mightinesses cannot, doubtless, be ignorant that if the low countries have any thing to apprehend for their safety and quiet, it is against England alone that the powers interested therein ought to take precautions. It is needless to enter into particulars on this head. It is sufficient to apprise your high D mightinesses, that one of the projects of that crown is to carry the war into the neighbourhood of your republick; and it is but too probable that the neutrality and territory of your high mightinesses would perhaps be no more regarded on this occasion, than the law of nations, treaties, E and paroles of honour have been hitherto. The king persuades himself, that after a declaration so precise, which his majesty has been induced to make only by his affection for your republick, your high mightinesses will form a just notion of the method: which the court of London is incessantly employing, to make your high mightinesses share in the calamities and dangers of a war, which his majesty undertook with regret, and not till he was forced thereto by the most unjust and unexpected aggression; and which he continues only from his fidelity to his engagements, and to fulfil the duty imposed upon him by his quality of guarantee of the laws and liberties of the Germanick body."

In our Last Volume, p. 296, 297, 298, we gave an Account of the taking of Calcutta, in the Kingdom of Bengal, by the H Moors, with a List of those who lost their Lives on that melancholy Occasion; which, however, differs somewhat in the Numbers that were confined in the Black-Hole, after Fort William was taken, from the Account given in a

Pamphlet, just published, entitled, A Genuine Narrative of the deplorable Deaths of the English Gentlemen, and others, who were suffocated in the Black-Hole, &c. &c. in the Night, succeeding the 20th Day of June, 1756. In a Letter to a Friend, by J. Z. Hollwell, Esq; Our former Account relates that, out of 175 who were thrust into the Black-Hole, only 16 came out alive; whereas it appears, from this most authentick Account, that 146 entered that dreadful Place, of which Number twenty-three survived. Perhaps History has never furnished a Tale so full of Horror; no Tyrant ever could devise a more torturing, cruel Death, than these poor Wretches suffered; and this Relation is dictated by a genuine, a tender, and mournful Sensibility, of what the Writer, and what his Companions experienced, on that dreadful Night. We should think ourselves inexcusable, not to give our Readers some Extracts from this Letter; tho', as it cannot well be abridged, they will take up more Room than we usually afford to a single Article.

"WE were no sooner all within the barracks, than the guard advanced to the inner arches and parapet wall, and, with their muskets presented, ordered us to go into the room at the southernmost end of the barracks, commonly called the Black-Hole prison; whilst others, from the court of guard, with clubs and drawn scymitars, pressed upon those of us next to them. This stroke was so sudden, so unexpected, and the throng and pressure so great upon us next the door of the Black-Hole prison, there was no resisting it; but, like one agitated wave impelling another, we were obliged to give way and enter; the rest followed like a torrent, few amongst us, the soldiers excepted, having the least idea of the dimensions, or nature of a place we had never seen; for if we had, we should, at all events, have rushed upon the guard, and been, as the lesser evil, by our own choice cut to pieces.

Amongst the first that entered, were myself, Messrs. Baillie, Jenks, Cooke, T. Coles, ensign Scot, Revely, Law, Buchanan, &c. I got possession of the window nearest the door, and took Messrs. Coles and Scot into the window with me, they being both wounded (the first I believe mortally.) The rest of the above-mentioned gentlemen were close round about me. It was now about eight o'clock.

Figure to yourself, my friend, if possible, the situation of a hundred and forty-six wretches, exhausted by continual fatigue and action, thus crammed together in a cube of about eighteen feet, in a close sultry night, in Bengal, shut up to the eastward and southward (the only quarters from whence air could reach us) by dead walls, and by a wall and door to the north, open only to the westward by two windows, strongly barred with iron, from which we could receive scarce any the least circulation of fresh air.

What must ensue, appeared to me in lively and dreadful colours, the instant I cast my eyes round and saw the size and situation of the room. Many unsuccessful attempts were made to force the door; for having nothing but our hands to work with, and the door opening inward, all endeavours were vain and fruitless.

Amongst the guards posted at the windows, I observed an old Jeminautdaar near me, who seemed to carry some compassion for us in his countenance; and indeed he was the only one of the many in his station, who discovered the least trace of humanity. I called him to me, and, in the most persuasive terms I was capable, urged him to commiserate the sufferings he was a witness to, and pressed him to endeavour to get us separated, half in one place, and half in another; and that he should, in the morning, receive a thousand rupees for this act of tenderness. He promised he would attempt it, and withdrew; but in a few minutes returned, and told me it was impossible. I then thought I had been deficient in my offer, and promised him two thousand: He withdrew a second time, but returned soon, and (with I believe much real pity and concern) told me, it was not practicable; that it could not be done but by the Suba's order, and that no one dared awake him. During this interval, tho' their passions were less violent, their uneasiness increased. We had been but few minutes confined before every one fell into a perspiration so profuse, you can form no idea of it. This consequently brought on a raging thirst, which still increased, in proportion as the body was drained of its moisture. Various expedients were thought of to give more room and air. To obtain the former, it was moved to put off their cloaths: This was approved, as a happy motion, and, in a few minutes, I believe every man was stripped (myself, Mr. Court, and the two wounded young gentlemen by me excepted) for a little time

they flattered themselves with having gained a mighty advantage; every hat was put in motion to produce a circulation of air, and Mr. Baillie proposed, that every man should sit down on his hams: As they were truly in the situation of drowning wretches, no wonder they caught at every thing that bore a flattering appearance of saving themselves. This expedient was several times put in practice, and at each time many of the poor creatures, whose natural strength was less than others, or had been more exhausted, and could not immediately recover their legs, as others did when the word was given to rise, fell to rise no more; for they were instantly trod to death, or suffocated. When the whole body sat down, they were so closely wedged together, that they were obliged to use many efforts, before they could put themselves in motion to get up again. Before nine o'clock every man's thirst grew intolerable, and respiration difficult. Our situation was much more wretched than that of so many miserable animals in an exhausted receiver; no circulation of fresh air sufficient to continue life, nor yet enough divested of its vivifying particles to put a speedy period to it. Efforts were again made to force the door, but in vain. Many insults were used to the guard to provoke them to fire in upon us (which, as I learned afterwards, were carried to much greater lengths, when I was no more sensible of what was transacted.) For my own part, I hitherto felt little pain or uneasiness, but what resulted from my anxiety for the sufferings of those within. By keeping my face between two of the bars, I obtained air enough to give my lungs easy play, tho' my perspiration was excessive, and thirst commencing. At this period, so strong a urinous volatile effluvia came from the prison, that I was not able to turn my head that way, for more than a few seconds at a time. Now every body, excepting those situated in and near the windows, began to grow outrageous, and many delirious: "WATER, WATER," became the general cry. And the old Jeminautdaar, before-mentioned, taking pity on us, ordered the people to bring some skins of water, little dreaming, I believe, of its fatal effects. This was what I dreaded. I foresaw it would prove the ruin of the small chance left us, and essayed many times to speak to him privately to forbid its being brought; but the clamour was so loud, it became impossible. The water appeared. Words cannot paint to you the

the universal agitation and raving the sight of it threw us into. I had flattered myself that some, by preserving an equal temper of mind, might outlive the night; but now the reflection, which gave me the greatest pain, was, that I saw no possibility of one escaping to tell the dismal tale. Until the water came, I had myself not suffered much from thirst, which instantly grew excessive. We had no means of conveying it into prison, but by hats forced thro' the bars; and thus myself and Messrs. Coles and Scot (notwithstanding the pains they suffered from their wounds) supplied them as fast as possible. But those, who have experienced intense thirst, or are acquainted with the cause and nature of this appetite, will be sufficiently sensible it could receive no more than a momentary alleviation; the cause still subsisted. Tho' we brought full hats within the bars, there ensued such violent struggles, and frequent contests to get at it, that before it reached the lips of any one, there would be scarcely a small tea-cup full left in them. These supplies, like sprinkling water on fire, only served to feed and raise the flame. Oh! my dear Sir, how shall I give you a conception of what I felt at the cries and ravings of those in the remoter parts of the prison, who could not entertain a probable hope of obtaining a drop, yet could not divest themselves of expectation, however unavailing! And others calling on me by the tender considerations of friendship and affection, and who knew they were really dear to me. Think, if possible, what my heart must have suffered at seeing and hearing their distress, without having it in my power to relieve them: For the confusion now became general and horrid. Several quitted the other window (the only chance they had for life) to force their way to the water, and the throng and press upon the window was beyond bearing; many forcing their passage from the further part of the room, pressed down those in their way, who had less strength, and trampled them to death. Can it gain belief, that this scene of misery proved entertainment to the brutal wretches without? But so it was; and they took care to keep us supplied with water, that they might have the satisfaction of seeing us fight for it, as they praised it, and held up lights to the bars, that they might lose no part of the inhuman diversion. From about nine to near eleven, I sustained this cruel scene and painful situation, still supplying them with water, tho' my legs were almost

broke with the weight against them. By this time I myself was very near pressed to death, and my two companions, with Mr. William Parker (who had forced himself into the window) were *really* so. For a great while they preserved a respect and regard to me, more than indeed I could well expect, our circumstances considered; but now all distinction was lost. My friend Baille, Messrs. Jenks, Revely, Law, Buchanan, Simson, and several others, for whom I had a real esteem and affection, had for some time been dead at my feet; and were now trampled upon by every corporal or common soldier, who, by the help of more robust constitutions, had forced their way to the window, and held fast by the bars over me, till at last I became so pressed and wedged up, I was deprived of all motion. Determined now to give every thing up, I called to them, and begged, as the last instance of their regard, they would remove the pressure upon me, and permit me to retire out of the window, to die in quiet. They gave way, and with much difficulty I forced a passage into the center of the prison, where the throng was less by the many dead (then I believe amounting to one third) and the numbers who flocked to the windows; for by this time they had water also at the other window. In the Black-Hole there is a platform* corresponding with that in the barracks: I travelled over the dead, and repaired to the further end of it, just opposite the other window, and seated myself on the platform between Mr. Dumbleton and capt. Stevenson, the former just then expiring. I was still happy in the same calmness of mind I had preserved the whole time; death I expected as unavoidable, and only lamented its slow approach, tho' the moment I quitted the window my breathing grew short and painful. Here my poor friend Mr. Edward Eyre came staggering over the dead to me, and with his usual coolness and good nature, asked me how I did? but fell and expired before I had time to make him a reply. I laid myself down on some of the dead behind me, on the platform; and, recommending myself to heaven, had the comfort of thinking my sufferings could have no long duration. My thirst grew now insupportable, and difficulty of breathing much increased; and had not remained in this situation, I believe, ten minutes, when I was seized with a pain in my breast, and palpitation of my heart, both to the most exquisite degree. These roused and obliged me

* This platform was raised between three and four feet from the floor, open underneath; it extended the whole length of the east side of the prison, and was above six feet wide.

me to get up again ; but still the pain, palpitation, thirst, and difficulty of breathing increased. I retained my senses notwithstanding, and had the grief to see death not so near me as I hoped ; but could no longer bear the pains I suffered without attempting a relief, which I knew fresh air would and could only give me. I instantly determined to push for the window opposite to me ; and by an effort of double the strength I ever before possessed, gained the third rank at it, with one hand seized a bar, and by that means gained the second, tho' I think there were at least six or seven ranks between me and the window. In a few moments my pain, palpitation, and difficulty of breathing ceased ; but my thirst continued intolerable. I called aloud for "WATER FOR GOD'S SAKE : " Had been concluded dead ; but as soon as they heard me amongst them, they had still the respect and tenderness for me, to cry out, "GIVE HIM WATER, GIVE HIM WATER ! " Nor would one of them at the window attempt to touch it until I had drank. But from the water I found no relief ; my thirst was rather increased by it ; so I determined to drink no more, but patiently wait the event ; and kept my mouth moist, from time to time, by sucking the perspiration out of my shirt-sleeves, and catching the drops as they fell, like heavy rain from my head and face : You can hardly imagine how unhappy I was if any of them escaped my mouth. I came into prison without coat or waistcoat ; the season was too hot to bear the former, and the latter tempted the avarice of one of the guards, who robbed me of it when we were under the Veranda. Whilst I was at this second window, I was observed by one of my miserable companions on the right of me, in the expedient of allaying my thirst by sucking my shirt-sleeve. He took the hint, and robbed me, from time to time, of a considerable part of my store ; tho', after I detected him, I had ever the address to begin on that sleeve first, when I thought my reservoirs were sufficiently replenished ; and our mouths and noses often met in the contest. This plunderer, I found afterwards, was a worthy young gentleman in the service, Mr. Lushington, one of the few who escaped from death, and since paid me the compliment of assuring me, he believed he owed his life to the many comfortable draughts he had from my sleeves. I mention this incident, as I think nothing can give you a more lively idea of the melancholy state and distress we were reduced to.

Before I hit upon this happy expedient, I had, in an ungovernable fit of thirst, attempted drinking my urine ; but it was so intensely bitter there was no enduring a second taste, whereas no Bristol water could be more soft or pleasant than what arose from perspiration. By half an hour past eleven the much greater number of those living were in an outrageous delirium, and the others quite ungovernable ; few retaining any calmness, but the ranks next the windows. By what I had felt myself, I was fully sensible what those within suffered ; but had only pity to bestow upon them, not then thinking how soon I should myself become a greater object of it. They all now found, that water, instead of relieving, rather heightened their uneasinesses ; and, "AIR, AIR," was the general cry. Every insult that could be devised against the guard, all the opprobrious names and abuse that the Suba, Monickchund, &c. * could be loaded with, were repeated to provoke the guard to fire upon us, every man that could, rushing tumultuously towards the windows with eager hopes of meeting the first shot. Then a general prayer to heaven, to hasten the approach of the flames to the right and left of us, and put a period to our misery. But these failing, they whose strength and spirits were quite exhausted, laid themselves down and expired quietly upon their fellows : Others who had yet some strength and vigour left, made a last effort for the windows, and several succeeded by leaping and scrambling over the backs and heads of those in the first ranks, and got hold of the bars, from which there was no removing them. Many to the right and left sunk with the violent pressure, and were soon suffocated ; for now a steam arose from the living and the dead, which affected us in all its circumstances, as if we were forcibly held with our heads over a bowl full of strong volatile spirit of hartshorn, until suffocated ; nor could the effluvia of the one be distinguished from the other, and frequently, when I was forced by the load upon my head and shoulders, to hold my face down, I was obliged, near as I was to the window, instantly to raise it again to escape suffocation. I need not, my dear friend, ask your commiseration, when I tell you, that in this plight, from half an hour past eleven till near two in the morning, I sustained the weight of a heavy man, with his knees in my back, and the pressure of his whole body on my head. A Dutch serjeant, who had taken his seat upon my left shoulder, and a Topaz † bearing on my

* *Rajah Monickchund, appointed by the Suba governor of Calcutta.*
 † *A black Christian soldier, usually termed subjects of Portugal.*

† *A black*

my right; all which nothing could have enabled me long to support, but the props and pressure equally sustaining me all around. The two latter I frequently dislodged, by shifting my hold on the bars, and driving my knuckles into their ribs; but my friend above stuck fast, and as he held by two bars, was immovable.

I exerted a new my strength and fortitude; but the repeated trials and efforts I made to dislodge the insufferable incumbrances upon me, at last quite exhausted me, and, towards two o'clock, finding I must quit the window, or sink where I was, I resolved on the former, having bore, truly for the sake of others, infinitely more for life than the best of it is worth. In the rank close behind me was an officer of one of the ships, whose name was Carey, and who had behaved with much bravery during the siege (his wife, a fine woman, tho' country-born, would not quit him, but accompanied him into the prison, and was one who survived.) This poor wretch had been long raving for water and air; I told him I was determined to give up life, and recommended his gaining my station. On my quitting, he made a fruitless attempt to get my place; but the Dutch serjeant, who sat on my shoulder, supplanted him. Poor Carey expressed his thankfulness, and said, he would give up life too; but it was with the utmost labour we forced our way from the window (several in the inner ranks appearing to me dead standing*). He laid himself down to die; and his death, I believe, was very sudden; for he was a short, full, sanguine man: His strength was great, and, I imagine, had he not retired with me, I should never have been able to have forced my way. I was at this time sensible of no pain and little uneasiness: I can give you no better idea of my situation, than by repeating my simile of the bowl of spirit of hartshorn. I found a stupor coming on apace, and laid myself down by that gallant old man, the Rev. Mr. Gervas Bellamy, who lay dead with his son, the lieutenant, hand in hand, near the southernmost wall of the prison. When I had lain there some little time, I still had reflection enough to suffer some uneasiness in the thought, that I should be trampled upon, when dead, as I myself had done to others. With some difficulty I raised myself, and gained the platform a second time, where I presently lost all sensation: The last trace of sensibility that I have been able to recollect after my laying down, was my faith being uneasy

about my waste, which I untied, and threw from me. Of what passed in this interval, to the time of my resurrection from this hole of horrors, I can give you no account; and indeed, the particulars mentioned by some of the gentlemen who survived (solely by the number of those dead, by which they gained a freer accession of air, and approach to the windows) were so excessively absurd and contradictory, as to convince me, very few of them retained their senses; or at least, lost them soon after they came into the open air, by the fever they carried out with them. In my own escape from absolute death the hand of heaven was manifestly exerted: The manner take as follows. When the day broke, and the gentlemen found that no intreaties could prevail to get the door opened, it occurred to one of them (I think to Mr. Secretary Cooke) to make a search for me, in hopes I might have influence enough to gain a release from this scene of misery. Accordingly Messrs. Lushington and Walcott undertook the search, and by my shirt discovered me under the dead upon the platform. They took me from thence, and imagining I had some signs of life, brought me towards the window I had first possession of. But as life was equally dear to every man (and the stench arising from the dead bodies was grown intolerable) no one would give up the station in or near the window: So they were obliged to carry me back again. But soon after captain Mills (now captain of the company's yacht) who was in possession of a seat in the window, had the humanity to offer to resign it. I was again brought by the same gentlemen, and placed in the window. At this juncture the Suba, who had received an account of the havock death had made amongst us, sent one of his Jemmantdaars to enquire if the chief survived. They shewed me to him; told him I had appearance of life remaining, and believed I might recover if the door was opened very soon. This answer being returned to the Suba, an order came immediately for our release, it being then near six in the morning. The fresh air at the window soon brought me to life; and a few minutes after the departure of the Jemmantdaar, I was restored to my sight and senses. The little strength that remained amongst the most robust who survived, made it a difficult task to remove the dead piled up against the door; so that I believe it was more than twenty minutes before we obtained a passage out for one at a time."

[For

* Unable to fall by the throng and equal pressure around.

[For the unparalleled hard and inhuman treatment Mr. Holwell met with in his journey to Muxadabad, and the manner of his being set at liberty, we must refer to the Letter itself. An account of the retaking of the settlement by the brave Watson, Pococke, and Clive, may be seen in our last Vol. p. 361.]

From the GAZETTEER.

On the Sympathy between the BREECHES POCKET and the ANIMAL SPIRITS.

THE following important discovery is recommended to the literati in general, but more particularly to the college of physicians; as it may be of the greatest consequence to them in their future practice.

You must know then, that a wonderful connection and sympathy has lately been observed between the breeches pocket and the animal spirits; which continually rise or fall, as the contents of the former ebb and flow; insomuch, that, from constant observation, I could venture to guess at a man's current cash, by the degree of vivacity he has discovered in his conversation. When this cutaneous reservoir is flush the spirits too are elate: When that is sunk or drained, how flat, dull and insipid, is every word or action! The very muscles and features of the face are influenced by this obscure fund of life and vigour.—The heart proves only the inert receptacle of the blood, and those grosser spirits, which serve for the animal function: But the pocket is fraught with those finer and more sublime spirits, which constitute the wit, and many other distinguishing characters.

I could tell, how a certain poet's finances stood by the very subject of his muse;—gloomy elegies, biting satires, grave soliloquies, and dull translations, were certain indications of the *res angusta*; as Pindarick odes, and pointed epigrams, intimated a fresh recruit.—So a grave politician, who frequented a noted coffee-house, when these pocket qualms were on him, used to give the most melancholy and deplorable account of the state of the nation; the encrease of taxes, abuse of the publick revenue, the national debt, the decay of trade, and the excess of luxury, were the continual topicks of his discourse: But when the cold fit of this intermitting disorder left him, the scene was quite altered, and then he was eternally haranguing on the power, grandeur, or wealth of the British nation. In short, this barometer of state always rose or fell, not as the quick, but current silver con-

tracted or expanded itself within its secret cell.

Under the influence of the same powerful charm, I have remarked a certain physician in the chamber of a wealthy patient, clear up his countenance, and write his recipe with infinite vivacity and good humour; but, in the abode of poverty, what a clouded brow—hopeless vibration of the head—and languor of the nerves? Like the sensitive plant he shrunk from the cold hand of necessity.—Not that the doctor wanted humanity, but when a patient becomes *caput mortuum*, and the *anima jaculi* expires, what sympathizing heart but must be sensible of so dire a change.

It is impossible to record a tenth part of the wonderful effects this latent source of life and spirits has produced on the animal œconomy. What smiles of complacency, and cringing adulation to my lord Bloodrich, who no sooner turns his back, than contempt and derision overtakes him! What can this be owing to, but the secret influence of the divinity which threw a sort of awe and veneration about him? What but this magick power could have transformed Ned Traffick into a gentleman, justice Allpaunch into a wit, or 'squire Jolter into a man of taste? What but this could have given poignancy to the most insipid jokes, and weight to the most superficial arguments of alderman Heavyside? What less than this divinity could make circumcision become uncircumcision; convert Gideonites to Christians, or Christians to Gideonites?

It is this, that with more than tutelary power protects its votaries from insults and oppressions; that silences the enraged accuser, and snatches the sword from the very hand of justice. Towns and cities, like Jericho, without any miracle, have fallen flat before it; it hath stopped the mouths of cannon, and more surprizing still, of faction and slander.

It has thrown a sort of glory about the globose and opaque sculls of quorum justices; it has imparted a dread and reverence to the ensigns of authority:—And strange, and passing strange to say, it has made youth and beauty fly into the arms of old age and impotence; given charms to deformity and detestation; transformed Hymen into Mammon, and the god of love into a satyr.—It has built bridges without foundations, libraries without books, hospitals without endowments, and churches without benefices. It has turned conscience into a deist, honour into a pimp, courage into a modern officer, and

and honesty into a stockjobber. In short, there is nothing wonderful it has not effected, except making us wise, virtuous, and happy.—

I could spin this ductile golden thread *ad infinitum*: But I fear, here is already as much as the patience of the candid A reader will allow him to wind up; so cutting it short, and kissing your hand, I am,

Yours, &c.

SARCASTICUS.

Some important QUERIES relating to the late SECRET EXPEDITION.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE great question now in agitation, among the people of this metropolis, being about the practicability of the late design against Rochefort, it has made me read with attention every thing that has been published upon that occasion, and it has also made me examine and consider the Maps of that coast, both that which was published in your Magazine *, and that which was laid before the court martial; yet nevertheless, there are some material questions, which I can find no way solved by any thing hitherto published; and first, with regard to the moat or ditch round the town of Rochefort.

In the council of war held September 25, col. Clerke said, that when he saw the place in 1754, the moat did not appear to him to be capable of being flowed or filled with water; and in his future examinations he gives his reason for saying so, which was, because some part of it was higher than high-water mark. Yet there were two men who declared, before that council of war, that they had seen this moat full of water, quite round the town, and that it was filled with water by means of sluices.

Now, whether these two men were then confronted with col. Clerke, is what I do not know, but if they were not, I am sure it ought to have been done; because both he and Thierry had said, that for 60 yards, or thereabout, upon both sides of the town next the river, there was neither rampart nor moat, and if there was no moat quite round the town, how could their men say, they had seen the moat full of water quite round? And, secondly, because sluices may keep water in, and prevent its running from an high part of the moat into a lower, but sluices can never raise water from a low place to a higher; therefore if any part of the moat be high-February, 1758.

er than the highest tide can rise, that part can no way be filled with water but by an engine, or by pipes or an aqueduct which conveys water from some spring or river, the level of which is higher than the top of that part of the moat, consequently,

Query, Whether they have at Rochefort any such engine, pipes, or aqueduct?

Then with regard to fort Fouras: Although a ship may not, in one way, find water enough to carry her within two or three miles of that fort, yet, in another way of approaching, she may find water B enough to carry her within less than a mile thereof. Therefore, as the court martial had the Map before them, I am surprized, they did not oblige those who made the soundings, to describe, as near as they could, upon the Map, where they sounded, and where it was that the bomb-ketch run a-ground, together with the time of the tide, when they sounded; for tho' some ministers, might perhaps, for the sake of a job in building, or for the sake of having a lucrative post to dispose of, yet it seems highly improbable that the French ministers would be at the expence of building, and maintaining a governor and garrison in a fort which could be of no manner of use, as this fort certainly could not, if no ship could come within a cannon shot of it, at any time of the tide; and from the Map it seems to me as if this fort, and the fort upon the Isle Madame, were designed to defend the approach to the mouth of the Charente; consequently I must,

Query, Where the soundings were made, for finding out how to approach fort Fouras; particularly, whether the channel between Isle Madame and fort Fouras was ever sounded, and at what time of the tide;

And as Thierry, the pilot, was the most proper person to describe this upon the Map, and to declare whether he was left at liberty to sound, when and wherever he pleased, I must

Query, Why Thierry was not examined?

And lastly, as it is notoriously known, that 74 gun ships are built at Rochefort, and often sail up to, and out of that harbour; as Thierry, in his examination before the council in Arlington-street had declared, that the largest ships, with all their cannon and equipage, could sail two miles up the river Charente; as in your Map I see the depth of water, from the Island of Aix, to near the mouth of the Charente, marked from six to ten fathoms at low water; as the spring tide was to happen on the 27th or 28th of September, M and

* See Lond. Mag. for last Year, p. 472.

and as our troops would have had an easy and safe retreat as well as an easy and safe landing within seven miles of Rochefort, had our transports and fourth-rates sailed a little up that river, I must

Query, Why our Squadron did not make themselves masters of the Isle Madame and fort la Pointe; of both which places, it seems, they might have come within pistol-shot.

In short, so far as hitherto appears to me, our people when abroad seemed willing to believe every thing which tended to shew, that the design was impracticable; and some people at home seem now unwilling to scrutinize narrowly into any thing which may tend to shew that the design was practicable. When these queries are fully answered, I may perhaps think otherwise; and that they may be so, I hope you will give them a place in your Magazine; for I should be glad to find, that our general was not over-cautious, nor had any orders, directions, or recommendations, but what are now publick.

Portsmouth, Feb.

I am, &c.

18, 1758.

From the GAZETTEER.

WHEREAS attacking the French successfully on their own coasts is of the highest consequence at present, to the general cause of liberty, the interest of these kingdoms, and the honour of his majesty; this is to give notice to all travellers, masters of vessels, pilots, fishermen, smugglers, &c. that if any of them can give certain informations, of any place on the French coast, where a whole battalion can march in full front, out of the ships, without wetting their shoes, where no sand-hills are to be seen, no inhabitants within ten miles, no militia within twenty, and no regular troops within forty; on such information, made on oath before one or more of his majesty's justices of the peace, they shall be handsomely rewarded: Some few g—o—who divide no more than 50,000l. per. ann. of the publick money, being inclined to go on such service.

ON the 30th of January died, in Dublin, Sir Daniel O'Carroll, Bart. This gentleman's ancestor, on surrendering his principality of Ely O'Carroll to king Edward VI. was created, by that monarch, baron of Ely, in the year 1552; as on the Irish records; but the title has not been assumed by the family since the reign of queen Mary; tho' never under forfeiture.

LIST of SHIPS taken from the French, continued from our last Vol. p. 556.

- M** Arquis de Ba-
rail of 12 guns
and 90 men,
A ship of 16 guns,
A Ditto of 10 guns,
Duc D'Aumont of 16
guns and 100 men,
Three snows, in the
West-Indies, } Privateers.
Compte de Grammont,
Nouveau Saxone,
Jeanne Baptista,
Roulanneise, of eight
guns and 80 men,
A snow of four guns
and 45 men,
Victorieux, from Bourdeaux, for Quebeck.
A Tartan laden with cotton and wool, from
Salonica, for Marseilles.
A ship, value 8000l. carried into Malta.
A brig, with a valuable cargo, by captain
Fortunatus Wright.
A ship from Bourdeaux, for Canada.
A Danish sloop, from Martinico, for Dun-
kirk.
A ship laden with corn.
Ufrow Anna, from Rochelle, for St. Vallery.
D Amphion, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
Lion, from ditto, for ditto.
A French Polacco, worth 20,000 dollars,
drove ashore.
St. Antoine, } From Marseilles, for Tur-
Vierge de Cadro, } key.
Vierge de Grace, from Salonia, for Tripoly.
St. Antoine, from Constantinople for Mar-
seilles.
E Omrig and Jacobe, from North-Bergen, for
Havre.
Anne Marie, from Bergen, for St. Maloes.
Two Dutch brigs with salt.
Duc d'Aquitaine, of 50 guns. See our last
Vol. p. 305.)
F Judiah, Buffleau, worth 38,000l. taken in
the East-Indies.
Petite Susanné, from Rochelle, for Canada.
Vainquier, from Bourdeaux, for Quebeck.
Reine des Anges, from St. Domingo, for
Rochelle.
St. Phillipe, from ditto, for Bourdeaux.
Borancie, from Rochelle, for Canada, a
storeship.
G Heureux, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.
St. Jean Baptiste, a Spanish bark, with
French East-India goods.
A sloop laden with rum and cotton.
Three Dutch vessels, with salt.
A Dutch brig, from Bourdeaux.
L'Automne, from Bourdeaux, for St. Do-
mingo.
H Two Dutch ships with wine.

[To be continued in our next.]

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, con-
tinued from p. 43.

L YON, Home, from South-Carolina,
for London.

Blakeney,

Blakeney,
 Guernsey,
 Boscawen,
 Vulcan,
 Italian Merchant, Davis, from Naples, for London.
 Molly, Brockway, from Cork, for Newfoundland.
 Seven ships, from Norway, with deals and timber.
 William and Charles, Dickson, from Leith, for Gibraltar.
 Industry, Smith, from Cadiz, for Boston.
 Industry, Galway, from Cork, for St. Eustatia.
 Unity, Elmore, from ditto, for ditto.
 Dutcheffs, Lilly, from Hull, for South-Carolina.
 Edward, —, from South-Carolina, for Cowes.
 Industry, —, from Maryland, for Lond.
 Lady Strange, Harrison, from Liverpool, for Barbadoes.
 Content, Brown,
 A brig,
 Martha, and Anne,
 Collins,
 Charming Nancy, Winthrop,
 Molly, Silver,
 West-India, Eastwell,
 Seahorse, Blair, from Newry, for Philadelphia.
 Caesar, Mortimer, with coals.
 A snow with salt.
 Happy Return, Lejet, from Sunderland, for Jersey.
 The Preserver, Cromby, from Zant, for London.
 George, Linthorn, from South-Carolina, for Pool.
 Friendship, Fargues, from Boston, for Lond.
 Charming Jenny, —, from Limerick, for Bilboa.
 Hunter, Dugharty, from Ancona, for Ireland.
 Stapleton, Todd,
 Patsey, Owen,
 Young Sarah, Scott,
 John and Joseph, Scott, from North-Carolina, for London.
 Antelope, Brails, from Waterford, for Newfoundland.
 Bella, Myddleton, from Dublin, for Virginia.
 Three Jamaica ships.
 Sally, Henshaw, from Georgia, for Lond.
 Charming Sally, Semple, from Boston, for Antigua.
 Charming Martha, Thompson, from Georgia, for London.
 Friendship, Anderson,
 Ralph and Robert, Myddlemass,
 Sophia, Major,
 Hannah, Stuart,
 Anne, Fothergill,
 Nicholas, Harrison,

Privateers.

From Ireland, for Newfoundland.

With Scotch salmon.

Streights ships.

From Newcastle, for the Baltick, with coals.

—, Marshal, from Sunderland, for Amsterdam.
 Eliz. Dunstall, from Dublin, for Alicant.
 Grampus, Corbett, from Liverpool, for Gambia.
 Mary Galley privateer, Page.
 Algarve, Kelly, from Faro, for London.
 Patsey, Thresher, from Poole, for ditto.
 Argyle, Clarke, from Cork, for St. Kitts.
 Been, Sherman, from South-Carolina, for Cowes.
 Notre Dame, from Vigo, for Bilboa.
 Friendship, Barret, from Antigua, for London.
 Triton, Cornwall, from Rotterdam, for Leith.
 Falmouth, Pote, from Liverpool, for Boston.
 Betty, Frazier, from Ancona, for Bristol.
 Mary Anne, Farewell, from South-Carolina, for Pool.
 Seaflower, Steers, from Rhode-Island, for London.

[To be continued in our next.]

A QUESTION by Sandholmiensis.

SUPPOSE the area of a curve = $489 \frac{1}{2}$,
 whose equation is $x^2 - y^2 = axy$, and
 $a = 4$; it is required to find x the abscissa,
 and y the ordinate?

BILLS of Mortality from Jan. 17. to
 Feb. 14.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-----|------|
| Christ. | Males | 541 | |
| | Femal. | 590 | 1131 |
| Buried | Males | 756 | |
| | Femal. | 727 | 1483 |
| Died under 2 Years old | | | 451 |
| Between 2 and 5 | | | 148 |
| 5 and 10 | | | 57 |
| 10 and 20 | | | 70 |
| 20 and 30 | | | 115 |
| 30 and 40 | | | 158 |
| 40 and 50 | | | 150 |
| 50 and 60 | | | 141 |
| 60 and 70 | | | 94 |
| 70 and 80 | | | 67 |
| 80 and 90 | | | 28 |
| 90 and 100 | | | 3 |
| 100 and upwards | | | 1 |

1483

| | | |
|--------|-------------------|-----|
| Buried | Within the Walls | 150 |
| | Without the Walls | 313 |
| | In Mid. and Surry | 698 |
| | City & Sub. West. | 322 |

1483

| | | |
|-----------------|---|-----|
| Weekly, Jan. 24 | — | 363 |
| 31 | — | 370 |
| Feb. 7 | — | 393 |
| 14 | — | 358 |

1483

Increased in the Burials this Month 43.
 Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 5d.

M 2

Shall I, waſting in deſpair, Die be—cauſe a wo—man's
fair? Shall my checks look pale with care, 'Cause
another's roſy are? 'Cause ano—ther's ro—ſy
are? Be ſhe fai—rer than the day, Or the
flow'ry meads in May. Yet, if ſhe think not well of
me; What care I how fair ſhe be!

2.
Shall a woman's goodneſs move,
Me to periſh for her love;
Or her worthy merits known,
Make me quite forget my own?
Be ſhe, with that goodneſs bleſt,
As may merit name the beſt;
Yet if ſhe be not ſuch to me,
What care I how good ſhe be!

3.
Be ſhe good, or kind, or fair,
I will never more deſpair;
If ſhe love me, this believe,
I will die ere ſhe ſhall grieve;
If ſhe ſlight me, when I woo,
I will ſcorn and let her go;
So if ſhe be not fit for me,
What care I for whom ſhe be!

A R E B U S.

WHAT does mankind more than the
plague deſtroy?
What is done often both for grief and joy?
What a thing fits to, when it does fit well;
The word revers'd, that your diſſent does
tell.
Join you the words that with theſe lines
And you a town of trade will quickly ſee.

G. W—x.

EPITAPH ON SIR FRANCIS VERE.

WHEN Vere ſought death, arm'd with
his ſword and ſhield,
Death was afraid to meet him in the field;
But when his weapons he had laid aſide,
Death, like a coward, ſtruck him, and hedy'd.

ON MAN'S LIFE.

MAN is a glaſs, life is a water
That's weakly wall'd about;
Sin brings in death, death breaks the glaſs,
So runs the water out.

A COUNTRY DANCE. NORTHERN FRISK.



First couple gallop down, up again, and cast off, the same again below the third couple, cross over two couple to the top, cast off, turn and right and left.

Poetical ESSAYS in FEBRUARY, 1758.

VERSES to the PEOPLE of ENGLAND,
1758. By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq;
Poet Laureat.

BRITONS, rouse to deeds of death!—
Waste not zeal in idle breath,
Nor lose the harvest of your swords
In a civil war of words!

Wherefore teems the shameless press
With labour'd births of emptiness?
Rasings, which no facts produce,
Eloquence, that murders use;
Ill-um'd Humour, that beguiles
Weeping ideots of their smiles.
Wit, that knows but to defame,
And *Satire*, that profanes the name.

Let th' undaunted *Grecian* teach
The use and dignity of speech,
At whose thunders nobly thrown,
Sbrunk the MAN of MACEDON.
If the storm of words must rise,
Let it blast our enemies.
Sure and nervous be it hurl'd,
On the PHILIPS of the world.

Learn not vainly to despise
(Proud of EDWARD's victories!)
Warriors wedg'd in firm array,
And navies powerful to display
Their woven wings to every wind,
And leave the panting foe behind.
Give to *France* the honours due,
France has chiefs and statesmen too.
Breasts which patriot passions feel,
Lovers of the common weal.
And when such the foes we brave,
Whether on the land or wave,
Greater is the pride of war,
And the conquest nobler far.

Agincourt and Cressy long
Have flourish'd in immortal song;
And lisping babes aspire to praise
The wonders of ELIZA's days.
And what else of late renown
Has added wreaths to Britain's crown;
Whether on th' impetuous *Rhine*
She bade her harness'd warriors shine,

Or snatch'd the dangerous palm of praise
Where the *Sambre* meets the *Maese*;
Or *Danube* rolls his watry train;
Or the yellow-tressed *Mayne*
Thro' *Dattingen's* immortal vale.—
Ev'n *Fentenoy* could tell a tale,
Might modest worth ingenuous speak,
To raise a blush on victory's cheek;
And bid the vanquish'd wreaths display
Great as on *Culloden's* day.

But glory which aspires to last,
Leans not meanly on the past.
'Tis the present NOW demands
British hearts, and *British* hands.
Curst be he, the willing slave,
Who doubts, who lingers to be brave.
Curst the coward tongues that dare
Breathe one accent of despair,
Cold as winter's icy hand,
To chill the genius of the land.

Chiefly you, who ride the deep,
And bid our thunders wake or sleep,
As pity pleads, or glory calls—
Monarchs of our wooden walls!
Midst your mingling seas and skies,
Rise ye BLAKES, ye RALEIGHS rise!
Let the sordid lust of gain
Be banish'd from the liberal main.
He who strikes the generous blow
Aims it at the publick foe.
Let glory be the guiding star,
Wealth and honours follow her.

See! she spreads her lustre wide,
O'er the vast *Atlantick* tide!
Constant as the solar ray,
Points the path, and leads the way!
Other worlds demand your care,
Other worlds to *Britain* dear;
Where the foe insidious roves
O'er headlong streams, and pathless groves;
And justice' simpler laws confounds
With imaginary bounds.

If protected commerce keep
Her tenor o'er yon heaving deep,
What have we from war to fear?
Commerce steels the nerves of war;

Heals

Heals the havock rapine makes,
And new strength from conquest takes.

Nor less at home, O deign to smile,
Goddess of *Britannia's* Isle !
Thou, that from her rocks survey'st
Her boundless realms the watry waste ;
Thou, that roov'st the hill and mead
Where her flocks, and heifers feed ;
Thou, that chear'st th' industrious swain
While he strews the pregnant grain ;
Thou, that hear'st his caroll'd vows
When th' expanded barn o'erflows ;
Thou, the bulwark of our cause,
Thou, the guardian of our laws,
Sweet LIBERTY !—O deign to smile,
Goddess of *Britannia's* Isle !

If to us indulgent heaven
Nobler seeds of strength has given,
Nobler should the produce be ;
Brave, yet gen'rous, are the free.
Come then, all thy powers diffuse,
Goddess of extended views !
Every breast which feels thy flame
Shall kindle into martial fame,
'Till shame shall make the coward bold,
And *Indolence* her arms unfold.
Ev'n *Avarice* shall protect his hoard,
And the plough-share gleam a sword.

Goddess, all thy powers diffuse !——
And thou genuine BRITISH MUSE,
Nurs'd amidst the *Druids* old,
Where *Deva's* wizard waters roll'd,
Thou, that bear'st the golden key,
To unlock eternity,
Summon thy poetick guard——
Britain still has many a bard,
Whom, when time and death shall join,
T' expand the ore, and stamp the coin,
Late posterity shall own,
Lineal to the Muse's throne——
Bid them leave th' inglorious theme
Of fabled shade, or haunted stream.
In the daisy painted mead,
'Tis to *Peace* we tune the reed ;
But when *War's* tremendous roar,
Shakes the isle from shore to shore,
Every bard of purer fire,
Tyrtæus-like, should grasp the lyre ;
Wake with verse the hardy deed,
Or in the generous strife life * SYDNEY
bleed.

*Translation of an EPISTLE from the King of
PRUSSIA to Monsieur VOLTAIRE.*

VOLTAIRE, believe me, were I now,
In private life's calm station plac'd,
Let heav'n for nature's wants allow,
With cold indiff'rence would I view
Departing fortune's winged haste,
And at the goddess laugh like you.
Th' insipid farce of tedious state,
Imperial duty's real weight,
The faithless courtier's supple bow,
The fickle multitude's caress,
And flatt'rer's wordy emptiness,
By long experience well I know ;
And, tho' a prince and poet born,
Vain blandishments of glory scorn.

For when the ruthless sheers of fate
Have cut my life's precarious thread,
And rank me with th' unconscious dead,
What will't avail that I was great,
Or that th' uncertain tongue of fame
In mem'ry's temple chaunts my name ?
One blissful moment whilst we live
Weights more than ages of renown ;
What then do potentates receive
Of good, peculiarly their own ?
Sweet ease and unaffected joy,
Domestick peace, and sportive pleasure,
The regal throne and palace fly,
And, horn for liberty, prefer
Soft silent scenes of lovely leisure,
To, what we monarchs buy so dear,
The thorny pomp of scepter'd care.
My pain or bliss shall ne'er depend
On fickle fortune's casual flight,
For, whether she's my foe or friend,
In calm repose I'll pass the night ;
And ne'er by watchful homage own
I court her smile, or fear her frown.
But from our stations we derive
Unerring precepts how to live,
And certain deeds each rank calls forth,
By which is measur'd human worth.
Voltaire, within his private cell,
In realms where ancient honesty
Is patrimonial property,
And sacred freedom loves to dwell,
May give up all his peaceful mind,
Guided by Plato's deathless page,
In silent solitude resign'd
To the mild virtues of a sage ;
But I, 'gainst whom wild whirlwinds wage
Fierce war with wreck-denouncing wing,
Must be, to face the tempest's rage,
In thought, in life, and death a king.

YESTERDAY.

WELL—yesterday is pass'd, and cannot
be
Recall'd.—What did we yesterday, Horatio ?
Did we or good or bad ?—Let us reflect—
It must not be forgot ; for in the book
Of heav'n 'tis minuted.—Did we transgress ?
Doubtless we did—but heav'n is merciful :
Yet let us not abuse heav'n's mercy : Our duty
Is repentance. What is repentance, ask'st
thou ?

To mourn the follies past, prevent the future.—
“ Prevent the future,” mind ; for cries and
tears

Alone are vain—yet who can think to have
Incens'd the universal sovereign,
Without a flood of tears ?—At ev'ry fault
Of mine, whenever I remember it,
My heart weeps blood.—Then let us into
penitence.

But sure we have not always sinn'd—Not
always.

Some good we do—I yesterday reliev'd
A censur'd friend ; his crime was poverty ;
And with my gold, I gave him reformation
In the world's eye, and reconcil'd it to him.
And thou, Horatio—'twas a noble act—
Didst save a beauteous maid from violation.
Oh, how her virtue struggled with her want,
That

* Sir PHILIP SYDNEY, mortally wounded in an Action near Zutphen, in Guelderland.

That most inhuman tyrant ! O want !
Thy whips cut deep, and force the wise and
good
Oft to obey thee in deeds their souls abhor.
" My poverty, but not my will, consents," *
Sings " Fancy's sweetest child" †—Accurs-
ing want,
Had not her powerful aid prevented it,
Had surely forc'd her.

Let us persist in actions such as these :
So shall ~~to-morrow~~, smiling yield us comfort ;
And ev'ry day the same—till death, the
friend,
The truest friend to innocence and virtue,
Shall come, benign, to usher to the court
Of the celestial prince, whose plaudit waits
us ; ^{[welcome !}
And all the host of heaven shall shout us

TRAGEDY of CATO.

ACT V. Scene 1.

Cato solus, *sitting in a thoughtful Posture : In
his Hand Plato's Book on the Immortality of
the Soul.*

IT must be so—Plato, thou reason'st well !
Else whence this pleasing hope, this
fond desire,
This longing after immortality ?
Or whence this secret dread, and inward
horror,
Of falling into nought ? Why shrinks the soul
Back on herself, and startles at destruction ?
'Tis the divinity that stirs within us ;
'Tis heav'n itself, that points out an here-
after,
And intimates eternity to man.
Eternity, thou pleasing, dreadful thought !
Thro' what variety of untry'd beings,
Thro' what new scenes and changes must
we pass ! ^{[fore me,}
The wide, th' unbounded prospect lies be-
fore me,
But shadows, clouds, and darkness, rest
upon it. ^{[us,}
Here will I hold. If there's a pow'r above
(And that there is all nature cries aloud
Thro' all her works) he must delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in must be happy.
But when or where ? This world was made
for Cæsar. 'em.
I'm weary of conjectures.—This must end
^{[Laying his hand on his sword.}
Thus am I doubly arm'd : My death and
life,

My bane and antidote are both before me :
This in a moment brings me to an end ;
But this informs me I shall never die.
The soul, secur'd in her existence, smiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point.
The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years ;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds.

ELEGY.

FAR off remov'd from ev'ry harsher
noise,
Here let my busy thoughts in silence rove,
Repeat the fleeting scenes of former joys,
And the soft anguish of a faithful love :
Wuh just remembrance bless the gen'rous
fair, ^{[care,}
Renew my trembling hopes and ev'ry softer
But ah ! unequal to the vast design,
What daring numbers shall attempt thy
praise,

The MAID'S SOLILOQUY.

*The Maid alone, with Milton in her Hand,
open at this celebrated Passage,*

— Hail wedded Love ! mysterious Law !—&c.
Our Maker bids—*increase* :—*who bids abstain,*
But our Destroyer, sue to God and Man !

IT must be so, Milton thou reason'st well,
Else why this pleasing hope, this fond
desire,
This longing after something unpossess'd ;
Or whence this secret dread, and inward
horror,
Of dying unespous'd ? Why shrinks the soul
Back on itself, and startles at virginity ?
'Tis instinct, faithful instinct, stirs within us,
'Tis nature's self that points out an alliance,
And intimates an husband to the sex.
Marriage, thou pleasing, and yet anxious
thought !
Thro' what variety of hopes and fears,
Thro' what new scenes and changes must
we pass ! ^{[me,}
Th' unchanging state in prospect lies before
But shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it.
Here will I hold. If nature prompts the wish,
(And that she does is plain from all her works)
Our duty and our int'rest bid indulge it,
For the great end of nature's laws is bliss :
But yet—in wedlock, *woman* must obey—
I'm weary of these doubts—the priest shall
end them.
Nor rashly do I venture loss and gain,
Bondage and pleasure meet my thoughts at
once :
I wed, my—liberty is gone for ever ;
But, happiness from time itself secur'd ;
Love first shall recompence my loss of free-
dom, ^{[eyes}
And when my charms shall fade away, my
Themselves grow dim, my stature bend with
years :
Then, virtuous friendship shall succeed to love ;
Then, pleas'd, I'll scorn infirmities and death,
Renew'd, immortal, in a filial race.

Unrival'd mind ! or sing a love like mine,
Immortal passion, in immortal lays.
Thy ev'ry charm, or my too tender heart,
No sacred power of words no numbers can
impart.
Form'd but to please, with ev'ry grace
combin'd, ^{[reign,}
From beauty's charms, o'er ev'ry heart you
But still the greater beauties of your mind,
Your wit and virtue form a nobler chain ;
Hail heav'nly maid ; for all must think thee
so, ^{[we know.—}
Since to be fair and good, is all of heav'n
A

Ah! cruel fates, regardless of my care,
 How could you rend her from my bleeding breast?
 Stab smiling joy, and plunge me in despair,
 With all the weight of love and woe oppress'd?
 Yet still my soul the blooming form retains,
 And there, in absence spite, the lov'd idea reigns.
 While the kind charmer blest'd my ravish'd view,
 Extatic bliss would ev'ry thought employ,
 On silken wings the silent moments flew,
 Time was not known, but all was love and joy. [my soul,
 How chang'd the scene! desponding droops
 And clogg'd with leaden grief the ling'ring moments roll!
 When warm'd in virtue's cause, the lovely maid [display,
 With sweetest skill, would all its charms
 Swift from my breast, the guilty passions fled,
 And new-born peace confess'd its gentler sway,
 Virtue from her had truths before unknown,
 Resum'd her antient seat, and with fresh vigour shone.
 But see, far shooting thro' the dusky gloom
 Of dark futurity, a kindly ray
 Points out the happiness of years to come,
 Th'unclouded prospect of a brighter day,
 When in my fair, of all, of heav'n possess'd,
 Joys, constant, great as theirs, shall fire my raptur'd breast.

J. W—N.

FRIENDSHIP *granted.*

HAIL mighty love, imperial pow'r,
 Thy sovereignty divine,
 With suppliant worship I adore,
 And vow before thy shrine.
 Before thy sacred shrine I vow,
 And with desire extream;
 To thee I pay my daily vow,
 To thee my nightly dream.
 Yet, tho' a supplicating slave,
 To love himself I sue;
 My soul presumes alone to crave,
 What is to friendship due.
 To this request, celestial pair,
 O deign but to accede,
 A lamb I'll offer to the fair,
 To thee a calf shall bleed.—
 But see! accepted are my vows,
 Fair friendship's pow'r I prove;
 And friendship, all the world allows,
 Is near ally'd to love.
 Kendal, 1758.

T. G.

To the Rev. Dr. Warburton, Dean of Bristol,
 on reading his *Dissertation on the sixth Book of Virgil.*

By Richard B—r—ng—r, Esq;

IN learning's maze low criticks stray,
 And blindly bold mistake their way;

(a) *Vide sixth book.* (b) *Translators of Virgil.*
 most excellent translator of Virgil's *Æneid.*

) Of knowledge, alluding above,

(c) *Æneas.* (d) *Vide dissertation.*

Supplying want of taste and sense
 With confidence and false pretence;
 Still darker its dark passage make,
 Then consecrate their own mistake;
 Till by their notes, with learning fraught,
 O'erlaid expires the hapless thought.

Thus medicine, quacks presume to give,
 And murder those they mean should live.

Such, Virgil, such, for many an age
 Have mangled thy celestial page;
 Thy nobler meaning left unknown,
 And harder still, impos'd their own:
 Sure in that (a) hell, which you design'd
 For miscreants vile of ev'ry kind,
 Bad criticks well deserve a place,
 Nor mercy e'er should find or grace.
 Translators too those realms should hold,
 Who put off dross instead of gold:
 Chief these who thy bright muse disgrace,
 And hide with stains her beauteous face.
 There creeping (b) Lauderdale should lie,
 Cold (b) Trapp, and murd'ring (b) Ogilby.

But see! again the heav'n born maid
 With joy triumphant lifts her head!
 For to confute, expose, chastise,
 Behold! her great avenger rise!
 Behold! great bard, thy fame to clear,
 Behold! thy Warburton appear!

And worthy he in those blest plains (c)
 To share the bliss which virtue gains,
 With those who toil'd to bless mankind,
 And form to wisdom's lore the mind,
 Where Tully, Plato, range the glade
 With thine and (d) Pitt's attendant shade.
 Or the fam'd (e) chief could ne'er have seen,

The regions sway'd by Pluto's queen,
 Without that wond'rous (f) branch, whose
 rind
 Radiant with gold immortal shin'd;
 A bough of pow'r not less divine,
 O much learn'd Warburton! is thine;
 Which thou from that fair (g) tree didst
 pull,
 Whose heav'nly fruit thou lov'st to cull:
 Hence hell's thick gloom thou could'st pervade,

Without the Sybils potent aid,
 Each mystick scene there comprehend,
 And trace their latent cause and end!
 And hence, while wanting this sure guide,
 Others in darkness wander'd wide,
 And truth from error could not see,
 But all was doubt and mystery,
 To thy enlighten'd mind alone,
 The mysteries themselves (b) were none.

Upon two Lovers who being espoused, both died
 before they were married.

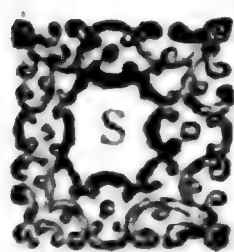
SHE first deceas'd, he for a little try'd
 To live without her, lik'd it not, and
 dy'd.

EPITAPH on Gustavus Adolphus.

UPON this place the great Gustavus dy'd,
 While victory lay weeping by his side.
 T H E

(a) *Vide sixth book.* (b) *Vide sixth book.* (c) *Vide sixth book.* (d) *Vide sixth book.*

Monthly Chronologer.



HERIFFS appointed by his majesty in council, for the year 1758, viz. for Berks, Sam. Bowes, Esq;—Bedf. William Cole, Esq;—Bucks, John Ansell, Esq;—Cumb. John Senhouse, Esq;—Chesh. John Egerton, Esq;—Camb. and Hunt. John Jackson, Esq;—Cornw. Swete Nicholas Archer, Esq;—Devon. Peter Comyns, Esq;—Dorset. Nicholas Gould, Esq;—Derb. Hugo Meynell, Esq;—Essex, John Henniker, Esq;—Glouc. Thomas Jones, Esq;—Herts. John Robinson Lytton, Esq;—Herts. William Cope Gregory, Esq;—Kent, Thomas Whitaker, Esq;—Leicest. Shuckburgh Ashby, Esq;—Linc. Jervase Scroop, Esq;—Monm. Rowland Pytt, Esq;—Northumb. William Wilkinson, Esq;—Northamp. Joseph Clarke, Esq;—Norf. Hammond Alpe, Esq;—Notting. Sir George Smuth, Bart. —Oxfordsh. Rob. Fettyplace, Esq;—Rutl. Thomas Hotchkins, Esq;—Shrop. John Almer, Esq;—Som. Philip Stephens, Esq;—Staff. Richard Whitworth, Esq;—Suff. Robert May, Esq;—Southampt. Henry Compton, Esq;—Surry, Edmund Sallet, Esq;—Suff. James Goble, Esq;—Warw. William Dilk, Esq;—Worcest. Cha. Trubshaw Withers, Esq;—Wilts. Thomas Bennet, Esq;—Yorksh. Jeremiah Dixon, Esq;—For South Wales: Brecon, Henry Machel, Esq;—Carm. Rees Prytherch, Esq;—Card. Abel Griffiths, Esq;—Glam. Edw. Matthew, Esq;—Pemb. John Adams, Esq;—Radn. Daniel Davies, Esq;—For North Wales: Angl. John Griffith, Esq;—Carn. Zachus Jones, Esq;—Denb. Rob. Wynne, Esq;—Flint, William Davies, Esq;—Merion. William Wynne, Esq;—Montg. John Lloyd, Esq;

MONDAY, Jan. 30.

The bishop of Peterborough preached before the house of lords, in Westminster-Abbey, and Dr. Thomas before the commons, at St. Margaret's church.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Matthew McCann, one of the 15 mutineers on board the *Namure*, at Portsmouth, was executed pursuant to his sentence, the rest being pardoned.

The lord chief justice of the King's-Bench declared that court's opinion, of the case of the Bank note stolen out of the mail, and paid away by the robber, who received the full value of Mr. Miller, at the Post-office at Hatfield, and then travelled on the same road in a four-wheel post-chaise and four horses, and, at the several stages, passed off several other Bank notes he had taken out of the mail at the same time; all which, at the request of the person who

February, 1758.

sent them by the post, were stoop by Mr. Race, cashier of the Bank, and an action suffered to be brought against Mr. Race, for the recovery of the note, when, after very learned pleadings on both sides, it was solemnly determined, that any person paying a valuable consideration for a Bank note to bearer, in a fair open course of business, has an undoubted right to recover the money of the Bank.

TUESDAY, 7.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Smith, in the Downs, to Mr. Cleveland, dated the fifth Instant.

"Yesterday arrived the *William and Anne* armed ship, with a snow privateer, taken by the *Richmond*, *Flamborough*, and her. She mounts ten carriage guns and 80 men."

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when the petition of several dealers in corn, praying for an act to establish an open corn market in this city, was taken into consideration, and a committee was appointed to fix upon a proper place for that purpose, and to make their report to the next court of common-council.

THURSDAY, 9.

About one in the morning, a most dreadful fire broke out at a house near White-chapel-Bars, which, in about three hours, consumed the same; and nine more, three in front, and the others backwards.

About six another fire broke out at a small-coal warehouse in Catherine-Wheel Alley, Bishopsgate-Street, which did considerable damage before it was got under.

FRIDAY, 10.

A boat, with about 20 Jews, who had been on board the *Lancaster*, at Spithead, which was paying off, to sell their trinkets, was overfet, and nine of the Jews were drowned, and two died soon after. All their goods were lost.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Cotes to Mr. Cleveland, dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Marlborough, November 9th 1757, in Port-Royal Harbour.

"The 25th of last month, capt. Forrest, in his majesty's ship the *Augusta*, with the *Dreadnought* and *Edinburgh* under his command, returned from their cruize off Cape François. Capt. Forrest gives me the following account of an action that happened the 21st, between the ships under his command, and seven French ships of war.

At seven, in the morning, the *Dreadnought* made the signal for seeing the enemy's fleet coming out of Cape François;

N

we

we made fail to discover them plain ; and at half past eight made seven fail of large ships, a schooner, and a pilot-boat. I then made the signal for the line a-head, and shortened sail, to let the enemy come up, and to preserve the weather gage. At noon saw with great certainty they were four ships of the line, and three large frigates. I then made the signal for the captains Suckling and Langdon, who agreed with me to engage them : Accordingly we bore down, and about twenty minutes after three the action began with great briskness on both sides, and continued for two hours and an half, when the French commodore made a signal, and one of the frigates immediately came to row him out of the line, and the rest of the French ships followed him. Our ships had suffered so much in their masts, sails, and rigging, that we were in no condition to pursue them. Both officers and seamen behaved with the greatest resolution the whole time of the action, and were unhappy at the conclusion of it, that the ships were not in a condition to follow the French, who had frigates to tow them off. I am informed the French, on this occasion, had put on board the Sceptre her full complement of guns, either from the shore, or out of the India ship ; and had also mounted the Outarde storeship with her full proportion of guns ; and had taken not only the men out of the merchant ships, but soldiers from the garrison, in hopes their appearance would frighten our small squadron, and oblige them to leave their coast clear for them to carry out their large convoy of merchant ships ; but our captains were too gallant to be terrified at their formidable appearance ; and so far from avoiding them, that they bore down, and engaged with the greatest resolution and good conduct. And I have the pleasure to acquaint their lordships, that the captains, officers, seamen, and marines, have done their duty on this occasion, much to their honour ; and I hope their good behaviour will be approved by their lordships." (See p. 50.)

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Man, of his majesty's ship the Penguin, gives an account, in his letter of the 6th instant, That, on the 3d, between the Bermynhead and Deadman, he took a snow privateer belonging to Havre de Grace, called the Fidelle, mounting eight carriage guns, four pounders, and eight swivels, and 48 men. She had been out nine days, and taken nothing.

His majesty's sloop the Dispatch is arrived in the Downs with a cutter privateer, of six carriage guns and fifty men, taken by her off Shoreham.

SUNDAY, 12.

At night was a very high wind, which drove several vessels on shore in the river, and did some damage to the small craft : The high beach-tree on Epping-Forest, which had stood upwards of 200 years, and was a mark for travellers on the northern

roads, either Enfield or Barnet way, was blown down.

MONDAY, 13.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth.

" Yesterday arrived here, with a messenger belonging to the Admiralty, in the greatest haste, a person who was immediately introduced, by orders from above, to admiral Boscawen ; of whom the following particulars have transpired. This person was some time since master of an English vessel, trading from port to port in North America, particularly up the river St. Lawrence ; but being taken by the enemy, has been prisoner with the general Montcalm and others near three years, who would not admit of any exchange for him, on account of his extensive knowledge of all the coast, more particularly the strength and soundings of Quebeck and Louisbourg ; they therefore came to a resolution to send him to Old France, in the next packet boat, there to be confined till the end of the war. He was accordingly embarked (the only Englishman) and the packet put on board. In their voyage he was admitted to the cabin, where he took notice one day, they bundled up the packet, and put it into a canvas bag, having previously thereto made it ready to be thrown overboard, upon any danger of being taken.

They were constrained to put into Vigo for some provisions, as also to gain some intelligence of the English in those seas, and there found one or more English men of war at anchor ; upon which he thought it a proper opportunity of putting the following scheme in execution. One night taking the opportunity of all, but the watch, being in a sound sleep, he took the packet out of the bag, and having fixed it in his mouth, he silently let himself down into the bay ; and to prevent noise by swimming, floated upon his back into the wake of the English man of war, where he secured himself by the hawser ; and, upon calling out for assistance, was immediately taken on board, and the packet entire. The captain examined him, treated him with great humanity, gave him a suit of his own cloaths, scarlet trimmed with black velvet, which he here appeared in, transcribed the packet, which is said to be of the utmost importance, in regard to our success in North-America, and then sent him post over-land with the copy of the packet to Lisbon ; from whence he was brought to Falmouth in a sloop of war, and immediately set out post for London. Upon his arrival in town, he was examined by proper persons in the administration, and rewarded with a present supply ; and by his own desire was immediately sent to Portsmouth, to go out on board admiral Boscawen's own ship, upon the present expedition to North-America, where he is to have the command of a sloop of war."

P. S.

P. S. He was just four days going from Falmouth to London, and from London to Portsmouth.

FRIDAY, 17.

Was observed, according to proclamation, as a day of fasting and humiliation, thro' the kingdom; when Dr. Greene preached before the king and royal family; the bishop of Salisbury before the house of peers; Dr. Butler before the house of commons, and Dr. Moore before the lord mayor, at St. Paul's.

SATURDAY, 18.

Extracts of two Letters from Vice-Admiral Cotes, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships at Jamaica, to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 5th and 31st of December, 1757.

"The 30th of November his majesty's ship *Assistance* chased a French privateer of 18 guns, and a schooner privateer with a prize, into Tiberon bay, on the west end of Hispaniola, where the French had a battery of five guns. The vessels hauled close to the shore, under cover of the battery; but it falling calm, capt. Weller was obliged to tow in with his boats. The 21st he burnt the snow and schooner, sunk the prize, and dismounted all the guns on the shore. He had two men killed in the action, and his masts and rigging much damaged. The privateer snow was late the *Duke Pacquet*, taken in January last, commanded by one Palanqui, who has done great prejudice to our trade in this and the late war.

The 24th of November the *Princess Mary* returned from cruising off Monte Christi, and brought in a Dutch ship loaded with sugar, coffee, and indigo, one of the fleet that sailed from Cape Francois under convoy of the French ships on the 13th of November. It appears by the confession of her men, that she carried out from Holland to Cape Francois, cannon, powder, shot, and other military stores, and was returning freighted with their produce. I have ordered her to be tried in the Admiralty court.

I sailed from Port-Royal, the 6th of December, with his majesty's ships the *Augusta* and *Princess Mary*. The 13th I made the *Augusta's* signal to chase off Cape Tiberon, who took a small French sloop loaded with sugar; and the French set fire to a large ship in the bay, to prevent her falling into our hands. She blew up before the *Augusta's* boat could get on board. I have since been informed she mounted 16 guns, and had 65 men on board.

The 14th we took two French privateers with our boats, one of eight carriage and 12 swivel guns, the other of four carriage and eight swivels: Most of their men swam ashore.

By the prisoners I was informed, that a rich fleet was ready to sail from Port au Prince, under convoy of two armed merchant ships of 24 guns each. I directly sent a good sailing small sloop, that I have

hired for a tender, to look into that port, who returned with an account, that eight loaded ships were come out of the harbour into the road, and lay, with their mizen top-sails loose, unmoored. I immediately ordered the *Augusta* to stretch to the southward to guard the passage between the Island of Guanava and Petit Guava, and I kept to the northward with the *Princess Mary* between the Guanava and Cape Nicolau. The 24th, in the night, the *Augusta* fell in with the French fleet, consisting of eight ships, a snow, and a brigantine, and by noon, next day, had taken the eight ships and brigantine; the snow only escaped. 'I have sent capt. Forrest, with the prizes, to Jamaica, with orders to return to me directly, as I hope to meet the fleet that is expected at Cape Francois from Europe. The prisoners say the ships we have taken are the richest that ever sailed from Port au Prince.

The *Hornet* sloop has drove ashore and destroyed a French snow of 12 carriage guns, and taken a small schooner privateer off Cape Rosa.

SUNDAY, 19.

Admiral Boscawen, with the fleet under his command, sailed from St. Helen's for North-America. The *Invincible*, one of his fleet, of 74 guns, capt. Bentley, missed her stays, and run upon a flat on the east of St. Helen's. Her men, guns, stores, &c. were taken out, but that fine ship is quite lost.

One of the ships lately arrived from the east country, shipped such a quantity of water, and in the late cold weather it froze to that degree, that the captain computed he had above 40 tons of ice on board. Four of his men perished by the cold. They were obliged to cut their way thro' the ice into the hold of the ship.

Our cruisers and privateers have continued to be very successful the whole of this month; and besides those we have particularly recorded, many rich West-India prizes, one Turkey man, and others, have been taken, which will be inserted, in due time, in our list of captures. Capt. Elliott, of his majesty's ship *Huffar*, took the *Vengeance* of 24 twelve and nine pounders, 20 swivels and 310 men. The *Torbay* has also taken a frigate of 26 guns, 18 and twelve pounders, and 350 men, amongst whom were 100 gentlemen volunteers, she being fitted out to take capt. Lockhart. (See p. 50.)

Never were military preparations carried on with greater vigour and assiduity, in all his majesty's yards, arsenals, &c. than at present; and we hope the transactions of the succeeding spring will obliterate the disagreeable remembrance of past misconduct.

Within a few weeks numbers of robberies have been committed about the skirts of the town, and on the highway; but as some of the offenders are in custody, it is hoped the remainder of the gloomy season will

pass away, without further instances of such rapine and brutality.

A fire that happened at Wootton-Basset, on the 18th of December, consumed the house of a grocer in that town.

The fleets from the Streights and Oporto, arrived safe at the beginning of the month.

Edinburgh, Jan. 3. Lochfine, near Inverary, tho' a salt water loch, is quite frozen over to St. Katherine's, and for 13 miles from the head downwards, so that people pass and repass on it; a thing never known to have happened before. What makes this the more remarkable is, that the neighbouring lochs, some of which are fresh water, are not frozen at all.

The transports from Cork, under convoy of the Norwich, of 50 guns, capt. Darby, are safely arrived at New York, and there have landed 1500 English and 200 Highland troops. The barracks at Fort George, in New-York, were consumed by fire, at the beginning of December.

Since our last, we have had accounts of more damage done, in several parts of the world, and to vessels at sea, by the stormy weather usual at this season of the year.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 31. **C**APT. Mangles, was married to Miss Polly Manwaring, of Haydon-yard, in the Minories.

Feb. 2. Richard Oliver, jun. of Lowlayton, Esq; to Miss Oliver.

3. Philip Nicholas, of Grosvenor-square, Esq; to Miss Bankes.

William Johnston, of Birmingham, Esq; to Miss Needham, with a fortune of 5000l.

4. Thomas Wilard, of Eastbourne, in Suffex. Esq; to Miss Davis.

6. Mr. Powell, merchant, to Miss Young, of Great Marlow, Bucks, with a fortune of 5000l. and 200l. per ann.

Christopher Staines, Esq; to Miss Sally Mortimer.

8. William Wynyard, Esq; of the third regiment of foot guards, to Miss St. Leger.

Samuel Musgrave, Esq; to Miss Townsend, of Bath.

13. George Jordon, Esq; to Miss Huntington, of Hill street.

16. Charles Gould, Esq; to Miss Morgan.

18. William Pearse Hall, of Downton, in Shropshire, Esq; to Miss Comyn, daughter of Stephen Comyn, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;

Jan. 31. Countess of Crawford, was delivered of a son and heir.

Feb. 3. Countess of Ashburnham, of a son and heir.

6. Marchioness of Granby, of a son.

13. Lady of John Pitt, Esq; member for Dorchester, of a son.

16. Lady of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart. of a son and a daughter.

18. Lady of Sir Charles Dudley, Bart. of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Jan. 28. **M**R. Peter Barber, formerly an eminent stationer.

Edward Wyatt, Esq; solicitor of the customs.

Dr. Tarry, of Kit's-End, aged 80.

Capt. Tho Cockburn, of Barnet, aged 94.

29. Hon. Miss Moleworth, daughter of lord Moleworth.

Fletcher Partis, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Cumberland.

Thomas Farrington, Esq; member for Lugdeshall, in several parliaments.

30. Mrs. Catherine Hills, of Red-lion-square, aged 39, remarkable for her acts of charity and benevolence.

Feb. 1. Hon. col. Metcalf Graham, formerly adjutant general to the great duke of Marlborough.

Edmond Thomas, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Herefordshire.

3. Mr. Paul Foudrinier, an eminent engraver.

James Bennett, Esq; a considerable planter, from Barbadoes.

4. Lady of the Hon. Mr. justice Bathurst, Charles Lybhe, of Oxfordshire, Esq; aged 77.

7. Rev. Mr. Smith, lecturer of St. Giles's, &c.

Charles Turner, of Red-lion-street, Holborn, Esq;

Michael Williams, Esq; a planter, from Nevis, at Bath.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Stennett, an eminent dissenting minister, the worthy son of a most excellent father, and heir to his qualifications of a gentleman and a christian.

Right Hon. Richard Wesley, lord Mornington, of the kingdom of Ireland. He is succeeded in title and estate by his only son, the Hon. Garrett Wesley, now lord Mornington.

10. Thomas Garrard, Esq; common serjeant of London, and recorder of St. Alban's.

Thomas Ripley, Esq; comptroller of the board of works.

11. Benj. Clarke, of Hinton, Hants, Esq; Mrs. Horner, mother to lady Ilchester.

13. Sir John Werden, of Hollyport, in Berkshire, Bart. His estate comes to the duke of St. Alban's, his grandson.

14. William Rawlinson, of Browne-street, St. Luke's, Esq;

Gibson Lucas, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Norfolk.

15. George Krugger, Esq; an eminent Dutch merchant, aged 70.

Thomas Levett, Esq; agent to several regiments.

John Dale, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Hampshire.

17. William Stonnard, of Ross, in Herefordshire, Esq; by a fall from his horse.

Davies Davenport, of Capelthorne, in Cheshire, Esq;

19. Mr. Edward Newman, an eminent cabinet maker, and a common-council man for the ward of Farringdon within.

20. Mrs. Abdy, wife of the Rev. Mr. Abdy, rector of Cooperfail, in Essex, and sister to Sir John Abdy, Bart.

Miss Prowse, daughter of Tho. Prowse, Esq; member for Somersetshire, aged 16.

Sir Malton Lambert, lieutenant governor of Gravesend and Tilbury forts.

Jan. 13. Onslow Burrish, Esq; minister to the court of Bavaria and to the diet of the empire. at Munich, aged 60.

James Richardson, Esq; a considerable planter, at Jamaica.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Richard Packinson, was presented to the rectory of Coleby, in Norfolk. — Mr. John Douglas, to the living of Kenley, in Shropshire. — Mr. Samuel Jones, to the vicarage of St. Almond's, in Shrewsbury. — Mr. Robert Burgis, to the rectory of Ennenlodge, in Worcestershire. — Mr. Edward Hewlett, to the rectory of Baconthorpe, in Lincolnshire. — Mr. William Benson, to the vicarage of Youghall, in Norfolk. — Mr. Benjamin Bishop, to the vicarage of Aylwood, in Berkshire. — Mr. Thomas Martin, to the vicarage of Hendon, in Berkshire. — Mr. Edward Holden, to the rectory of Gunton, in Suffolk. — Mr. Valentine Lumley, to the rectory of Stockton, in Norfolk. — William Couperthwaite, M. A. to the vicarage of Bradford, in Suffolk. — Thomas Mitchell, B. A. to the vicarage of Stanton St. Mary, in Lincolnshire. — Mr. John Bartlett, to the vicarage of Braseley, in Hertfordshire. — Richard Goddard, M. A. to the vicarage of Swindon, in Wiltshire. — Dr. Hooper, to the living of Fakenham, in Norfolk. — Mr. Goodwin, to the rectory of Loughton, in Rutlandshire. — Mr. Wilkins, to the vicarage of Dowley, in Lincolnshire. — Mr. Wright, to the vicarage of Poreton-Maynard, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Edward Denton, to the vicarage of Bowersby, in Somersetshire. — Mr. Fretwell Vandeman, to the united vicarages of Woolavington and Puriton, in Somersetshire. — Mr. George Dowdeswell, to the rectory of Strumpshaw cum Bradeston, in Norfolk. — Mr. Hebblethwaite, to the rectory of Oldton, in Suffolk. — Mr. Tho. Weston, M. A. to the vicarage of Bromfield, in Suffolk. — Mr. Wight, chosen preacher of Bridewell Hospital.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable Sanford Tatham, M. A. to hold the rectory of Hutton, in Cumberland, with the rectory of St. Lawrence, in Appleby, in Westmoreland — To enable James Tattersall, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, with the rectory of Streatham, in Surry. — To enable Wm. Probert, LL. B. to hold the rectory of Bridell, with the vicarage of Marthrey, in Pembrokeshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 7. His majesty hath been pleased to order the following promotion of flag officers to be made in his fleet, viz.

Charles Knowles, Esq; the Hon. John Forbes, the Hon. Edward Boscawen, admirals of the blue.

Charles Watson, Esq; George Pocock, Esq; vice-admirals of the red.

The Hon. George Townshend, Francis Holbourne, Esq; vice-admiral of the white.

Henry Harrison, Esq; Thomas Cotes, Esq; vice-admirals of the blue.

Right Hon. lord Harry Powlett, rear-admiral of the red.

Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. rear-admiral of the white.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Maj. Wm. Arnott appointed lieut. col. to the 53d regiment of foot; and capt. John Lindehay, major in his room. — Robert Brudenell, Esq; captain of a company. — Tho. Cox, Esq; to succeed col. Brudenell; and — Middleton, Gent. to be an ensign, in the first regiment of guards. — Henry Fliterost, Esq; comptroller of the board of works, in the room of Mr. Ripley, deceased. — Counsellors Aston and de Grey, king's council. — Samuel Bonamy, Esq; bailiff of Guernsey. — Thomas Bullock, Esq; judge advocate of Jamaica.

Alteration in the List of Parliament.

Cambridge. Lord Dupplin, re-elected on promotion.

B—K—T—S.

JOSEPH Weston, of Holborn, brewer.
William Jefferson, of Scarborough, grocer.
John Wainley, of Bread-street, warehouseman.
James Starkey, of Stratford, callico-printer.
Sam. Garrett, of Weekly, in Northamptonshire, miller.
Thomas Noake, of Green Lettice-lane, merchant.
Richard Edoe, of Westminster, butcher.
Levi Haas, of the Strand, embroiderer.
Charles Lowndes and Thomas Bathurst, of St. Paul, Covent-garden, button-makers, gilders, and partners.
Timothy Goodwin, of Wapping, brewer.
Thomas Bedward, of St. Clement-danes, broker.
Park Honoree, of Norwich, worsted weaver.
Thomas Chalmer, of Liverpool, merchant.
John Swinson, of Syston, in Leicestershire, hosier.
John Frost, of Cornhill, silversmith.
John Cooper, of Gorton, in Lancashire, carrier.
William Jeffreys, of Twickenham, apothecary.
Richard Turner, of King-street, Westminster, victualler.
Christopher Cooper, of Stoke, near Neyland, in Suffolk, grocer.
James Whiteley, of Leeds, stuff-maker.
French Nettleton, of Horncastle, common brewer.
John Griffiths, of Bristol, dealer in earthen ware.
Abraham Johns, of Cheapside, linen-draper.
Matthew Dove and Timothy Goodwin, of Wapping, brewers.
Richard Smith, of Wood-street, victualler.
Matthew Dove, of St. Mary-hill, chapman.
Thomas Dyton, of Leicester, woollen-comber and dyer.
John Bates, of Enfield, maltman and brewer.
John Fisher, of Bristol, merchant.
Robert Hole, of Nether-Stowey, Somersetshire, linen-draper and mercer.
Edward Robinson, of Colchester, innholder.
John Stevenson, of Bristol, merchant.

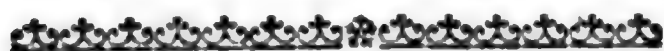
Thomas

Thomas Popplewell, of Carnaby-street, Westminster, tailor and hofier.
 Daniel Bradley, of Chelsea, upholsterer and victualler.
 Nathaniel Ford, of St. Thomas the Apostle, in Devonshire, and Nicholas Brooke, of Exon, merchants and partners.
 John Warner, of Froxfield, in Wiltshire, hop-merchant.
 Robert Sloper the younger, of Devizes, Wilt, clothier and chapman.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, February 25, 1758.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| Amsterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Ditto at Sight | — | 36 3 |
| Rotterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Antwerp | — | No Price. |
| Hamburgh | — | 36 3 |
| Paris 1 Day's Date | — | 30 5-16ths. |
| Ditto, 2 Usance | — | 30 3-16ths. |
| Bourdeaux, ditto | — | 30 |
| Cadiz | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Madrid | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Bilboa | — | 37 7-11ths. |
| Leghorn | — | 47 1-8th. |
| Naples | — | No Price. |
| Genoa | — | 46 5-8ths. |
| Venice | — | 49 |
| Lisbon | — | 58. 5d. 1-8th. |
| Porto | — | 58. 4d. 1-qr. |
| Dublin | — | 7 3-4ths. |

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE,
for February, 1758.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **S**ERIOUS Reflections on the present State of Things in these Nations, pr. 6d. Doddsley.
2. Two Letters adapted to the present critical Conjunction. By H. Worthington, M. A. pr. 1s. Griffiths.
3. The tempestuous Soul calmed, pr. 6d. Coote.
4. A Review of the certainty, &c. of Religion. By Samuel Squire, D. D. pr. 4s. Doddsley.
5. The Works of Dr. George Hooper, Bishop of Bath and Wells, pr. 1l. 1s. Rivington and Fletcher.
6. Some Letters concerning Conformity to the Church of England, pr. 6d. Fenner.
7. The Hardships and Danger of Subscriptions, pr. 6d. Waugh.
8. Remarks on Mr. John Wesley, &c. pr. 3d. Lewis.
9. Mr. A—d's Motives for renouncing the Popish Religion, pr. 1s. Sandby.
10. A Letter to Mr. Potter. By C. Cayley, jun. Keith.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

THE sudden and unexpected retreat of the Russian army last summer, is now become more mysterious than it was before, as it seems plain that the general had no orders from his court for that purpose; because that court have not only acceded to the quadruple alliance, mentioned in our last, but have put their army under the command of general Fermer, and ordered him to return forthwith into Prussia, notwithstanding the rigorous season. Accordingly he began his march soon after the first of last month, and, on the 22d, his vanguard took possession of Konigsberg, the capital of Prussia, without opposition, as all the Prussian troops that were in that country had retired to Marienwerder, in order to pass from thence into Pomerania, where the Prussian troops are at present triumphant, having invested Stralsund itself, and blocked it up so close, that nothing can get out or into that city by land; but as the Swedes have in it a garrison of 6000 foot,

foot, and 600 horse, and have an open communication with it by sea, it may hold out till they are able to relieve it, for which purpose they talk at Stockholm of sending a reinforcement of 12,000 men to their army in the Island of Rugen.

The Prussian army in Silesia, and the Austrian army in Bohemia, continue quiet in their winter quarters; but the former have a detachment cantoned about Schweidnitz for blocking up the Austrian garrison in that place, which has occasioned several skirmishes, as the garrison makes frequent sallies upon the besiegers; and the Prussians have likewise another detachment in the Austrian Silesia, where they still hold possession of Jegendorff and Troppaw, and raise contributions even as far as Teschen, which obliged the Austrians to send a strong detachment to Jablunka, in order to guard the pass from Silesia into Hungary.

The states of the electorate of Saxony were last month convoked at Leipzig, in order to take into consideration, or rather to hear the demand made by the king of Prussia, which consisted of three articles: First, The delivery of 18,000 recruits. Secondly, The payment of a year's revenue of the electorate in advance; and, Thirdly, An extraordinary subsidy of 800,000 crowns from that city: All which were to be complied with under pain of military execution; and as the city of Leipzig found itself unable to comply with the demand, the Prussian troops began the second instant to proceed to military execution, in the same manner as his Prussian majesty's enemies do in all the territories of him and his allies, which they have been able to make themselves masters of.

From Lower Saxony we have had since our last the following accounts.

Ackersleben, Jan. 14. Since the memorable battle of Rosbach had, by its consequences, obliged marshal Richelieu to retire from the Prussian territory, the governor of Magdebourg detached a part of his garrison, consisting of a brigade of foot, and 1200 horse, under the command of gen. Juncheim, to cover the flat country of Halberstadt from the enemy's incursions. This general took post at Halberstadt with two battalions, and sent the third to Quedlinbourg; and with this small party he has kept the French for two months in continual alarm in their quarters, as far as the gates of Brunswick: This conduct of general Juncheim has occasioned him the honour of a visit from upwards of 10,000 French, who vainly flattered themselves with the hopes of surprizing and demolishing our small corps: For this purpose they marched in the night, between the 10th and 11th, with design to invest Halberstadt the next morning. Gen. Juncheim being apprized of the enemy's motions, took his measures so well, that at break of day he

marched out of the place, which it was impossible for him to defend against an army. He posted himself upon an eminence at some distance from the town, and, while the troops posted at Quedlinbourg were joining him, his cavalry skirmished with the enemy. On this occasion we had one soldier wounded, and have made prisoners an officer and some French soldiers. After the whole had joined him, general Juncheim began to march, and is come hither, without the least molestation, the enemy not having availed themselves in the least of their great superiority, so that they have done nothing by this famous winter expedition, unless we reckon among their advantages, that of having committed great excesses in the town of Halberstadt and its neighbourhood, and having left marks of a discipline unknown to the Prussians.

Bremen, Jan. 18. General Hardenberg having dislodged the 11th inst. from Burgh, Vogelsack, and Ritterhude, the French detachments that occupied these posts, the publick inferred from thence, that these detachments would retire from the Aller, and that therefore the territory of Bremen would not be troubled with French troops. The event has decided the affair quite otherwise. The duke of Broglie having assembled the troops that were at Otterburg, Rothenburg, and the neighbouring parts, appeared the 15th instant in the evening, before this city, and demanded the gates to be opened to him, threatening, in case of a refusal, to have recourse to extremities, and to punish the inhabitants for the least opposition. Some persons were deputed to the general, to request his waiting till the next morning. "Not a moment," answered he; marshal Richelieu's orders are peremptory; they admit not the least delay, and I will readily find means to get into the city." Accordingly, he ordered the cannon to advance, the wall to be scaled, and the gates to be forced. Things were in this situation about 11 o'clock at night, when the people, in great consternation and perplexity, entreated the magistrates to open the gates to the French, rather than expose Bremen to be taken by a scalado. A message was hereupon sent to the duke of Broglie for his admission into the city, which the French entered at midnight, this general having given his parole of honour, that no attempt should be made to the prejudice of their rights, prerogatives, religion, commerce of the inhabitants, their liberty, or the privileges of the regency.

To these advices we shall add, that the French, before they retired from Halberstadt, not only raised as much money and provisions as it was possible for the inhabitants then to furnish, but carried off hostages for what they further demanded, and to make their future access the more easy, they blew up part of the walls of the town.

But

But the Prussians have already made some reprisals; for they have beat up the French quarters at Hornebourg, and some other places, from whence they have carried off 600 French prisoners, and a good deal of plunder, which has made all the French parties retire precipitately out of the Prussian territories; and as both the Hanoverians and French are marching troops towards Bremen, it is thought a hot engagement will soon happen on that side.

From France we have frequent accounts of their sending out men of war and transports, in small divisions, for their colonies in America, with troops, ammunition, and provisions; but as we doubt the truth of most of these accounts, we shall not be at the pains to repeat them; and, if true, it is to be hoped, that most of these ships will be made to find their way to Great-Britain, or some of the British plantations.

Constantinople, Dec. 23. The Mecca caravan, which has been lately plundered by the Arabs, was attacked by a numerous body of that people; some say from 30 to 40,000. The action lasted 16 hours. They first cut off the Pascha of Sidon, who marched out, as usual, to supply the pilgrims with provisions; he was killed in the engagement; then they returned and attacked the Caravan. The Emir Hadge, or commanding Pascha, offered them 1000 purses of money to desist; but they refused any terms, being determined, by a mere principle of revenge, for their tribes having been laid aside as conductors or guards to the caravan, and others substituted in their place; and it is thought the removal of their favourite, Ezade Pascha, from that post to Aleppo, had also some share in it. At the return to Damascus of the fugitive soldiery, who convoy the caravan, those in the town rose up in arms against them, as traitors to their faith; a great slaughter ensued, and continued some time; but there are advices since, that all is quieted there. The Pascha of the caravan fled to Gaza, with about fifteen or sixteen of his people, and it is thought he will lose his head. The riches lost to many cities of this empire, which is either taken by the Arabs, or dispersed in the deserts, is computed to amount to an immense sum, as they are supplied from India with all sorts of valuable merchandize, spices, &c. by that canal. A like accident happened in the year 1694, under Achmet II.

Authentick Documents of the French Administration, in his Majesty's German Dominions.

A certain Farmer from Paris, of the Name of Gautier, having arrived at Hanover some Days before Christmas, and there fixed his Office, which consisted of a Number of Clerks, and others employed therein, there appeared a Decree of Council of the King of France, February, 1753.

dated the 18th of October, 1757, the Tenor of which is as follows.

Extraſt from the Registers of the Council of State.

THE king having, by a result of council of the 11th of this instant, charged John Faidy, citizen of Paris, to take upon him, on his majesty's account, the direction, receipt, and administration of the duties and revenues, of what nature soever they may be, without any exception, and under what denomination soever they may be levied and collected, belonging to his majesty in the electorate of Hanover, the countries, states, provinces, towns, districts, commonalties, and administrations, conquered from the king of England, elector of Hanover, that have been subjected to his majesty since the beginning of this year's campaign, or may hereafter be subjected, to receive and bring to account all such persons as have had the direction, receipt, and administration of all the said revenues, of what kind soever they may be, since the conquest of the electorate of Hanover, the countries, states, towns, districts, commonalties, and administrations, conquered from the king of England, elector of Hanover, for all the sums which they shall have received; to bring, in like manner, to account all persons, who, before the electorate of Hanover and the other conquered countries passed under his majesty's dominion, were employed in the direction and receipt of the revenues of the country, whether they farmed them on a lease for a certain term, or had the receipt and direction thereof for the account of the preceding sovereign: In short, to receive of the said persons the sums due from them for the value of their farms, as well as from those who have had the direction and receipt of the revenues previous to the possession taken for, and in the name of his majesty, of the said electorate of Hanover, the countries, states, provinces, towns, districts, commonalties, and administrations: And it being his majesty's will, that the said John Faidy be put into immediate possession of the said direction and general administration, the report having been heard of the Sieur Boullogne, counsellor in ordinary to the royal council, comptroller-general of the finances, the king in council has ordered, and does hereby order, that in the interim, till letters patent, sealed and registered, where necessary, shall be issued forth, in consequence of the result of the council, of the 11th instant, the said John Faidy be put into possession of the direction, receipt, and administration of all the revenues and duties, of what nature soever they be, without any exception, and under what denomination soever they have been received, levied, and collected, or may hereafter be so, in the electorate of Hanover, countries, states, provinces, towns, districts, commonalties, and administrations, conquered from the king of England,

England, elector of Hanover, from the time they have been subjected to his majesty: It is his majesty's will, that the receipt, direction, and administration of all the revenues whatsoever, be in the hands of the said John Faigy, his receivers, directors, attornies, clerks, and others appointed by him; and, for that purpose, that all the registers, accounts, papers, estimates, and documents, relating to the receipt, direction, and maintenance of the said duties and revenues, be delivered to him by those, in whose custody they shall be found, or who shall have been employed in the receipt and direction of the said revenues, whether they have enjoyed the same as farmers upon a lease for a certain term, or have been employed in the receipt and direction thereof on account of the preceding sovereign, before the electorate or other countries conquered from the king of England, elector of Hanover, passed under the dominion of his majesty, and by those, who, since the possession taken of the said country, have directed, administered, and received the revenues of the said electorate, countries, provinces, towns, districts, commonalties, and administrations: It is his majesty's will and order, that all those, who have been employed in the receipt and direction of the said revenues, under what title soever, be obliged to account to the said John Faigy, or to the directors, receivers, and cashiers, appointed by him, for all receipts by them made, and to pay the sums due from them, whether as farmers, directors, or receivers, whereto they shall be obliged by the ordinary methods used in the king's revenues and affairs, upon complaints exhibited against them by the said John Faigy, or his attornies: His majesty orders, that the receivers, of whatsoever kind they may be, be likewise obliged to produce and deliver to the said John Faigy, or his attornies, upon their giving receipts, the accounts they have given in, their registers, land-rolls, and other deeds, by virtue whereof they have received and collected the duties and revenues of the preceding sovereign, and that the said receivers shall account for what they have received, and shall pay the sums still remaining due from them, under pain of being obliged thereto by the aforesaid methods: His majesty empowers the said John Faigy to remove the receivers, and all other persons, who shall have been employed in any part of the direction, receipt, and administration of the duties and revenues, of what nature, and under what denomination soever they may be, of the electorate of Hanover, states, countries, provinces, towns, districts, commonalties, and administrations, and to place others in their room, his majesty reserving to himself the power of ordering the vouchers of those in employment, who may be removed, to be produced, and to provide for the reimbursing them the money they shall prove to have paid, in the manner he

shall judge proper: His majesty orders, that all persons, of what rank and condition soever, who have been entrusted under the preceding government with titles, papers, accounts, registers, estimates, and in general any thing relative to the direction, receipt, and administration of the revenues of the electorate of Hanover, the countries, states, provinces, towns, districts, commonalties, and administrations, already conquered from the king of England, elector of Hanover, or those that may hereafter be so, to communicate the same to the said John Faigy, his attornies, directors, and officers, and to deliver to them authentick copies of all the papers they shall desire to have, without any exemption for so doing, under pain of disobedience: His majesty in like manner orders, under the same penalties, that the magistrates of the towns, those of the districts and commonalties, the persons who are at the head of the particular administrations of the states and provinces, shall deliver, upon the first requisition of the said John Faigy, his attornies, directors, and officers, estimates, certified by them, of the produce of six years, reckoning from the first of January, 1751, to the last of December, 1756, of the duties and revenues which the said towns, districts, commonalties, and states of the provinces, are in possession of; that they likewise deliver to the said John Faigy, his attornies, directors, and officers, states certified by them, of the sums they shall have paid to the preceding sovereign during the said six years, and states of the charges necessarily incurred during the said term, independent of the sums they have paid: It is his majesty's intention and will, that the said John Faigy be put into the possession and enjoyment of the houses, offices, and utensils, hitherto made use of in the direction and general management of the duties and revenues of all kinds, with the direction and administration whereof he is charged, payment being made by him to the proprietors of the houses for the rent thereof, upon the footing they shall agree: His majesty likewise orders, that the receivers, clerks, and in general all those who are actually employed in the direction and general management of the duties and revenues of all kinds, of the electorate of Hanover, countries, states, provinces, towns, districts, commonalties, and administrations, may, after having been authorized thereto by the said John Faigy, his directors and attornies, continue to act in their employments, without being obliged to take any new oaths, and that those, who shall replace them, or come in upon a fresh establishment, shall be admitted without any charges to take the oath, and discharge the duty of the employments to which they shall be named, upon the simple presentation of the said John Faigy, or of his directors and attornies, or upon the commissions which shall be delivered

livered to them: His majesty orders, that the states, towns, and administrations, commonalties, farmers upon lease, the directors, of the duties and revenues, treasurers, receivers general, and particular cashiers, and in general all those who shall be accountable and indebted to the duties and revenues, of what nature soever they be, comprehended in the direction and administration with which the said John Faidy is charged, shall be well and truly acquitted and discharged towards his majesty and all others, of whatsoever they shall be found to owe, by producing receipts from the said John Faidy, his attorneys, receivers, and general cashiers, of the accounts they shall have given in at the time they shall be balanced and acquitted: It is his majesty's will, that any disputes that shall arise with regard to the direction, receipt, and general administration of the duties and revenues, of what nature soever they be, of the electorate of Hanover, countries, states, provinces, towns, districts, commonalties, and administrations, where-with the said John Faidy is charged, appurtenances and dependencies thereof, be brought before the intendant and commissary, who has the department of the conquered country, and adjudged by him, saving an appeal to the council. his majesty reserving to it the determination thereof, and forbidding the same to all courts and judges: His majesty enjoins the said intendant and commissary of the said department, to support the execution of the present decree, which shall be executed, notwithstanding all opposition and hindrances, of which, if any should happen, his majesty reserves to himself and his council the cognizance, and forbids the same to all courts and judges.

Done at the king's council of state, held at Versailles the 18th of the month of October, 1757.

(Signed) EYNARD,
and compared with the Paraphe.

It appears from the date of this decree, and by what is said therein, that, in the weeks immediately subsequent to the convention of Bremervorde, the council of Versailles was already employed in framing it; and the said decree implies, in clear and precise terms, that it was determined in the council of Versailles, to change the government and system of the electorate of Hanover, notwithstanding what was expressly promised by the capitulation made the 9th of August, 1757, upon the surrender of the capital, and that the administration herein mentioned, with which the said John Faidy is charged, was to extend itself to the countries which might hereafter be conquered.

If this confession, made by the crown of France itself, cannot but be considered as an undeniable proof, that the same crown had a premeditated design of making an ill use of the cessation of arms, in order to proceed in taking possession of the provinces

they had not yet seized upon, when the cessation of arms was concluded, and bring to utter destruction the electorate of Hanover, without leaving the sovereign thereof any method of preserving it; neither can any one dispute, but that great weight is hereby added to the motives, which have induced the king, our sovereign, to take up arms afresh, and which have already been laid open to the eyes of the publick. (See our last Vol. p. 571.)

At Stade, December 23, 1757.

[The other in our next.]

The Story on which the new TRAGEDY of AGIS, now acting at Drury-Lane, is founded.

AGIS, a good king, rules in Sparta. A former sovereign has been deposed for his vices: He is living; and his queen remains in the place. Amphares, a turbulent and ambitious magistrate, plots with her for the restoration of her lord. Lysander is a friend of Agis: He is an Athenian youth; he fights his battles; and is victorious. Uanthe, an Athenian virgin, in love with Lysander, has followed him to Sparta. The mother of the king, Rhæsus and his brother Euxus, the former attached to Lysander, and the latter to Amphares. These are the chief persons of the drama. Amphares heightens the distress and trouble of the action, by his love for Uanthe. His first object is the destruction of Agis; the next of Lysander; for a double cause, because he is the support of Agis, and he is his rival. Lysander wins a battle, but leaves his troops without the city. The commotions of the people threaten Agis; who direct him to go to them, to be ready on occasion. Love, and obedience to his mistress, keep him in the city in disguise; mean time the gates are shut. There is an army of Thracian mercenaries in the place; and he cannot get out. While he is speaking with Uanthe in disguise, Amphares enters, and seizes the lady. Lysander goes out for a sword; and returning attacks the ravisher. The Thracians support Amphares; but they will not kill Lysander. Amphares holds his sword to Uanthe's breast, and gives the lover the alternative to yield, or see her die. Lysander yields himself a prisoner. The captain of his guard is the brother of Rhæsus. Rhæsus attempts to move him, but he is undetermined. Lysander wants to send a messenger to the king, who is in a place of sanctuary: Rhæsus accepts the office, and he is discovered, and taken. This determines the brother: He frees Lysander, and joins him. That hero has his usual success: He conquers all opposition; kills Amphares, and preserves Uanthe: But in the mean time the king, deluded by a stratagem from his retreat, is sacrificed to the vengeance of the party. His funeral honours close the play.

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| 3 118 1/2 | 138 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 21. 135 | 2 10 0 | W. | rain |
| 4 118 1/2 | 139 | 91 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 21. 135 | 2 12 6 | N. W. by W. | snowy |
| 5 Sunday | | | | | | | | N. W. | cloudy |
| 6 119 | 139 | 91 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 21. 135 | 2 12 6 | N. W. | rain |
| 7 119 | 139 | 91 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 21. 135 | 2 15 0 | S. W. | rain |
| 8 119 | 139 | 91 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 21. 135 | 2 15 0 | S. W. | cloudy |
| 9 119 | 140 | 102 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 90 1/2 | 21. 135 | 2 15 0 | N. by E. | missing |
| 10 119 | 140 | 92 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 21. 158 | 2 17 6 | N. W. by N. | rain |
| 11 119 | 140 | 90 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 21. 168 | 2 17 6 | W. S. W. | fair |
| 12 Sunday | | | | | | | | S. W. | rain |
| 13 119 1/2 | 140 | 92 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 21. 168 | 2 17 6 | S. W. | fine |
| 14 120 | 140 | 92 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 21. 168 | 2 17 6 | S. W. | rain |
| 15 120 | 145 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 21. 168 | 3 0 0 | W. by N. | cloudy |
| 16 120 | 146 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 21. 178 | 3 0 0 | S. W. | fair |
| 17 121 | 146 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 21. 178 | 3 2 6 | W. N. W. | fair |
| 18 121 | 146 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 21. 178 | 3 2 6 | W. by N. | rain |
| 19 Sunday | | | | | | | | W. by N. | cloudy |
| 20 121 | 146 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 21. 185 | 3 0 0 | N. W. | rain |
| 21 122 | 146 | 90 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 21. 185 | 3 2 6 | S. E. by E. | fair |
| 22 121 | 147 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 21. 185 | 3 2 6 | S. | rain |
| 23 121 | 149 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 21. 185 | 3 2 6 | W. | cloudy |
| 24 121 1/2 | 147 | 90 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 21. 198 | 3 5 0 | S. W. | cloudy |
| 25 121 | 147 | 93 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 21. 185 | 3 5 0 | W. | fair |
| 26 Sunday | | | | | | | | S. W. | rain |

| Mark Lane Exchange. | Basingstoke. | Reading. | Farnham. | Henley. | Guildford. | Warminster. | Devizes. | Gloucester. | Birmingham. | London. |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat 50s. to 50s. od. | 12l. 12s load | 13l. 10s load | 12l. 11s load | 12l. 00s load | 12l. 10s load | 12s to 51 qu | 50s to 60 qu | 8s od bushel | 8s od bushel | Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt |
| Barley 20s to 27s od. | 25s to 28 qr | 28s to 26 qr | 20s to 30 qr | 20s to 30 qr | 19s to 23 qr | 12s to 30 | 22s to 30 | 3s 6d to 0s 0r | 3s 6d to 0s 0r | Hay per Load 54s. |
| Oats 19s to 20s 6d. | 21s to 26 od | 27s to 22 | 19s to 22 od | 19s to 22 od | 16s to 19 6d | 18s to 23 | 17s to 24 | 2s 4d to 3s | 2s 4d to 0s 0r | Coals 39s. per Chald |
| Beans 23s to 30s od. | 32s to 34 od | 29s to 36 | 37s to 59s | 34s to 35 00d | 24s to 34 | 17s to 30 | 20s to 34 | 4s to 4s 4d | 4s 8d to 0s 0r | |

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Many pieces, in prose and verse, from our correspondents, must be deferred to our next; some of which were indeed too late for this month.

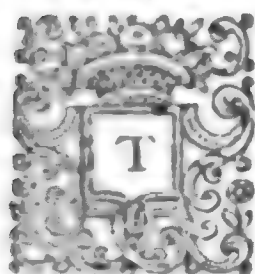


T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

For MARCH, 1758.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,



THAT precious jewel called The writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which is no where to be found but in the British dominions, and which is the great barrier of British liberty, is, I find, so little understood, and the present disputes relating to it are so much mistaken by most people, that I have been induced to draw up a short account of it, which you may publish, if you think it worthy a place in your Magazine.

By the original form of our constitution it was provided, that no person should be imprisoned or confined, but by due course of law; which fundamental rule of our constitution was declared and confirmed by the 29th chapter of our great charter; and for enforcing this rule, several sorts of writs were, in old times, provided, the chief of which, and now the most usual, was the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, so called from some of the words in the writ, as all writs were formerly in Latin: Which writ is an order from the king, directing the person in whose custody any one is, by the complainant, suggested to be, to bring his prisoner, together with the cause of such prisoner's commitment, before his majesty at Westminster, against such a day; and upon his return of this writ, the cause of the commitment is enquired into, and the prisoner is discharged, bailed, or remanded to prison, as his majesty, that is to say his majesty's court at Westminster, shall find just. But, in some of the reigns before that of Charles the Second, several encroachments had been made upon this fundamental rule of our happy constitution; and as a man illegally committed might remain a long time in prison, before he could have the benefit of his *Habeas Corpus*, therefore, in the 31st of that reign,

March, 1758.

an act of parliament was passed, entitled, *An Act for the better securing the liberty of the subject, and for prevention of imprisonment beyond seas*; the most material clauses of which were in substance as follows:

1. That, whensoever any *Habeas Corpus* shall be served upon any officer, or other person, or left at the prison with any of the under officers or deputies, within three days after, unless the commitment were for treason or felony expressed in the warrant, the prisoner, upon payment or tender of charges, to be endorsed on the writ, not exceeding 12d. per mile, and giving his own bond for payment of the charges of carrying him back, if remanded, and not to escape by the way, shall be brought, and the writ returned, and the cause of his imprisonment certified, unto or before such person or persons before whom the said writ is made returnable, unless the place of commitment be more than 20 miles distant; and if so, and not above 100 miles, then within ten days; if further off, then within 20 days, and no longer.

2. Such writs shall be signed by the person awarding the same, and persons committed, unless as aforesaid, or detained out of term, or any one on their behalf, may complain to the lord chancellor, or keeper, or any judge, who, upon view of the copy of commitment, or oath of its being denied, shall, upon request by such persons, or any on their behalf, attested and subscribed by two witnesses, grant a *Habeas Corpus*, under the seal of their respective courts, returnable immediately; and the prisoner, within two days after he shall be brought up, shall be discharged, entering into a recognizance, with one or more sureties, to appear in the King's-bench next term, or at the next assizes, sessions, or general goal delivery, or such other court where the offence is cognizable, into which court, the writ, return, and recognizance aforesaid, shall be certified; unless it shall appear, that the party is detained upon a legal process out of some court, or by

warrant

warrant of some justice of peace, for offences not bailable.

3. Persons neglecting two terms after their imprisonment to pray a *Habeas Corpus*, shall not have any in vacation time, in pursuance of this act.

4. Officers refusing to make their returns, or to bring the prisoners as aforesaid, or to deliver, within six hours after demand, a copy of the commitment, shall, for the first offence, forfeit to the party grieved 100*l.* and for the second 200*l.* and be incapable to hold his office.

5. No person delivered upon a *Habeas Corpus*, shall be again committed for the same offence, other than by order and process of court; and persons knowingly recommitting any, contrary to this act, shall forfeit to the party grieved, 300*l.*

6. Persons committed for treason or felony, expressed in the warrant, upon prayer in open court, the first week of the term, or day of the sessions of Oyer and Terminer, or goal delivery, to be brought to trial, if not indicted in that term or sessions, shall upon motion the last day of that term or sessions, be let out upon bail, unless it appear upon oath, that the king's witnesses could not be produced that term or sessions: And if such persons, upon such prayer, shall not be indicted and tried the second term or sessions, or tried and acquitted, they shall be discharged.

7. Persons committed for any crime shall not be removed into the custody of any other officer, unless by some legal writ, (with some exceptions mentioned in the act) and the persons signing any warrants for removal, contrary to this act, and the officers obeying them, shall incur the forfeitures abovementioned both for the first and second offence.

8. Any judge denying any *Habeas Corpus*, by this act required to be granted, shall forfeit to the party grieved, 500*l.*

9. No subject inhabiting within the realm, shall be sent prisoner out of it, into any foreign parts. Persons so imprisoned may have an action of false imprisonment against all such as shall commit or transport them, or advise or assist in the same; and shall recover costs and damages, not to be less than 500*l.* and the persons offending, shall be incapable of any office within the British dominions, shall incur the statute of *praemunire*, and be incapable of any pardon from the king.

10. This act not to extend to such as shall by contract in writing, upon earnest received, agree with any person to be transported, or to persons convicted of felony and praying to be transported, or to persons resident in this realm that shall

have committed any capital offence in any other of the British dominions.

11. Persons committed upon suspicion, either as principals or accessories before the fact, of having been guilty of any petty treason or felony expressed in the warrant, shall not be removed or bailed by virtue of this act, or in any other manner than might have been before the making thereof.

This is the chief substance of the famous act now commonly called the *Habeas Corpus* act, by which the liberty of the subject then seemed to have been fully provided for; but it soon appeared that it was not; for lawyers seem in all ages to have been as ingenious at knocking off the fetters put by the law upon power, as the celebrated Jack Shepherd was at knocking off the fetters put upon him by the goaler. By this law it seems, indeed, to have been determined, that every crime was bailable except treason or felony, and consequently, for every other crime, the judges were obliged to grant a *Habeas Corpus*, and to admit the prisoner to bail; but then they found a way to keep him in goal as long as they pleased, by insisting upon excessive bail, and imposing excessive fines: This was in some measure provided against by the declaration of our rights and liberties at the revolution, which among other articles declares, *That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.*

Without, however, determining, what bail or fine shall be deemed excessive, or what punishment shall be deemed cruel and unusual, as might have been expected at such a remarkable crisis, so that both our liberty and property still depends upon the moderation of the executive power, or the independency of our parliaments.

But this is not the only defect of the *Habeas Corpus* act; for, with respect to the poor, there is a very great one which is not as yet any way provided for, and that is; the expence a man, poor as well as rich, must be at, before he can have the benefit of this act. Even in London, the fees of the writ is more than a very poor man can raise; but, over and above these fees, a man who is confined in any place above 2 or 300 measured miles from London, must pay to the person who has him in custody, 10 or 15*l.* sterling, before such person can be obliged to obey the writ; and if the prisoner had no support upon the road, but what the goaler is by law obliged to allow him, it would be almost impossible for him to travel so far on foot, for the goaler is not obliged to furnish him with a horse or any other sort of carriage; therefore,

therefore, I reckon, that no man, at such a distance from London, can obtain the benefit of this act, under the expence of 20 or 30*l.* and there is many a substantial tradesman in England, who cannot command that sum, especially when he has the misfortune to be in such circumstances.

It is a maxim, it is true, that *De minimis non curat lex*. The law pays no regard to trifles; but whatever some of our rich men may think, no man of common humanity can think, that the liberty even of a poor man is one of those trifles that the law ought to pay no regard to. And as we have lately begun, in our methods of taxation, to shew some regard to the poor, it is to be hoped, that the parliament will pass an act for enabling the poor men to sue or petition for a *Habeas Corpus in forma pauperis*, that is to say, without paying any fees; in every one of which cases the expence of the goaler in bringing them up, should be provided for in the same manner, as the expence of constables in carrying the offenders to goal, is provided for, by an act of the 27th year of his present majesty's reign; and this expence to be repaid out of the first and readiest of what the prisoner may afterwards recover upon an action of false imprisonment.

Such a regulation as this, would secure the liberty of the poor as well as the rich, against false and oppressive imprisonments, and would be a great encouragement to the industrious and laborious people of this kingdom; but I must now observe, that the present disputes about the *Habeas Corpus* act, did not arise from any defect in the act itself; but from an act passed the last session, intitled, *An Act for the speedy and effectual recruiting of his majesty's land forces and marines*. By this act, all justices of the peace, and commissioners of the land tax, for 1755 and 1757; and also all justices of the peace, and magistrates of corporations and burghs, who are, or shall be in the commission of the peace, or in the magistracy of such corporation or burgh, at any time during the execution of the act, qualified as therein directed, are appointed commissioners for carrying the act into execution. And it is enacted, that any three commissioners may raise and levy, within their several jurisdictions, all able-bodied, idle, and disorderly persons, who do not exercise, and industriously follow some lawful trade or employment, or have not substance sufficient for their support and maintainance, to serve his majesty as soldiers; and may command the constables, churchwardens, and other parish and town officers, to be

aiding and to search for and bring all such persons before them.

Secondly, It is enacted, That the commissioners who shall attend, are strictly to examine the persons brought before them; and if they find that they come within the descriptions beforementioned and the officers appointed to receive the impressed men, shall also judge them to be such as are intended to be entertained as soldiers in his majesty's service, the commissioners are to deliver all such men over to the officers, unless any such men can make it appear, to the commissioners then present, that they have a vote in the election of a member of parliament. And,

Thirdly, That the officers receiving such men, may secure them in some place to be provided by the justices of the peace, or if no place so provided, in the goal of the county or place where received, or the house of correction, or other publick prison, where debtors are not usually confined.

Now as this act provides no appeal, either to the quarter sessions, or to the judges in Westminster-hall, from the determination of the commissioners present at the examination, a doubt arose, whether any judge could grant a *Habeas Corpus* for any man who appeared to have been committed by virtue of this act, because this act seemed to derogate from the *Habeas Corpus* act, and even from the common law in this respect, and the granting of a *Habeas Corpus* to every man that might have desired it, was perhaps thought to be inconsistent with the very design of the act, which was for the speedy and effectual recruiting of the king's troops. Whether any judge ought, or was obliged to have granted a *Habeas Corpus*, is a question which I shall not take upon me to determine; but the doubt was certainly reasonable, and required a very deliberate and solemn decision.

Another question may indeed arise, which gentlemen not versed in our laws are better judges of, and that is, whether it was necessary, for the speedy and effectual recruiting of his majesty's troops, to commit the liberty of every man in the kingdom, nay their transportation to America, to the absolute and final determination of two or three justices of the peace, commissioners of the land tax, or magistrates of a little town or burgh? And upon this question I must observe, that, in the reign of Edward III. when the banners of England were displayed with so much glory and success, not in a little island upon the coast, but in the heart of the kingdom of France, yet the parliament could never be fascinated by the surprizing victories obtained,

tained, at sea as well as at land, in that reign, as to trust the liberty of any English subject to the absolute and final determination of low commissioners, appointed either by themselves or the king, for recruiting his majesty's armies. On the contrary, in the 25th year of that king's reign, which was in the very midst of his triumphs, being a few years after the battle of Cressy, and about as many before the battle of Poitiers, the parliament got an act passed, by which it was provided, that none should be constrained to find soldiers for the king's service, but by tenure of land, or grant in parliament; and accordingly we do not find, in our old statute books, any one rule or regulation for pressing men into the king's service, either by land or sea.

In those days, indeed, such a martial spirit prevailed among our nobility, and was of course propagated through every lower rank of people, and so many of our landholders were obliged by their tenures, to follow their lord to the war, that our kings had seldom any occasion for pressing men into their service. Their armies consisted entirely of landholders and volunteers; and this perhaps was the chief cause of the surprizing victories they so often obtained; victories more surprizing than any that have been lately obtained by the king of Prussia! But our military tenures have been long since abolished, and the same martial spirit is now no more; therefore pressing, both by land and sea, becomes often necessary, in time of war, and when it does, it becomes necessary for the parliament to authorize it, and to describe what sort of men shall be liable to be pressed; but let their descriptions be ever so exact and particular, their authority will probably be abused, if the execution of it be put into the hands of low and ignorant men without any controul, therefore it would be very dangerous to deprive men pressed, either in the land or sea service, of the benefit of their *Habeas Corpus*; and whilst the taking advantage of that benefit, continues to be so expensive as it is at present, we have no occasion to fear that it will be any hindrance to the recruiting of his majesty's land forces or marines, as no man who is really within

the description of the act, will put himself or his friends to that expence, merely for the sake of taking a walk with his keeper to a judge's chambers and back again. For this reason it is to be hoped, that care will be taken to obviate all the doubts that have arisen in relation to the *Habeas Corpus* act, and to preserve that blessing peculiar to the British subject, which has never yet been designedly encroached on by any government with impunity, and that it never may, is the sincere and hearty prayer of,

S I R,
Your constant reader,
and humble servant.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THERE is nothing in our present circumstances, that, in my opinion, we ought to fear, so much as a precipitate inglorious, and dishonourable treaty of peace; therefore, I hope you will give a place in your Magazine, to the following extract from a book just published, intitled, *Characteristicks of the present Political State of Great-Britain*.

The fifth part of this book treats of the national genius and capacity for self-defence; and contains some critical remarks upon that famous book lately published, called *An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times* *. Among other remarks, the author of the *Characteristicks* writes as follows:

"The nation (says the author of the *Estimate*) stands aghast at its own misfortunes; but, like a man starting suddenly from sleep by the noise of some approaching ruin, knows neither whence it comes, nor how to avoid it †." Here we have a lively image; the simile is fine; nothing is wanting but solidity. One would think the French had not only made themselves masters of the plains of America, but had beat us on the plains of Salisbury, and were marching fast to London to pillage a defenceless capital ‡. But, in place of such remarkable defeats, hitherto, if the advantage is not on our side, the losses are pretty equally balanced betwixt the two nations ||, that of Minorca alone excepted.

By

* See our last Vol. p. 155, 233. † *Estimate*, p. 149, 150. ‡ The author of the *Estimate* seems apprehensive of some such event. He ought not to be blamed. Would to God every Briton was awakened out of security, and believed a French invasion, and the rout of an army, events that are far from being impossible; and from a sense of this, would submit to every measure proper to prevent the danger. Then should we be as safe against all foreign invasions, as we are now from internal commotions. || If it be true, as seems very probable, that we have greatly hurt the French trade; that the insurance upon French ships is very high; that the French finances are much encumbered; and that the French government cannot borrow money

By the loss of this important island, the conquest of our forefathers since the revolution, we have not only lost an useful station for our ships, but, which is of greater moment, have suffered in our national honour. Yet there is no reason why we should despond, or apprehend universal ruin. Excepting the case of Minorca, we have been rather disappointed in our expectations of success against the enemy, than met with any considerable defeat or actual calamity.

In religion, when a sinner despairs of mercy, his condition is desperate: While he sinks under the weight of his sins, he is incapable of repentance. There is a resemblance in the condition of a whole people. To aggravate national calamities, national vices, or national weaknesses, does not become a patriot. It is nobler far, and more useful, for the people of Britain to imitate the firmness and magnanimity of the Roman state. After the entire destruction of their army at the battle of Cannæ (a misfortune so great, that nothing but a total rout of a British, by a French army, near the metropolis of the island, could be compared to it) this magnanimous people thanked their con-

ful, that he had not despaired of the common wealth*. To promote such a courageous spirit, to prevent a baleful despondency, and not to justify any ill concerted pusillanimous conduct, hath the writer of the characteristics taken upon him to offer some reflections on the state of the publick.

At the same time he will be far from either deluding or seducing the people, and "saying peace, peace, when there is no peace †. As with lies he will not make the heart of the righteous sad, whom God hath not made sad, so neither will he strengthen the hands of the wicked, that he should not return from his wicked way, by promising him life ‡. God knows, there is enough of irreligion, vanity, selfish effeminacy, stupidity, and cowardice, to awaken the concern of every true patriot, and to shew the necessity of correcting our errors. Those of higher rank in life, especially, ought to exert themselves to recover their own honour and the honour of the nation. From the Estimate, which has gone through so many editions, and from other writings, they may learn how multitudes are disposed to think of their conduct. Would they retrieve their character,

would

they for double of the interest, at which our government may have it in Britain; the advantage perhaps, will be found on our side, notwithstanding the loss of Minorca, and of some of our forts and back settlements in America.

** Nec tamen hæ clades defectionesque sociorum moverunt, ut pacis unquam mentio apud Romanos fieret; neque ante consulis Romam adventum, nec postquam is rediit, renovavitque memoriam acceptæ cladis. Quo in tempore ipso adeo magno animo civitas fuit, ut consuli, ex tanta clade, cujus ipse causa maxima fuisset, redeunti, et obviam itum frequenter ab omnibus ordinibus sit, et gratiæ actæ quod de republica non desperasset. Tit. Liv. Lib. xxii. Sect. 61.*

There were some, however, among that courageous people, who, struck with the greatness of the calamity, and despairing of being able to defend their country against the superior genius of Hannibal and the Carthaginians, were deliberating about the abandoning of Italy, and about sheltering themselves, ingloriously, in the territories of some of the neighbouring monarchs: Preferring a mean, slavish, and precarious life, under a tyrant, to freedom, or a glorious death, in defence of their country. But the brave Scipio soon put an end to such cowardly resolutions. The account is from Livy, and deserves to be read in the beautiful original.

Quibus consultantibus inter paucos de summa rerum nunciat P. Furius Philus consularis viri filius; "Ne quicquam eos perditam spem sovere: Desperatam comploratamque rem esse publicam. Nobiles juvenes quosdam, quorum principem L. Cæcilius Metellum, mare et naves spectare, ut, deserta Italia, ad regum aliquem transfugerent." Quod malum, præterquam atrox, super tot clades etiam novum, quum stupore et miraculo torpidos defixisset, et, qui aderant concilium advocandum de eo censerent; negat concilii rem esse Scipio juvenis, fatalis dux hujusce belli. "Audendum atque agendum non consultandum, ait, in tanto malo esse. Irent secum extemplo armati, qui rempublicam salvam vellent. Nullo verius, quam ubi ea cogitentur, hostium castra esse." Pergit ire, sequentibus paucis, in hospitium Metelli. Et quum concilium ibi juvenum, de quibus allatum erat, invenisset, stricto super capita consultantium gladio, "Ex mei animi sententia," inquit, "ut ego rempublicam populi Romani non deferam, neque alium civem Romanum deferere patiar. Si sciens fallo, tum me, Jupiter optime maxime, domum, familiam, remque meam pessimo leto afficias? In hæc verba, L. Cæcili, jures, postulo, ceterique, qui adestis: Qui non juraverit, in se hunc gladium strictum esse sciat." Haud secus pavidi, quam si victorem Hannibalem cernerent, jurant omnes: Custodiendosque semetipsos Scipioni tradunt.

Tit. Liv. Lib. xxii. Sect. 53.

† Ezekiel xiii. 10.

‡ Ezekiel xiii. 22.

would they regain the good opinion of their country, they must make a vigorous use of the riches and strength of the nation. The time is not too late. Though engaged in a war against a powerful enemy, we have many resources. Great as the power of France must be acknowledged to be, it must be much greater than it is; effeminate as we are represented, we must be much more effeminate than we are, before the French can expect to conquer this island. The British ought not to despise their enemy. Yet when we consider our situation, in an island, the greatness of our naval power, that our enemies dare hardly ever meet us in open sea, can only infest our trade by privateering, and are obliged to steal their ships of war out of their harbours, at such times as they may hope to escape our superior squadrons: When we consider that our island affords all the necessaries of life in great abundance; and by domestick industry and foreign commerce we have acquired money, that is, the sinews of war, and are possessed of plenty of arms and all kinds of military and naval stores; that we are upon a respectable footing in the East-Indies, and that our colonies in America are far superior to those of the French, in wealth and numbers of people: When we consider that there are more than two millions of men in Britain, as robust and high-spirited as any in Europe; that British seamen, in general, are at least equal, if not superior to the French; that a body of commanders can be drawn out of our nobility and gentry, not more effeminate than their rivals, equal to them in honour, publick spirit, and valour: In fine, when it is considered, that, whatever smaller divisions there are among us, we will unite against the French under a king of known justice and courage, beloved by his people, ready to gratify their desires, and to comply with the proposals made him by his parliament; so many advantages, in a naval war, create a just confidence that, notwithstanding some disappointments to our just expectations, at the beginning of the war, the superiority will at last be found to be greatly on our side.

To all the advantages already mentioned, I shall add another, which is of the greatest consequence; and with it I shall conclude all that I intended. The French are all subjected to the despotick, uncontrollable power, of an arbitrary monarch. The British are free, under the protection of law. Instead of looking on despotism as an advantage to the French, or on freedom as a disadvantage to the Bri-

tish, the British ought to account their liberty as a mighty advantage on their side both in peace and in war.

For the Benefit of our Readers, especially those of the Fair Sex, we shall give them the following Extract from Dr. HALES's Treatise on Ventilators. Part II.

An Account of an Experiment, shewing the ill Consequence of drinking TEA, or other Liquors very hot.

I PUT the thickest end of a small sucking pig's tail into a cup of green tea, when the heat of it was 114 degrees above the freezing point of Farenheit's mercurial thermometer, that is, 50 degrees hotter than human blood, which is 64 degrees, a degree of heat at which the warmest tea is often drank. This degree of heat soon scalded the skin so much, that in less than a minute the hair slipped easily off.

After cutting the scalded part of the tail off, which was about an inch long, I put the same unscalded end of the tail into the same tea, when its heat was 94 degrees or 30 degrees hotter than the blood, viz. above half the heat of boiling water, which is 180 degrees, a degree of heat, than which few drink it cooler. This also scalded the skin in a minute, so as to cause the hair to come off easily.

There is therefore from these experiments, reason to suspect that the frequent daily drinking of such hot liquor, is hurtful, agreeably to the general opinion of physicians.

An Account of GIBRALTAR, with a beautiful PLAN or CHART of its Bay.

GIBRALTAR a port of the province of Andalusia, in Spain, stands at the foot of mount Calpe, one of the pillars of Hercules, about 16 miles north of Ceuta in Africa, 40 S. W. from Cadiz, and 80 south of Seville. It lies in 6° of west longitude, and in latitude 36, and is situated on the Strait which bears its name, between the ocean and the Mediterranean. It being built on a rock, in a peninsula, can only be approached, on the land-side, by a very strait passage between the sea and the mountain, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line and fortified it to prevent a communication between the garrison and the country. It was taken by the confederate fleet, in 1704, and left to England, by the treaty of Utrecht. The Strait is about 24 miles long and 15 broad, and a strong current sets thro' it, from the Ocean to the Mediterranean, which requires a brisk gale to stem it. The road is very unsafe either against enemies or storms. See a further description of this famous fortress, in our Vol. for 1748, p. 388, and a Plan of the town and works, in our Vol. for 1740, p. 298.

The

The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 70.

FEBRUARY 8, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty of the society of merchants adventurers within the city of Bristol, under their common seal, setting forth, that great quantities of bar-iron were imported into this kingdom from Sweden, Russia, and other parts, which were chiefly paid for in specie, some of which iron was exported again to Africa, and other places, and the rest was wrought up by the manufacturers; and alledging that bar-iron brought from North-America would answer the same purposes, and the importation of it would tend not only to the great advantage of this kingdom, by increasing its shipping and navigation, but also to that of the colonies; and that by an act, passed in the 23d of his present majesty's reign, the importation of bar-iron from America, into the port of London, duty free, was permitted, but prohibited from being carried coastways, or further by land than ten miles distance, by means whereof several very considerable manufacturing towns were deprived of the use of American iron, and the out-ports were prevented from employing it in their export trade; and therefore praying, that bar-iron might be imported from North-America into Great-Britain, duty free, by all his majesty's subjects.

This petition was referred to a committee of the whole house; and a great number of petitions, to the same purpose with this from Bristol, were afterwards presented to the house. On the other hand, a great many petitions were presented, representing many ill consequences, which the petitioners alledged, would arise, should a bill for admitting American bar-iron to be imported, duty free, into this kingdom, be passed into a law; and therefore praying, that no such bill might pass. And pamphlets, likewise, were published on both sides of the question; so that it became a contest without doors as well as within, notwithstanding its being a certain maxim in trade, and a maxim without exception, that rough materials, especially those whose value may be vastly enhanced by manufacture, ought to be supplied to the manufacturer at as low a rate as possible; and that

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therefore nothing ought ever to be done for restraining or burdening either the production or importation of such a rough material, if it can by any possible means be avoided. To this it was added, That iron is a rough material of more general use than any other, as no sort of manufacture, nor even agriculture, can be conveniently carried on without it: That it is a rough material, which may be improved in its value by manufacture, as much at least, if not more than any other; and that we are now obliged to import large quantities of it from Sweden and Russia, for which we are forced to pay in ready money, as the balance of trade with both these countries is against us; whereas the balance of trade with our own plantations is greatly in our favour, consequently every shilling's worth of iron we could have from our own plantations, instead of having it from Sweden or Russia, would not only be a national saving of so much ready money, but would produce an increase of our manufactures, and of the number of our manufacturers, here at home, by enabling the people in our plantations to take from us, and consume more of our manufactures, than they can afford to do at present.

In answer to this it was said, that with respect to every rough material which can be produced in our own native country, we ought to encourage the home-produce, rather than the importation of any foreign, but iron not only may be produced here at home, but large quantities are now actually produced yearly, and multitudes of our poor people employed and supported by the production thereof; for there are now no less than 109 forges in England and Wales, beside those in Scotland, and by these there are above 18,000 tons of iron produced yearly; which home-produce may be vastly increased, as the iron mines in this island are inexhaustible; and of late years it would probably have been very much increased, if our people had not been kept under a continual apprehension of the admission of American iron, duty free, into this kingdom, which apprehension has not only prevented those who are already engaged in the trade from extending their works, but has likewise prevented many from engaging in it, who

who would otherwise have engaged, because of their having rich iron mines, and waste lands enough for the planting and production of cord-wood, within their own estates.

But the producing of this quantity of iron is not the only advantage which the nation reaps from the iron works we have already established in this kingdom, for it occasions a consumption of at least 198,000 cords of wood, reckoning but eleven cords to the production of each ton of iron; which wood is produced from coppices, that grow upon lands which could not otherwise be turned to any account, as they are very rarely fit for tillage; and as the coppice furnishes a shade for, and keeps a moisture in the ground, the pasture upon such dry barren lands is better with the wood upon them, than it would be, if the coppice were grubbed up, consequently all the estates where these coppices now grow, would necessarily sink in their rent; a circumstance which deserves the attention of every landlord who has in his estate any barren piece of ground that may be turned into a coppice. Our iron works must therefore, in this respect, be allowed to be an improvement of our land estates, and these coppices, which are cultivated and preserved merely for the use of our iron works, are absolutely necessary for our manufacture of leather, as they furnish great quantities of bark for our tanners, and serve to keep that necessary material at a moderate price.

And another good effect of our iron works, is the production of a great number of timber trees, a most necessary material, which this nation every day feels more and more the want of. Every one who is in the least acquainted with the nature of vegetation, must be sensible how absolutely necessary coppices are for the growth of timber, since the young tender saplings could neither stand the cold in winter, nor the heat in summer, without the defence and shelter of under-wood. Now the method of the wood owner is this:—He divides his wood into a number of *cuts*, proportionable to the number of years required by the soil to produce wood fit for charcoal. At the first cut he leaves all those saplings which appear most likely to come to good timber, and he does the same in *every other cut* till he returns to the first *cut*, which now succeeds in rotation, and affords a fresh supply of charcoal. He then takes away the least promising of the trees left before for timber, and so on, in every suc-

ceeding *cut*, gradually thinning the timber trees in every cut, as they advance in size, till he leaves room for a sufficient supply of nourishment for every tree, till it comes to its full growth. That this is the constant practice of the wood owners, who supply the forges, may be proved by ocular demonstration, to any one who will look over the large old woods destined for that purpose, which abound with timber trees up to the growth of even *one hundred years*. Thus our iron furnaces and forges are *real nurseries* for coppices and timber, and *real wood preservers*, instead of *wood destroyers*, as some are pleased *ludicrously* to style them.

That great quantities of iron are still imported from Sweden and Russia must be granted, and the reason is, because our home-produce has not as yet been found sufficient either in quantity or quality for all the uses we make of that necessary material. As to the defect in quantity, it is not owing to our not having a sufficiency of iron-mines in this island, if all that nature has furnished us with were made the proper use of; nor is it owing to our not having waste and barren lands enough for furnishing us with as much cord-wood as we could have occasion for, if all the lands we have of that kind were turned into coppices; but it is owing to the high interest money was at, and the low price lands sold for in this island, in former ages. This made every man who had got, or saved a sum of money, apply it to the purchase of more land, instead of applying it for improving to the utmost the lands he was possessed of. And another reason is, that most of our waste and barren lands were, and too many of them are still in common, some of which commons are many miles in extent. But now that the interest of money is so low, the price of lands so high, and the dividing of commons so easy, we may reasonably hope, that our home-produce of iron will annually increase, if not prevented by such a law as is now contended for.

Then, as to the quality of the iron of our home-produce, it is certain we have not yet found in this island any sort of iron so proper for converting into steel, as that which comes from Sweden, especially that sort of Swedish iron called *Orgrund*. But who can tell what may hereafter happen, when more iron mines are opened in the northern parts of this island, some of which are pretty near in the same latitude with the iron mines of Sweden, and even now furnished with sufficient quantities of wood, as well as rivers proper for giving

giving motion to mills or engines; and our having lately freed the people of those parts from the vassalage, or rather bondage, they were under, it will probably raise a spirit of industry and improvement among them; therefore no man can pretend to say, that we may not, by means of our own produce, be able, in a few years, to prevent our having any occasion to import iron either from Sweden or Russia.

But can we expect to be ever able to do this, by permitting the importation of bar-iron, duty free, from America? B With respect to the Swedish iron, it is certain we cannot thereby prevent our being under a necessity of having it; because all the iron hitherto brought from America has been found to be of a softer nature, and more unfit for converting into steel, than most sorts of our home produce; and consequently for making our fine edged tools, and likewise our anchors, chain plates, and several other things necessary in shipbuilding, we are obliged to make use of Swedish iron. Therefore our permitting the importation of bar-iron, duty free, from America, can no way interfere with the Swedish iron, or diminish our importation of iron from that country. C

Then, with respect to the iron from Russia, it is certain, that in Russia, lands may be had as cheap, and wood for charcoal may be had at as small a charge, as they can be had in any of our plantations in America; and as to the wages of servants, and the charge of maintaining them, both are much less in Russia than in any of our plantations, and the freight and insurance upon goods brought from Petersburg are much lower than upon goods brought from any port in America, which is occasioned not only by the difference of the run, that from America being at least twice as far as that from Petersburg, but also because most of our ships go out in ballast to America, and return loaded with the bulky goods of that country. F It is therefore impossible to suppose, that American iron can ever be sold in this country near so cheap as Russia iron may be sold, even supposing that the former should be permitted to be imported, duty free, into this kingdom; and consequently it can no way interfere with the Russia iron, or any way diminish our importation of iron from that country, especially as the Russia iron, tho' not equal to that of Sweden, is nevertheless found to be harder, and more fit for being converted into steel, than the iron ei-

ther of this island, or of our plantations in America.

What iron then is it with which we can suppose the American iron to interfere? With no sort of iron but that of our home-produce, and with this it will interfere so much, that we have great reason to apprehend its putting an end, in a short time, to all the iron works now carried on in this kingdom, and reducing to beggary the many families that are now supported by our iron works. If this should be the consequence, it would be attended with many other fatal consequences to the trade and navigation of this kingdom, as well as to the improvement of our waste and barren lands, which consequences must appear evident to every one who considers the many advantages we now reap from our iron works; and it would probably increase rather than diminish the price of all sorts of iron in this country; for the moderate price it is now sold for, is chiefly owing to the rivalry between our home-produce, and our importation, but if an end were put to the former, the whole of the material would come into the hands of our merchants and factors, who would certainly make an advantage of their finding themselves without a rival.

Those who have not examined the circumstances of the iron trade, and of the several countries where it is produced, may think it chimerical to apprehend, that the importation of bar-iron, duty free, from America, would put an end to all the iron works now established in this kingdom; but those who have duly considered all these circumstances must be of a very different opinion. The original establishment of most of our iron works was owing to the duty payable upon the importation of foreign iron, and their continuance is now owing to the continuance of that duty. The duty now payable upon all foreign iron imported amounts to above 20l. per cent. upon the prime cost of the iron purchased either in Sweden or Russia, and the far greatest part of this duty has been payable ever since the year 1690, tho' it has since received some additions, and, in the 21st of his present majesty's reign, one shilling per pound sterling, as valued in the book of rates, was added to all former duties, by an act of that year. This must be allowed to be a very heavy duty, and it is this alone that has enabled our people to open and work so many iron mines in this island: It is this alone that enables them to continue any such works; for the price of

of labour in this country has of late years so much increased, and now so far exceeds that in Sweden or Russia, that it would be impossible to work any iron mines in this island, if iron could be imported from either of those countries, duty free, or upon paying but a small duty; because in Siberia, where the Russian iron is produced, the wages and victuals of a labourer is but about a penny sterling a day, and even in Sweden they do not much exceed that value.

Now, with regard to the American iron, the price of labour in all mechanical employments exceeds, it is true, in most of our colonies and plantations, the price of such labour in this country; but as to what is properly called hard labour, such as that of working in mines, the price of it is not so high in any part of America as it is in this country, because such labour is wholly performed by their slaves, whose labour never costs the proprietor any thing but the purchase money, or rather the interest thereof yearly, and the scanty allowance of coarse victuals they are allowed for their support. This interest and allowance will, it is true, amount to more yearly than a labouring man may be had for, in the mines of Sweden or Russia, but it will not amount to near so much as a labouring man will cost the proprietors of any of our iron mines in this island; consequently we must reckon, that tho' the price of labour in the iron mines of America, exceeds the price of labour in the iron mines of Sweden or Russia, yet it is not near so high as the price of labour in the iron mines of this island; which advantage, of itself alone, would, if there were none other, enable the proprietors of the iron mines of America to undersell those of this country: But this is far from being the only advantage: The lands in America are much cheaper than those in this island; and wood they may have in sufficient quantities for the charge of fetching it from those who are obliged to grub it up for the sake of clearing their lands. To this we must add, that the iron mines in America may be much more easily wrought than those in Great-Britain, because they generally lie near the surface of the ground, and consequently do not require near so much labour.

From all these advantages we may with certainty conclude, that if both pig and bar-iron be allowed to be imported from America into every part of this island, free of all duty, it will be impossible to continue working any of the iron mines

that are now open in Great-Britain, and much more to open any new ones; the necessary consequence of which will be, that all the coppices which are now propagated and preserved for the sake of producing cord-wood, will be grubbed up; and this will greatly injure our leather trade, and considerably lessen the production of timber trees in this island. These consequences were foreseen in the year 1695, when the importation of Irish bar-iron was freed from the impost of the year 1690; for tho' the parliament then resolved to favour the opening and working of iron mines in Ireland, yet they wisely took care not to extend their favour so far as to render it prejudicial to our own home-produce, and therefore they extended their favour only to an exemption from the impost of 1690, but left Irish iron still subject to all former duties; and to this day all Irish iron pays a very heavy duty upon importation into this kingdom, tho' not near so heavy as that which is paid upon the importation of foreign iron. Will it not appear very strange, will not our fellow-subjects in Ireland have reason to take it ill, that we should allow American iron to be imported into every part of this kingdom, free of all duty, and yet continue their iron subject to a very heavy duty upon its being imported into any part of this island? And yet no one will say, that we can or ought to permit Irish iron to be imported duty free, because, by the multitude of taxes imposed upon the people of this kingdom, we have so much enhanced the price of all the necessaries, as well as conveniencies of life, that it is impossible for our poor to subsist, and consequently impossible for them to sell their labour, at so cheap a rate, as the poor may do in every other part of the British dominions; the necessary consequence of which is, that no manufacture or produce of this kingdom can be sold so cheap, as the people of every other part of the British dominions may sell the same sort of the manufactures or produce of their country.

Thus, from what is premised, it is evident, that the law now contended for can no way lessen the importation of iron from Sweden or Russia, but must entirely put an end to the producing of any iron from the iron mines of this kingdom: Until it has produced this effect, it may occasion a trifling reduction in the price of iron, but as soon as our Americans find that all our British iron mines are shut up, they will then set what price they please upon their iron, so that this law will at last

last rather raise than reduce the price of iron to our manufacturers; and consequently from the very maxim upon which the application is founded, it must appear that no such law ought to be enacted.

To this it was replied as follows: The question now under consideration has something in it of a very extraordinary nature, for almost every argument that has been advanced against it, furnisheth us with an argument in its favour. I shall most readily grant, that however valuable the manufacture of any rough material may be, yet when it can be produced in this island, in sufficient quantities, and at such a price as is consistent with the preservation of the manufacture, we ought to encourage our home-produce, but then that encouragement ought to be by a bounty, rather than by a duty upon importation, because the smallest duty may encourage foreigners to rival us, and at last to worm us out of the manufacture, and this ought to be specially guarded against, when the manufacture vastly exceeds the value of the rough material, which is the case in almost every manufacture of iron. But when the manufacture is much more valuable than the produce, and the material cannot be produced in this island in sufficient quantities, and at such a price as is consistent with the preservation of the manufacture, surely we ought to admit a free importation from any other part of the British dominions, nay, we ought to admit a free importation from foreign countries, rather than lose the manufacture, and that even tho' we should thereby put an end to the producing of any of that material in this island. It is upon this principle that we have not only admitted of a free importation, but have granted a bounty upon the importation of naval stores from our plantations in America, and yet no one ever doubted but that naval stores might be produced even in the south part of this island; but as our lands and our hands may be employed to better purpose, we could not furnish this sort of home-produce at so cheap a rate as it might be had in foreign countries, and therefore, for the sake of our shipbuilding and navigation, we have not only neglected, but discouraged any such sort of home-produce, by granting a bounty upon its importation from America. And, upon the same principle, if it could be made appear, that a free importation of bar-iron from America would put an end to our home-produce of that useful and necessary material, it would not be a sufficient reason against our per-

mitting any free importation of that material from America, especially considering the heavy duty upon the importation of it from any foreign country.

This duty has been so high, and the iron of our home-produce has bore a price so much above what such iron is sold for in other countries, ever since the year 1690, that I am really surprized, how our people have been able to preserve, much more how they have been able to improve and increase the manufacture of that material. Their success, indeed, is in part owing to the vigour, the diligence, the ingenuity, and the dexterity of our labourers and artificers in iron; but it is chiefly owing to that inattention to trade and manufactures which has prevailed among our neighbours ever since the revolution. Most of them are now awakened out of their lethargy, and instead of exporting their rough materials, as we formerly did our wool, they are endeavouring to get them manufactured as well as produced at home. In this contention we must take every possible method for lowering the price of the material to our manufacturers, otherwise we must, in a few years, lose the manufacture, and instead of furnishing our neighbours, we shall be furnished by them, with all the fine toys and utensils made of iron or steel. In such a case could we expect, that any new iron mines would be opened in this island? Could we expect that those we have now open, would continue so for any time, unless they could sell their iron cheaper than they do at present? For if they could not, and if manufactures of iron should be set up in Sweden and Russia, we should have all sorts of iron utensils imported from thence, either openly or clandestinely, and sold cheaper, even tho' they had paid the duty, than any such utensils made here could be sold; and if our coarse, as well as fine iron utensils should be all or mostly imported, what could the undertakers of our iron mines do with the iron they produced?

We are therefore in danger of losing not only the manufacture, but the produce of iron, unless we can procure it at a cheaper rate for our manufacturers than they can have it at present; and there is no way of doing this, but by diminishing the duty payable upon the importation of foreign iron, or by rendering it necessary for the undertakers of the iron mines in this island to sell their iron cheaper than they have done for some years past. How are we to do this? Surely, the most pro-

per method is to give them a rival, by permitting a free importation of all sorts of iron from our plantations in America; for that our home-made iron may be sold cheaper than it is at present, is, I think, demonstrable, because we had iron made in England 200 years before the year 1690, as is evident from an act of the 26th of Edward the Third, by which it was enacted, That no iron made in England should be exported. If then the undertakers of our iron mines could sell their iron as cheap, or near as cheap as foreign iron could be sold here before the year 1690, when the duty upon foreign iron did not amount to 5l. per cent. what a monstrous profit must these undertakers have had ever since the duty on foreign iron has amounted to above 20l. per cent. for our large annual importations of foreign iron, since that time, is a manifest proof, that they have hitherto exacted as high a price for the iron they made, as the foreign iron imported has been sold for.

We have therefore no reason to apprehend, that our granting a free importation to American iron will lessen the quantity of our home-produce, but it will lessen the profit of the producers, by obliging them to sell their iron cheaper than they do at present, and this will lessen the importation of foreign iron, or oblige foreigners to sell us their iron at a cheaper rate, either of which will be a national advantage, and a great relief, as well as encouragement to our iron manufactures. But the publick interest has seldom any great influence either upon the judgment, or the will of men, when it stands in opposition to their private interest; therefore I am not at all surprized to find our iron producers zealous against allowing American iron to be imported, duty free, into this kingdom. I have the charity to believe, that most of them are misled in their judgment, and really apprehend that such a free importation will put an end to our making or producing any iron here at home; but to imagine that American iron can ever be sold in this kingdom, at a cheaper rate than our home-produce can be sold, is an imagination that can enter into no man's head who knows any thing of the circumstances of our plantations in America. In all of them it is well known, that labour of all kinds, hard as well as mechanical, is much dearer than it is in this country; and if a man there employs his own slaves, he must reckon in his charge much more than the common interest of the money he pays for them, for he must

reckon the interest at what the French call *à fonds perdu*, because as soon as the slave dies, or runs away, he loses his principal money, and this sort of interest is in all countries much higher than the common, especially when the money is laid out upon the purchase of an annuity for the life of another person. Then let us consider, that the common interest of money, in all our plantations, is 8 or 10l. per cent. per ann. consequently no man will, in that country, employ his money in any branch of trade, unless he can make 12 or 14l. per cent. of his money annually: Whereas, in this country, the common interest of money is not now above 3 or 4l. per cent. upon good security, and therefore a man may here be very well satisfied if he can make 8l. per cent. of his money yearly, in any branch of trade.

This must always give a great advantage to the adventurers in our iron mines here at home; and a third advantage is, the great expence of freight and insurance, which must always lie heavy upon our American mine-adventurer, especially in time of war.

It is from hence evident, that our granting a free importation to American iron can no other way interfere with our home-produce, than by obliging our iron mine adventurers, here at home, to content themselves with a moderate profit; and so far, I hope, it will interfere, because it will by that means make both our home-produce, and our American produce, interfere more with our importation of foreign iron, than either of them does at present. But, say the opposers of this measure, neither our home-produce, nor our American produce, can interfere with the Swedish iron, because neither of them can be converted into steel. Will any one say, that we import no Swedish iron but what is converted into steel? Is it not known, that large quantities of the iron we import from Sweden, are converted to the most common uses, to uses that both our home-made and American iron are fit for, and would be converted to, if we had a sufficient quantity of either at a less price than Swedish iron can be sold for? Would it not then be a great saving to the nation, if by means of our American iron, we could free ourselves from the necessity of having any iron from Sweden but what was to be converted into steel?

Again, we are told, by these gentlemen, that American iron cannot interfere with the Russian, because it cannot be sold so cheap. Is not this a contradiction in

in terms? They allow that great quantities of iron are now made and sold in Great-Britain: They must then allow, that our home-made iron is sold at least as cheap as Russia iron can now be sold in this kingdom. But they say, that if American iron be imported, duty free, it will be sold here so much cheaper than our home-made iron, that it will put an end to our home produce. Surely, if American iron is to be sold cheaper than our home-made iron is now sold, which is now sold as cheap as Russia iron can be sold, then our American iron will be sold cheaper than Russia iron is now sold in this kingdom, consequently it must interfere with the Russian iron, and will supply, in some measure, its place, unless the Russians lower the price of their iron, in either of which cases the free importation of American iron would be an advantage to this nation.

As I have shewn, that we have no reason for apprehending, that the free importation of American iron would put an end to our home-produce, I have no great occasion to take notice of that pannick which our leather manufacturers have been thrown into by our iron mine adventurers. The foundation they have laid for this is a scarcity of bark for the tanning of leather, which they say would be the necessary consequence if an end were put to our working any iron mines in this kingdom, because all the coppices which are now preserved for the producing of cord-wood, would then be grubbed up. At the same time they told us, that these coppices generally grow upon dry barren lands, which are not fit for tillage, but that the pasture is rather improved by the coppice. Now I should be glad to know, what could tempt a gentleman to be at the expence of grubbing up his coppice, if it improves the pasture, and he could make no other use of the ground on which it was produced: The wood would always be worth something, especially in countries where there is no great plenty of coal, and the timber trees growing thereon, would always be now and then a supply of pocket money for him and his heirs; therefore, we may reasonably suppose, that if there were not so much as an iron mine worked in Great-Britain, no one coppice would be grubbed up, unless it be such as grow upon a rich soil, which might, with advantage to the nation, as well as the landlord, be turned to the producing of corn instead of cord-wood; consequently our tanners have not a shadow of reason for the pannick they have been artfully thrown into, especially

as the planting and propagating both of coppices and timber trees, is now become a prevailing and a laudable humour among the landed gentlemen of this island.

I shall conclude with concurring in one opinion with my antagonists: They say, it is possible that we may hereafter find a sort of iron in Great-Britain that is hard enough to be converted into steel: I shall grant that the thing is possible; but surely we shall make this possibility approach nearer to a probability, if we add to our search that extensive country now belonging to Great-Britain in America; and this we shall do, if we encourage the opening and working of iron mines in that country, by granting their iron a free importation into this kingdom.

These were the chief arguments made use of by the two contending parties, upon this question, and from these the reader will see, that it was a question not only of very great importance, but of very difficult determination. Accordingly it was most maturely and deliberately considered by the house, and all proper lights called for, so that it was the 15th of March before the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the said petition from Bristol, and the many other petitions relating to this affair, which had all been referred to the said committee; on which day a great number of persons were ordered to attend, in order to be examined as to the several disputed facts, and the following papers and accounts were ordered to be referred to the said committee, viz.

1. The account of the quantity of iron imported into England, from foreign countries, from Christmas, 1749, to Jan. 5, 1756, with the duties payable thereon; and how much the same amounted to, distinguishing each country, and each year.

2. The account of the quantity of pig and bar-iron, which had been imported from the British colonies in America, from Christmas, 1749, to January 5, 1756, distinguishing each year, and each colony, and how much in pig, and how much in bar.

3. The copies of the several reports made to the commissioners of the navy, by the officers of his majesty's yards, of the trials of iron imported from the plantations, which was presented to the house, March 10, 1736.

4. The account of the imports and exports from and to Sweden, for ten years last past, distinguishing each year, and each species of goods, which was presented to the house, Jan. 15, 1747.

5. The

5. The account of the quantity of iron imported for ten years last, from the British colonies in America, distinguishing each year, and the quantity imported from each colony, and distinguishing how much in pig, and how much in bar, which was presented to the house, Feb. 5, 1749.

6. The account of the exports to and from Sweden, in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, for ten years last past, ending at Michaelmas, 1749, distinguishing each year, and each species of goods, which was presented to the house, Feb. 8, 1749.

7. The account of the quantity of iron imported into that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, for ten years last past, ending at Michaelmas, 1749, from the British colonies in America, distinguishing each year, and the quantity imported from each colony, and distinguishing also how much in pig, and how much in bar, which was presented to the house, Feb. 26, 1749.

And 8, the account of the imports and exports from and to Russia, for seven years last past, which was presented to the house, April 9, 1750.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I HAVE, for many years, taken in the London Magazine, as do many of my intimate acquaintance, in preference to any other, and knowing no better way to communicate a few thoughts to the publick, it would much oblige several of us to see the following inserted in your next. Feb. 9, 1758.

I am, &c.

A COUNTRYMAN.

THE dearth of corn has, of late, employed many able pens in order to point out the causes thereof, and, I think, they seem generally to agree, that it is owing to a combination among the farmers, mealmen, and bakers; but that it should affect the whole nation seems strange, and must be deep laid, for it is impossible they should all be acquainted, or correspond with one another: Would it not be more reasonable to suppose, that the crops have been deficient? It is well known, that, for several years past, corn has been conveyed from the eastern parts of the nation, to the west and north, where it grew dear first, as Bristol, Liverpool, and other places, where there was a great scarcity; and

they would have suffered very much had it not been for such supplies. The business of the merchant is to convey goods from one place to another, when they think it will pay for so doing; But the riots and mobs which we have had, has rendered this very dangerous as to corn and flour: Few care to be concerned in it by river or land. Had the mobs been carefully suppressed, and their chiefs punished, as they deserved, early enough, there would not so much of it have appeared: But instead thereof, some have encouraged them under hand, who should have known better: For there are instances known, that makes it very probable it would not have ended with the destruction of the mills, and the dealers in corn, and therefore I think well worthy the notice of the legislature.

And now I shall take a little notice of what appeared in the Magazine of January last, under the name of Britannicus. (See p. 5.)

His first article, That nothing but a real scarcity of corn ought to make it dear, is granted.

His second, That there was a general good crop throughout the kingdom last year is denied, and left to time to determine; it was short of it, and we were obliged to begin upon it very early, as appeared plain by the little old wheat that was any where seen after harvest; the stock was generally out, and had it not been an early harvest, and a quantity of foreign wheat been brought in, the city of London in particular, I believe, would have wanted bread.

His third, That there is as much corn in the kingdom in one year when the harvest is tolerably good, as will serve all its inhabitants two, is denied (I suppose he means grows in one year when the crop is good, not the harvest) for it may be a good harvest, and a bad crop. He scarce writes intelligibly: This is a vulgar error; for, according to calculations that have been made, it is far from the truth; a small deficiency, or a small matter to spare, makes a great difference in the price at the latter end of the year.

His fourth I take to be answered as above.

His fifth is a conclusion drawn from false premises.

The truth is this: There is very little corn in hand but what the farmers have; the mealmen and bakers have but little, nor will have but little when so dear. It is a rule, with the general part of them, to keep as little in their hands as possible

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at such times ? The farmers have it, and they know their own interest and strength. If the markets fall they delay till they oblige a compliance. What is to be done in such a case as this ? To make a law to force them to sell, when they are not willing, seems impracticable ; they design, A for the most part, to sell it all by harvest, but are determined to have a good price for it as long as they can. And who would not were it their own case ?

Next, his scheme for a register-office will be of no service, unless a law is made to oblige the farmers to thrash and sell ; B a thing, I dare say, the parliament will not do. I know of but two things that can sink the price, either a good crop of our own, or corn brought into the nation : The ports are now open, but if the price will not answer, the most effectual way would be to allow a bounty upon it. C

The laws against engrossers, forestallers, and regrators, he desires to be explained. If I am rightly informed, a law now in force, gives any man liberty to buy wheat, and lay it up as he pleases, when under 48s. per quarter, and eight gallons measure. Forestallers I know of D none ; buying by sample is not forestalling : The words of the act are, buying it as it is coming to market, by land or by water. Regrators I believe there are.

Of what consequence is it to the publick, whether corn is sold by sample, or otherwise, by weight or by measure : It E would be very troublesome to weigh all, especially on board the vessels : A plenty or a scarcity will have its weight, and it is not in the power of man to prevent it.

To establish markets in several parts of the city, as is now talked of, will only encrease the charges, if care be not taken, F and bad will be made worse, for it must fall on the consumer. If men are let alone, they will assemble themselves in the most convenient places, and there cannot be a better than the present corn market in London, handy for the vessels that come up the river ; and there it G must be.

Next comes Christianus (see p. 6.) in a terrible rage, calls names, and proves nothing. I think he did wrong in assuming a name so much like that of Christian, when he has so little of the nature of it in him. The dealers in corn dare stand H forth to the world with their characters in opposition to him. And I desire to ask him a few questions. What is the reason that all sorts of grain is dear ? Wheat, barley, malt, oats, beans, pease, and rye, all these are as dear in proportion as

March, 1758.

wheat ; meat also is dear. Is there then a general combination of these people too ?

Are all mankind bent upon the ruin of their fellow-creatures, and to devour one another like canibals ? A corrupt age indeed ! Did Christianus ever read history ? Did he ever hear of famines ? What made them ? Are all the dealers in corn equally guilty, or are some innocent ? Let those that are guilty of the breach of the law suffer the law : Let informations be given against the aggressors, if they can be found. It seems they are worse than highwaymen, housebreakers, or canibals ; no rank of beings had enough to compare these men with. Let Christianus consider these things seriously, and give his answer becoming a man and a christian, and not in such Billingsgate language. I would have him know, that the dealers in corn abhor and detest the character of oppressors of the poor, and have done all in their power to keep down the price ; gone to market to buy, and come back without, many times, in hopes it would be cheaper, till such times as they had none to use, or to supply their customers with, and forced to comply at last. Nor can man point out to them any way for reducing the price, which they have not made use of. It is a common thing for people out of the corn trade, that have money, to buy wheat and lay it up when cheap, and when the price advances, sell it out again. Those granaries, so used, are now all empty, the publick have had it, and it is consumed. It sometimes pleases God to visit with a scarcity, for reasons best known to himself, and they that have examined the price of corn for a great many years back, can see that it is so. Upon a scarcity it gets dear for a year or two, and then plenty makes it cheap again : The best remedy is patience. There is an old proverb, " When the hills feed the vales, corn is dear ; when the vales feed the hills corn is cheap." This is a certain truth in regard to this nation. We have now had a very fine seed time, abundance of wheat sown, the land in curious order, which it has not been for several years past, so that I think I can foretel there will soon be an alteration ; I expect corn will be cheap again in a few years, and men no honestier than they now are.

I cannot well dismiss this subject without taking some notice of a wonderful pamphlet, entitled, *Poison Detected*, &c. (See our last Vol. p. 500.) Had that author designed it for publick use, he should have wrote it

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more intelligibly: I do not think him ignorant, as some of the rest are that write about corn, I believe him to be something else. This I know, he has made a strange confusion in the bakers trade, and the people are very much afraid of being poisoned. It is a common thing with the mealmen to provide sieves, skreens, and engines, of different sorts, to clean the wheat after the farmers have done with it, to make it as nice as possible for the eater; and that the baker should fill it with filth afterwards seems strange. His lime and chalk is no other than hard, stale flour, which frequently is beat to pieces, and dressed over again, and is a very valuable commodity when wheat is new and unsound: This some ignorant people have taken for chalk, and it is almost as hard. Alum is frequently used, and while the goodness of bread is determined by the whiteness, it will be used. His dead men's bones I know nothing of. In an age of such credulity as this, when great numbers can assemble to see a man get into a bottle, this pamphlet may have some weight, but in no other.

I sincerely believe there are some bakers that use no alum, nor any thing else but the true ingredients; and notwithstanding they are so much abused, called oppressors of the poor, and charged with other vile practices, they are great sufferers in their circumstances, and some of them very much puzzled to keep on trade.

There seems, just now, a great inclination in people to buying their own corn, and grinding it with these new invented hand-mills, lest they should be poisoned or cheated: I would advise all my friends to stand still a little, for they will soon have an opportunity to buy one cheap, second hand.

[We insert this letter of our correspondent, as a proof of our impartiality; and we are not without hope, if he has fallen into any error, that he will be speedily answered.]

Account of the Massacre at Glencoe, in Scotland, tending to clear King William from the Guilt of that Transaction. From Dr. Smollet's History of England.

“**A**S the Highlanders were not yet totally reduced, the earl of Braidalbin undertook to bring them over, by distributing sums of money among their chiefs; and fifteen thousand pounds were remitted from England for this purpose. The Clans being informed of this remittance, suspected that the earl's design was

to appropriate to himself the best part of the money, and when he began to treat with them made such extravagant demands, that he found his scheme impracticable. He was therefore obliged to refund the sum he had received; and he resolved to wreak his vengeance, with the first opportunity, on those who had frustrated his intention. He who chiefly thwarted his negotiation was Macdonald of Glencoe; and his opposition arose from a private circumstance, which ought to have had no effect upon a treaty that regarded the publick weal. Macdonald had plundered the lands of Braidalbin during the course of hostilities; and this nobleman insisted upon being indemnified for his losses, from the other's share of the money which he was employed to distribute. The Highlander not only refused to acquiesce in these terms, but, by his influence among the Clans, defeated the whole scheme, and the earl in revenge devoted him to destruction. King William had, by proclamation, offered an indemnity to all those who had been in arms against him, provided they would submit and take the oaths by a certain day; and this was prolonged to the end of the present year, with a denunciation of military execution against those who should hold out after the end of December. Macdonald, intimidated by this declaration, repaired, on the very last day of the month, to Fort William, and desired that the oaths might be tendered to him by colonel Hill, governor of that fortress. As this officer was not vested with the power of a civil magistrate, he refused to administer them; and Macdonald set out immediately for Inverary, the county town of Argyleshire. Tho' the ground was covered with snow, and the weather intensely cold, he travelled with such diligence, that the term prescribed by the proclamation was but one day elapsed when he reached the place, and addressed himself to Sir Colin Campbell, sheriff of the county, who, in consideration of his disappointment at Fort William, was prevailed upon to administer the oaths to him and his adherents. Then they returned to their own habitations in the valley of Glencoe, in full confidence of being protected by the government, to which they had so solemnly submitted.

H Braidalbin had represented Macdonald at court as an incorrigible rebel, and a ruffian inured to bloodshed and rapine, who would never be obedient to the laws of his country, nor live peaceably under any sovereign. He observed that he had paid

paid no regard to the proclamation; and proposed that the government should sacrifice him to the quiet of the kingdom, in extirpating him, with his family and dependents, by military execution. His advice was supported by the suggestions of the other Scottish ministers; and the king, whose chief virtue was not humanity, signed a warrant for the destruction of those unhappy people, tho' it does not appear that he knew of Macdonald's submission. An order for this barbarous execution, signed and countersigned by his majesty's own hand, being transmitted to the master of Stair, secretary for Scotland, he sent particular directions to Levingstone, who commanded the troops in that kingdom, to put the inhabitants of Glencoe to the sword, charging him to take no prisoners, that the scene might be more terrible. In the month of February, capt. Campbell, of Glenlyon, by virtue of an order from major Duncanson, marched into the valley of Glencoe, with a company of soldiers belonging to Argyle's Highland regiment, on pretence of levying the arrears of the land-tax and hearth-money. When Macdonald demanded whether they came as friends or enemies, he answered as friends, and promised upon his honour, that neither he nor his people should sustain the least injury. In consequence of this declaration, he and his men were received with the most cordial hospitality, and lived fifteen days with the men of the valley, in all the appearance of the most unreserved friendship. At length the fatal period approached: Macdonald and Campbell having passed the day together, parted about seven in the evening, with mutual professions of the warmest affection. The younger Macdonald, perceiving the guards doubled, began to suspect some treachery, and communicated his suspicion to his brother; but neither he nor the father would harbour the least doubt of Campbell's sincerity; nevertheless, the two young men went forth privately to make further observations. They overheard the common soldiers say they liked not the work; that tho' they would have willingly fought the Macdonalds of the Glen fairly in the field, they held it base to murder them in cool blood, but that their officers were answerable for the treachery. When the youths hastened back to apprise their father of the impending danger, they saw the house already surrounded; they heard the discharge of muskets, the shrieks of women and children, and, being destitute of arms, se-

cured their own lives by immediate flight. The savage ministers of vengeance had entered the old man's chamber, and shot him thro' the head. He fell down dead in the arms of his wife, who died next day, distracted by the horror of her husband's fate. The laird of Auchintrincken, Macdonald's guest, who had three months before this period submitted to the government, and at this very time had a protection in his pocket, was put to death without question. A boy of eight years, who fell at Campbell's feet, imploring mercy, and offering to serve him for life, was stabbed to the heart by one Drummond, a subaltern officer. Eight and thirty persons suffered in this manner, the greater part of whom were surprized in their beds, and hurried into eternity before they had time to implore the divine mercy. The design was to butcher all the males under seventy that lived in the valley, the number of whom amounted to two hundred: But some of the detachments did not arrive soon enough to secure the passes; so that one hundred and sixty escaped. Campbell, having perpetrated this brutal massacre, ordered all the houses to be burned, made a prey of all the cattle and effects that were found in the valley, and left the helpless women and children, whose fathers and husbands he had murdered, naked and forlorn, without covering, food, or shelter, in the midst of the snow that covered the whole face of the country, at the distance of six long miles from any inhabited place. Distracted with grief and horror, surrounded with the shades of night, shivering with cold, and appalled with the apprehension of immediate death from the swords of those who had sacrificed their friends and kinsmen, they could not endure such a complication of calamities, but generally perished in the waste, before they could receive the least comfort or assistance. This barbarous massacre, performed under the sanction of king William's authority, tho' it answered the immediate purpose of the court, by striking terror into the hearts of the Jacobite Highlanders, excited the horror of all those who had not renounced every sentiment of humanity, and produced such an aversion to the government, as all the arts of a ministry could never totally surmount. A detail of the particulars was published at Paris with many exaggerations; and the Jacobites did not fail to expatiate upon every circumstance, in domestick libels, and private conversation. The king, alarmed at the outcry which was raised upon this occasion,

occasion, ordered an enquiry to be set on foot, and dismissed the master of Stair from his employment of secretary: He likewise pretended, that he had subscribed the order amidst a heap of other papers, without knowing the purport of it; but, as he did not severely punish those who had made his authority subservient to their own cruel revenge, the imputation stuck fast to his character; and the Highlanders, tho' terrified into silence and submission, were inspired with the most implacable resentment against his person and administration."

A KING dies of GRIEF for the Loss of his WIFE.

IN the Abbé de Marigny's History of the Arabians, lately translated and published, we have an account of a very remarkable casualty, which was attended with as remarkable a consequence.

The historian, after giving an account of the warlike exploits of the Saracens, during the short reign of Yezid the Second, who was the 14th Caliph, adds as follows:

"Whilst the Caliph's generals were earnestly labouring to maintain the glory of the nation, at the head of numerous armies, that prince, who was naturally indolent and sensual, passed his time with his women, and left to his courtiers the care of the state.

Amongst the women, his usual companions were two, for whom he entertained a violent passion: The one was named Sélamah, the other Hababah. One day, when that prince was walking with them in a pleasant garden belonging to him, which lay near the Jourdan, he was diverting himself with throwing grape-stones at a distance, which Hababah caught in her mouth with great dexterity. (It must be observed, that the grapes of Palestine are much larger than those of Europe.) This sport continued some time, when at last one of the stones stuck in that fair favourite's throat, and choked her, so that she died in the Caliph's arms.

Yezid was afflicted beyond expression at this melancholy accident. Nothing was capable of diverting the excess of his grief; on the contrary, he indulged it more and more. Vain were the preparations they made to pay the last duty to the remains of that unfortunate woman, in order to take from out of his sight, the object of his grief; he would not permit them. He ordered her body to be carried to his chamber, where he shut himself up for eight whole days, to feast his eyes with that horrid spectacle. The stench of

the carcase, which filled the whole apartment, being insupportable to all that were obliged to attend there, the Caliph was forced to consent to its being removed, on the representation of his officers, who declared they could not possibly serve him if he kept the body longer.

It was hoped that time, and the absence of the object, would put an end to his sorrows, but they became more excessive; and he was so unreasonable as to order the body of that woman to be taken out of the ground, and brought back to him. But no person would obey the order, and he dared not insist upon it. The violence of his affliction threw him into a consumptive illness, of which, having languished a short time, he died, and, according to his own command, was buried in the same grave with his beloved Hababah."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

St. James's-Street, March 4, 1758.

S I R,

THE extraordinary success of the Mahometan enthusiasm, and the rapid progress of their arms, makes their history, lately published, not only entertaining, but instructive; for from thence we may see the difference between a frugal, parsimonious, and virtuous people, and a people that are selfish, extravagant, and luxurious; and we may likewise see the advantage that troops who are actuated by a steady and warm principle of religion and virtue, whether true or false, have over troops who fight only for pay. If with this view we read the Arabian history, and compare their character with the character of the Christians they had to contend with, we cannot be surprized either at the success of their enthusiasm, or the progress of their arms.

As to the character of the Arabians for some time after they began their conquests, we may judge of it from the account of the journey made by their Caliph, or king, Omar, from Medina to Jerusalem, to receive the surrender and submission of that famous city. Omar was only the second Caliph, or successor to Mahomet; and tho' it was but the 15th year from the time Mahomet had first begun, openly and avowedly, to propagate his enthusiasm, yet this his second successor was, by that enthusiasm, and the virtue and courage it inspired, become sovereign of all Arabia, a great part of Syria, and some part of Persia; and his general having besieged Jerusalem, and reduced it

to the necessity of capitulating, the inhabitants insisted upon their being vouchsafed the honour of surrendering to the Caliph himself in person. Tho' this demand was a little whimsical, yet the Caliph, upon being informed thereof by his general, resolved, in order to save the blood of his subjects, as well as to save a city which the Mahometans had a great respect for, to comply with the request of the inhabitants, and for that purpose to undertake a journey from Medina to Jerusalem, of which journey, and his behaviour, both upon the road and at Jerusalem, the historian gives us the following account, viz.

"Omar appointed Ali to be regent during his absence, and forthwith began his journey with a very small retinue, and with an equipage in no wise resembling the vain-glorious pageantry of the ancient Asiatics, so remarkable in history for their luxury and effeminacy.

The Caliph was mounted on a sorrel-coloured camel, which also carried two bags; the one containing unsodden rice*, and wheat in the grain; in the other were some fruits. He bore also with him a leathern vessel filled with water, and a dish, which was only made of wood. When he halted to rest himself, as well as to take some food, his repast was soon ready: The Caliph caused the provisions he had brought to be served out, and his fellow-travellers eat with him out of the same dish. For so plain an appearance, it would have been difficult (if we consider however the present manners and customs amongst us) to have discerned the sovereign of an immense country, and the conqueror of the Greeks. But the Musselmans of those days, who were far from being captivated with the tinsel of pomp and outward shew, chose their Caliphs only on account of their courage, their virtue, and their love for the publick good.

The plain and humble figure which Omar made in his progress, gained him respect in all places thro' which he passed. In many parts they even intreated he would stop, and give his opinion in matters relating to the state, as well as private persons.

Amongst others, a complaint having been exhibited before him against a man who had married two sisters (such kind of marriage had for a long time been very frequent amongst the Arabians, but the prophet had absolutely prohibited them in the Alcoran) the Caliph caused the accused person to be brought before him, and commanded, that in obedience to

Mahomet's law, he should quit one of his wives. The man, against whom the sentence was pronounced, made bitter complaints on that account; he openly murmured against the Mussulman doctrine, and even said he was sorry, to the last degree, he had ever embraced it. The Caliph in a rage struck him over the head with his staff, and said, "What, dost thou dare to revile Ishmaelism, which is the religion of God, of his angels, and of his apostles? Know, that such as renounce it forfeit their heads."

This menace having silenced all complaints, nothing remained but for the husband to make his option, in obedience to the Caliph's decree: But as the person accused had an equal love for them both, he was at the greatest loss which to chuse. Omar therefore put an end to his uncertainty, by ordering lots to be cast, and as the lot fell thrice on the same woman, she was chosen, and the other dismissed.

As the Caliph continued his journey, he found several wretches bound fast to trees, and exposed to the heat of the sun, which is a terrible punishment in so hot a climate. Having enquired of them wherefore they had been condemned to undergo so rigorous a torment, they answered, they were poor debtors, unable to satisfy their creditors, for which cause their masters had treated them so cruelly. The Caliph ordered them to be immediately unbound, and having sent for those to whom they were indebted, he spoke these words: "Cease to torment these poor men, and do not require of them more than they can perform. For I have often heard the prophet say, do not make men suffer affliction; for such as afflict them in this world, will be punished in hell."

In a short time he passed another sentence relating to the conduct of an old man, who, having married a young wife, permitted a youth, who was his servant, to share with him the nuptial delights; and they had so contrived matters, as to enjoy her each his day. The Caliph having represented to him that such a commerce was in itself infamous, and that it was also expressly prohibited by the Alcoran, absolutely commanded the young man to cease his correspondence with the woman, and even threatened he would cause his head to be cut off, if he heard they acted contrary to his orders.

Having made several other necessary regulations during his progress, he arrived at last on the frontiers of Syria, and shortly afterwards went to the Arabian camp. The day after his arrival, he performed

* This food is by the Arabs called *Sawick*.

formed the morning service, and ended his prayer with an exhortation. He afterwards visited the camp, and abolished many evil customs which were taking root amongst the troops. He observed, in particular, that they were clothed in garments of costly silk, which they had acquired by plundering the Christians. He was displeased at their luxury to so great a degree, that he instantly caused the guilty to be rigorously punished, and their cloaths to be torn in pieces. He was justly apprehensive, that their taste for dress and splendor, increasing by imperceptible degrees, would spoil the simplicity and modesty of the Mussulmen, and make them lukewarm as to religion.

So soon as news came to Jerusalem of the Caliph's arrival, they sent out deputies to compliment him, and, at the same time, to negotiate the articles of capitulation. After a few conferences, Omar, with his own hand, drew up the following writing, which served, as it were, for a model for all the capitulations afterwards granted by the Mussulmen to the Christians.

"The Christians shall build no new churches, either in the city or the adjacent territory. They shall not hinder the Mussulmen from entering their churches, either by day or by night. They shall open the doors of them to all passengers and travellers. If any Mussulman, being on a journey, shall come to their city and sojourn there, they shall entertain him, at their own expence, during the three first days after his arrival.

They shall not teach the Alcoran to their children; they shall not speak openly of their religion. They shall persuade no person to embrace it, and shall not hinder their kinsfolks from becoming Mussulmen.

They shall not be clothed like the Mussulmen. They shall not wear turbans, or be shod like them; nor shall they part their hair in the same manner. They shall not speak the Arabian tongue, nor bear the same names.

They shall rise to shew respect to the Mussulmen, and continue standing till they are seated. They shall make use of no saddies for riding on horseback, and shall carry no arms. They shall sell no wine. They shall wear girdles. They shall erect no crosses on their churches, and shall carry none in the streets of the Mussulmen. They shall not ring their bells, but they may toll them. They shall make use of no servant who hath been in the service of a Mussulman."

These articles having been signed by

both parties, the Caliph made his entry into Jerusalem with a numerous retinue. The patriarch coming out to receive him, Omar asked him several questions, touching the antiquities of the city, and requested that he would shew him the finest churches. In the first he visited, he enquired whether he might not say his prayers there. The patriarch answered, that it was in his power to do what he thought fit; on which the Caliph forthwith left the church without praying. He was conducted, in like manner, to the other churches which were shewn him, and he did not stop till he came to the church of Constantine. After having curiously examined the beauty of that edifice, he fell on his knees upon the steps leading to the east door, and there continued some time in prayer.

When he had made an end, he arose, and said to the patriarch, "Doubtless you think my behaviour a little strange, but know, it was occasioned by my regard for you, with an intent that I might preserve to you the full possession of your churches; for had I once uttered my prayers therein, it would have been out of my power to secure them for you: The Mussulmen would have challenged and seized them on account of the right they claim of performing their devotions in those places where the Caliph has once prayed."

Omar foreseeing that the Arabians would consequently go at their pleasure to pray on the steps of Constantine's church, he called for the capitulation, and, with his own hand, added an article, importing, that the Mussulmen should not pray on the steps, or before the porches of any of the Christian churches, save only one at a time; and that the Muezens, that is to say the common criers, who summoned people to prayers, should not stand at those places to call the Mahometans thither.

Omar having visited what was worthy attention in the newly-conquered city, desired they would shew him the spot on which Solomon had, in former days, erected a temple to the Lord: And he made choice of that place whereon to erect a stately mosque for performance of the Mahometan worship.

Historians in general relate an extraordinary act of the Caliph, which passed at the time they shewed him the stone, which (they said) served Jacob as a pillow, when he had the vision of the mystical ladder. The Christians had taken no care of the stone, or the place where it was fixed, inso-much that it was almost buried in filth.

Omar

Omar being greatly offended at the neglect they had shewn to so venerable a monument, resolved to cleanse the place himself. To which end he took up, in the flap of his robe, as much filth as it could contain, and carried it to some distance, where he threw it down. The Mussulmen who accompanied him, took a pride in following his example; and, in a few moments the stone, as well as the ground about it, were rendered tolerably clean. The Caliph then ordered his attendants to wash the stone, after which he fell on his knees and prayed. This incident is a manifest proof of the great veneration which the first Mussulmen shewed to the ancient patriarchs."

Now when we see the sovereign of a large and populous country travelling in such a simple primitive manner, to receive the submission of a great and famous city which his army had conquered; and, at the same time, shewing such a regard for justice and mercy, and for the religion he professed, and such a complacency and indulgence for those who dissented from him in the very fundamental of his religion, we may, I say, from hence, judge of the character of his subjects.

On the other hand, with regard to the character of the Asiatic Christians at that time, the same historian, after his account of the conquest of Antioch, has given it in these words:

"Those wicked Christians, who were equally corrupt both in heart and mind, had, for a long time, lost all love, and even all respect for religion. They made an open profession of Christianity, it is true, but were Christians only in name. They gave themselves up to the commission of every crime, and did not perform a single duty: And, blinded by their ill habits, which plunged them into a stupid insensibility, they thoughtlessly went on in the commission of their crimes, and seemed to be left unpunished, only that they might be a shame to the very Mahometans."

As this may contribute towards working a reformation among some wicked Christians of these our days, I hope you will give it a place in your Magazine, and oblige
Yours, &c.

As Iceland, notwithstanding its being in the 65th Degree of northern Latitude, is famous for Volcanos and fiery Eruptions from its Mountains, we shall, from the Author before-mentioned, give the following Account of one of them.*

"IN the year 1726, in the parish of Nordersyssel a few shocks of an earth-

quake being felt, a great mountain called Krafie made a horrid and frightful rumbling noise, succeeded by thick smoke and fire that burst forth, and threw out stones and ashes, in a manner terrible to behold.

Two persons at that instant happened to be travelling along the foot of the mountain. The fire rushed about them; they were sorely frightened, and every moment expected to be consumed, but happily escaped unhurt. It being very calm weather the ashes and stones were not carried to any great distance, and, by this means, the adjacent country was not much damaged. This mountain continued burning for some time, abating at intervals, and then breaking out again. No earthquake was perceived, except some slight shocks before the fire began to rage. In the year 1728, from the flames that gushed out, the sulphureous earth in the mountain took fire, burnt for some time, and afterwards became a fluid, running in a slow stream down the south side of the hill, to the low land, as far as a great lake called Myvatne, of thirty-six English miles circumference, and eighteen from the mountain. The neighbouring inhabitants being apprehensive of the danger, moved away in the spring of 1729; and, the summer following, having stripped their churches and houses of all their timber, brought the same away with them. In the autumn of that year, the stream had reached, in the valley or low lands, the edge of the lake. It overflowed the three farms of Reikehlid, Groef, and Fagreness, and ran all over the grounds belonging to them; it also passed round the church, which happily standing on higher ground, escaped. At last it took its course into the lake and made a horrible crackling and hissing. It continued still running till the year 1730, and then ceased of itself, probably for want of fuel to keep it alive. This running matter being afterwards congealed, looked like calcined stones. It is called by the natives Hraun. The inhabitants soon rebuilt their huts and churches. Reikehlid, with half its ground, was totally destroyed, but was soon after reinstated on a more convenient spot. As for the other two farms which suffered the same fate, no ground could be found near the place to rebuild them upon. The only damage sustained was in these farms; for not a living creature was hurt. The lake of Myvatne, into which this burning matter flowed, was filled up at the place where it emptied itself. Before this accident the water was there very deep, and

was

was well stocked with a great many fish, especially small herrings ; but, for a long time after, hardly any were seen : They avoided the place from an aversion to the sulphur, or perhaps died of the stench. At present they are as plenty as ever. This matter, as it ran slowly along, appeared like fluid metal, and probably consisted of melted brimstone, stones, and gravel ; but it did not throughout its course set any of the earth on fire. Its flames were confined to the burning rock, which abounded with sulphur. The Icelanders call it the burning stone. This is the truth of what happened by the mountain of Krasle's taking fire. The same lasted four years. Since that time no fiery eruption of any kind appeared in the island. I spoke with a person who travelled in those parts, whilst this stuff was flowing. He said that it ran very even and quiet, that he went up to the edge of it, and lighted his pipe by it."

Mr. FIELDING's PLAN of a Preservatory and Reformatory, for abandoned young Females.

HE says, in his Introduction, " Infinite are the number of chairmen, porters, labourers, and drunken mechanics in this town, whose families are generally too large to receive even maintenance, much less education from the labour of their parents ; and the lives of their fathers being often shortened by their intemperance, a mother is left with many helpless children, to be supplied by her industry, whose resource for maintenance is either the wash-tub, green-stall, or barrow. What must then become of the daughters of such women, where poverty and illiterateness conspire to expose them to every temptation ? And they often become prostitutes from necessity, even before the passions can have any share in their guilt. And as beauty is not the particular lot of the rich more than the poor, many of the above-mentioned girls have often great advantages of person ; and whoever will look amongst them will frequently see the sweetest features disguised by filth and dirt. These are the girls that the bawds clean and cloath for their wicked purposes. And this is done to such a degree, that, on a search night, when the constables have taken up near forty prostitutes, it has appeared, on their examination, that the major part of them have been of this kind, under the age of eighteen, many not more than twelve, and those, tho' so young, half eat up with the foul distemper. Who can say

that one of these poor children had been prostitutes thro' viciousness ? No. They are young, unprotected, and of the female sex, therefore become the prey of the bawd and debauchee."

" To preserve these objects, and to reform others, who having been decoyed into vice, and from the miseries they suffer, are desirous to withdraw from that dreadful state, is my principal view in what I shall hereafter propose ; tho' I am persuaded, if I can succeed in the former, there will be at least fewer to repent ; for evils of all kinds in publick societies are only to be cured by being prevented : Remove the cause, and the effect must cease. The skilful surgeon, indeed, when applied to too late, finds amputation of a limb absolutely necessary to preserve the whole body ; which very limb might itself have been preserved, had the same skill been earlier applied : And *venienti occurrere morbo*, is as good a maxim in politicks as in physick. The only difficulty I see in putting this plan in execution, is, the first expence ; for, I hope, in a few years, it will not only support itself, but prove a constant nursery for a body of useful domesticks, much wanted in this town. And as the evil it proposes to remedy, is grown to a most obnoxious height, and the wretches that occasion it are the objects of universal compassion, I doubt not, but it will receive an encouragement proportionable to the publick's opinion of its utility ; nor do I fear, but that in these my endeavours, I shall be honoured with the kind attention, the friendly approbation, and the generous assistance of the ladies, whose tender feelings will give them a much juster idea of the sufferings of these poor creatures, than any thing the warmest imagination can suggest ; for really some of their cases, as Shakespear says, beggar all description."

A PLAN of the Preservatory and Reformatory : Being a publick Laundry, intended to employ, breed up, and preserve the deserted Girls of the Poor of this Metropolis ; and also to reform those Prostitutes whom Necessity has drove into the Streets, and who are willing to return to Virtue, and obtain an honest Livelihood, by severe Industry.

I. The Situation and Building.

THE building for the publick laundry should be situated, as near as possible, to the centre of the town, but in the fields, and should consist of one large quadrangle ; the front building of which should

should have a large lodge in the centre, divided into two rooms; one for the receiving secretary, and the other for the receiving matron. Over these two rooms should be a spacious committee-room, for the meeting of the fathers of this charity. The remaining part of the front, on each side, should be walled. The two sides of the quadrangle should be divided into schools, and bedchambers over them. The bottom of the building to be divided into washing-rooms and ironing-rooms over them. In the centre, the kitchen, brewhouse, &c. Over it a chapel. Behind this quadrangle should be a large piece of ground or outlet, walled round, for the conveniency of drying cloaths, exercise, &c. In one part of which should be built a small infirmary.

II. *The Objects to be taken in.*

Those girls that are to be received in this laundry, ought to be the daughters of the industrious poor, viz. Porters, labourers, servants, low mechanicks, soldiers, sailors, &c. from seven years of age to fifteen, *un corrupted*, and free from blemish of constitution and intellects. Prostitutes, to be reformed, to be taken in to the age of twenty-three, and recoverable as to constitution. Poor girls put out apprentice by parish-officers from workhouses, may be received in this laundry, as they are generally placed in the worst of families, and seldom escape destruction.

III. *The Manner of taking them in.*

The girls all to be bound apprentice either for seven years, or till they are twenty-one, to the grand matron. The indentures of the prostitutes to be dated back, so that they might remain about three or four years in the laundry.

IV. *The Manner of their being employed.*

All the girls, under twelve years of age, to be employed in the reading-school, under a head matron, and proper assistants, for that immediate purpose, who are to teach them to read and learn them the first principles of plain-work, such as hemming, &c. and knitting. The girls, from twelve to sixteen years of age, to be in the real plain-work school, under a matron, and proper assistants, for that immediate purpose, who are to compleat them in the plain and housewifely knowledge of plain-work, knitting, and every other use of the needle, that may be necessary in a common useful servant, teaching them still to read, and instructing

March, 1758.

them in the principles of religion. From sixteen, to the expiration of their apprenticeships, to be employed in the washing and ironing-schools, under matrons and assistants, for that immediate purpose. Out of these schools, a number of girls are daily to attend in the kitchen, under matrons and proper assistants, for that purpose, to instruct them in the knowledge of plain cookery, to roast, boil, brew, and bake. The reformed prostitutes to be employed, separate from the rest, according to their ages, in the severer offices of the household. And when any of these girls have served their time, to be clothed and fixed in reputable families, as domestick servants; and reformed prostitutes, in more inferior families.

C V. *The Manner of furnishing this Laundry with Work.*

As many families have not the convenience of washing their linen at home, it is to be hoped they will send it to the publick laundry, where it will be got up in the greatest perfection, at a reasonable price, and returned with safety and regularity. Linen likewise to be made up, may be done with the same degree of care and exactness; for which purpose there must be a receiving secretary, and a receiving matron; the latter to take in the linen, and the former to take an exact account of it, according to a method to be fixed on.

VI. *The Method of putting this Scheme in Execution.*

A number of persons of rank and fortune to be fixed on, and to be called *fathers*, under whose patronage a subscription should be raised, to build a proper place for this undertaking. The subscriptions to be paid into the hands of one or more bankers to be fixed on; and to be subject to the draughts only of such a number of fathers as shall be appointed *treasurer* by the rest. And as this publick laundry, if encouraged, will, in all probability, more than maintain itself, an interest, after a certain time, may be paid for the money first subscribed to raise the building; and the said subscriptions made transferable, until it succeeds so far as to pay the principal.

VII. *Proper Visitors.*

Twenty-six ladies of rank to be appointed yearly visitors: Two to visit every week by rotation, to make the reports in writing, and to leave them in the secretary's

secretary's office to the committee, sealed up, and directed to the committee of the fathers of the publick laundry, proposing any amendment or alteration that their respective visits shall suggest. The number of the committee to be fixed on, and no subscriber to be admitted to the committee, but on the death or removal of one of the first appointed. The chairman of the committee to be by rotation; and those who are absent to lose their turn till it comes round again. Notice always to be sent to the person whose turn it is to be in the chair. The first committee to appoint officers, matrons, and assistants, and to fix rules and orders for the receiving of objects, and other things necessary for the execution of this plan; by which, it is to be hoped, the numberless deserted wretches, that now shock the eye of the benevolent with their distresses, and wound the ear of the decent by their abandoned behaviour, may be put in a method of gaining a useful education, obtaining an honest livelihood by their own hand-labour, preserving their own innocence, and becoming useful members to society, without really putting the publick to one shilling expence. Servants bred in this laundry must exceed all others, as they will have a general knowledge of housewifery, and will set out in the world free from the prejudices of evil habits. And who will not rejoice to see this happy change of barrow-women, miserable prostitutes, &c. converted into modest, decent, happy women, and useful domestick servants."

Remainder of the DOCUMENTS, relating to the French Administration in Hanover. (See p. 107.)

Lewis Francis Armand du Plessis, Duc de Richelieu, and Fronzac, Peer and Marshal of France, Knight of the King's Orders, first Gentleman of his Majesty's Chamber, Governor of Guyenne, General of the French Army in Germany.

THE breaking of the capitulation of Closter-Seven, in spite of the most solemn treaty, and the word of honour given most authentically by the generals for the execution thereof, renders null and void, in law and in fact, the treaty made with the country of Hanover, at the time when the king's army entered into it; and this infraction of good faith equally requires the greatest rigour towards all those who compose the Hanoverian army now actually in hostilities.

Wherefore we order, That all the goods,

moveables, and immoveables, and all other effects, of what nature soever they be, belonging to all the officers or others actually with the said Hanoverian army, be confiscated to the king's use, and that the administrator general of the conquered countries take possession thereof, in order to collect the revenues arising therefrom, which are to be added to the contributions, and to make use of them in the most advantageous manner for his majesty, in whatever places of the conquered countries they may be situated.

B We strictly require Monsi. le duc de Randan, commander in the country of Hanover, and all superior and particular commanders, to enforce the execution of these presents, and to support the same as far as it may concern them.

Done at Zell, the twenty second of December, one thousand seven hundred fifty-seven.

(Signed)

The marshal due de Richelieu.

And underneath,

(Signed)

By Monseigneur Le Lure.

A LETTER from the other World to a late C—m—r.

IT has been much doubted, and often disputed, whether departed spirits know any thing of what happens in your world, after they are separated from it: But, whatever notions you mortals may have, we are not ignorant of what passes in it. No sooner was I acquainted with the murmurings, clamours, and complaints of the same divided, dissatisfied, and discontented people (who could not be appeased till I tell a victim to their indignation and resentment) against you, than I began to be in pain for you, and to think you (in like manner) would fall a sacrifice to popular discontent. I am satisfied you have often lamented my unhappy fate, and begin to think posterity will do justice to my reputation, and acknowledge, I faithfully discharged my duty, according to the best of my judgment, and the utmost exertion of my abilities, for his majesty's honour and my country's service. I was condemned to death for not doing my utmost to engage the enemy, not for cowardice, disaffection, or even inactivity; and, thro' the great severity of a law which admitted of no mitigation, of which my j—s were so sensible, and the distresses of their own minds were such, that they were ready to hang themselves, for sentencing me to be shut; but hoped the pathetick manner, in

in which they recommended me to m—y, might obtain a p—d—n : I fell a sacrifice to appease a dissatisfied, discontented people ;—you live to triumph over the same people : Give me leave to congratulate you on (what shall I call it) your good luck, or fortunate escape.—Your j—s had a feeling for my sufferings ;—What ! to condemn a man for not doing his utmost !—They may as well condemn a man for doing nothing at all.—What ! no mitigation, where it appears to be a mere error in judgment ! What expedition can succeed, unless a pope conducts it ? We must acquit, if we cannot mitigate ; for what avails remonstrances or recommendations to m—y ? Your orders were to attempt a descent on the F—h coast, in order to attack such town or place, as should be judged proper.—You return, without making any attempt to land on the F—h coast, are accused and tried for disobeying his m—y's orders ; and—Oh astonishment ! acquitted ! Would to God I had staid at G—r, and watered till the day of the resurrection, rather than appeared off M—a, and engaged the F—h fleet ! Since it is more honourable to do nothing, than to attempt, and not succeed.—Long may you live to enjoy the sweets of inactivity and indolence, and the comfortable reflection of not having done any one thing for the service of your k— and c—y ! I would recommend to you a retired life :—Enjoy your own, nor trust to the precarious fortune of war ; take warning ; think of your escape ; nor put your life in jeopardy another time, lest the torrent of clamour and popular discontent should be too violent to stem ; and I should see you in these regions much sooner than is either wished for, or expected by.

Your unfortunate friend.

P. S. I thought my j—s were guilty of an error in judgment. Q. Were yours ?

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

YOU may remember, that I have before proposed (see our last Vol. p. 174.) in order to abate the present and future scarcities of corn, from combinations amongst farmers, millers, &c. that wheat shall never be sold for more than 6s. a bushel, and barley for no more than 3s. 6d. a bushel, and other grain in proportion : The measure to be *precisely the same* all over England, by which means *sufficient* encouragement would be given for a good commodity ; and the

temptations to make an *artificial famine* would be destroyed. And I should be glad, if the *pernicious* and *growing* practice of inclosing open, *arable* fields, were prohibited *entirely*, as robbing the poor of their bread, and tending to depopulate the nation. This tendency is very manifest, as they are inclosed in order to *enrich* the proprietors ; which is done by *grazing* the arable land, that being more profitable, and managed with less than half the hands. But, in the meanwhile, the poor are starving, and the publick grainery is defrauded of its due : And God Almighty only knows to what extremities this poor nation may be reduced, by the continuance of this injurious practice : Let the *present* dearth (whether real or artificial) give us an idea of what we may be *still further* reduced to.—But I will now take notice of a pernicious practice not hinted at before, in any of my former letters, I mean the *adulteration* of that *little* corn that is brought to market. This is a *common* and *dangerous* custom of the bakers, in *mixing alum*, &c. in the bread, which *ought* to be the principal sustenance of man ; but by this means it becomes *rank poison*. Now it may not be improper to guard against this general calamity by a *prudent* and *severe* law. I can see no reason why a baker, who is convicted of customarily putting poison in his bread (by which means he may be the cause of the death of *hundreds*) should not be punished *capitally*, as well as he who shoots *one person* only upon the highway.—I will repeat, what I have observed in your Magazine before, my great desire for the reduction of the present *oppressive* poor-rates ; and I cannot yet think any method so effectual for that purpose, as the putting down little alehouses, those *nurseries* of highwaymen, street-robbers, house-breakers, &c. and this might be done sufficiently, by making every yearly licence for ale, five pounds, and for wine or spirits, ten pounds. And I am convinced that I may *safely* propose it as a means of *increasing* the revenue : For, (besides saving *abundance* of trouble in collecting the excise) the *extraordinary* price of the licences, and the *additional* consumption in the *reputable* and licensed houses, would *infinitely* exceed the loss arising from a *few* sorry pot-houses. This would be an encouragement to labour and industry ; would prevent numberless robberies, &c. and would greatly reduce the exorbitant poor-rates.—And now, Sir, under this article, I will submit a proposal

to the p——t, which, I think, might save great trouble and charge in *passing* the vagrants to their habitations. It is well known, that they are passed from county to county, which is a very troublesome and expensive work, especially when they are obliged to *touch upon another* A county in the road: By this means a family may be kept two or three days, before an order can be obtained or signed by a justice twenty miles off, as I have known, to pass them to the next parish at a mile's distance. I wish then there was a power *properly* lodged in *every* parish, for this purpose; and that they were to be passed, not from county to county, but from parish to parish, without respecting the particular counties passed thro': And that the expence was always equally paid by the county or hundred; so no place would be oppressed more than another.—As I have took upon me to suggest several things *meant* for the publick good, I will presume to propose some *regulations* in the *law*. It is a pity that cannot be had, but at such a *tedious* and *expensive* rate. The proceedings are really so *tiresome* and *chargeable*, that many a man has chose *rather* to give up his right, than *gain* his cause. This is a *melancholy* reflection: And it were well if no law suit were to be depending *above a year*; and that all the fees and perquisites were settled by p——t *invariably*: (It is, I believe, thus regulated by the great king of Prussia in his dominions, to the great felicity of his subjects *:) Then a person might know *how much* the recovery of his right would cost him; and whether he should *gain* more (or *save* more) by giving it up, or contending for it. Justice certainly should be accessible to the *lowest* of the people: And the *meanest* subject has a *right* to be *heard* and *redressed*: But, alas! the *wealthy* and *powerful* only can *wade* thro' the several c—ts at W——r; by which means the *injured* competitor, who has but a *slender* income, is not only obliged to drop his suit, but perhaps *lies* and *dies* in a goal for the *costs*.—Let the l—w then be comprized in a *smaller* compass: Let all the acts upon *one* head be reduced to one: Let every year's l—s be clearly set forth in *few* words, and reduced constantly to their proper class: And let *no new* l—w be made without *repealing* the *old*: And let all the publick laws be printed in a *common* character, and *promulged* in *every* parish in the kingdom, then the law would become plain; and it would be difficult to find one act for the p——t

and another for the d——t: And a man of common reason and understanding would be able to judge, in some measure, of the merits of his cause, according to the laws of the land †. If taking somewhat from the *profits* of a particular profession should be urged against this reform—n, by taking away the *mystery* and *grievance* now attending the l—w, I would only ask, whether any *particular* body of men should be enriched and aggrandized to *distress* and *impoverish* the whole nation? I am,

B Feb 11,

S I R,

1758.

Your very obedient servant,

M. N.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

C M ANY attempts have been made to define what is Virtue, namely, that it is a conformity to the relation, or reason of things, to the moral objects of right and wrong, to moral sense, truth, self-love, the will of God, utility, the greatest happiness, or publick good, &c. D And the authors of the last month's Review, in their first article, have given the following definition, viz. "Virtue is the principle by which our actions are intentionally directed to produce good towards the several objects of our free agency." E This I own my inability to understand, and therefore do only beg leave to make a few observations on what they have said in opposition to Dr. Brown's definition, viz. That virtue is the voluntary production of the greatest happiness. This these gentlemen think may be the consequence of virtue, but that our intentions are the essence thereof, and they have very justly observed, that the same objection lies against the doctor's definition as he has offered against lord Shaftesbury's, and others, namely, "That they are only general terms to things yet unknown." F Here is the rock on which most, or all of them have split, for not keeping a good look out. This objection, I think, they are liable too, having left knowledge out of their definition; and altho' it might have been in their thoughts, as some of the words seem to imply, yet it appears to me they hold it as necessary to the understanding, as our sensations or objects of sense are, such as moral objects of right and wrong, moral sense, &c. Now knowledge, in my opinion, is obtained by labour, and to be had only from experience and information (I mean the knowledge of external things, and not the relation of

* See Mr. Grove's Remarks, p. 4.

† See our Vol. for 1755, p. 114.

of our ideas) and if so, then woe to the deistical scheme of every useful, necessary, religious truth, being open to the understanding, without instruction and experiment.

I humbly conceive, that these gentlemen placing the essence of virtue in the intention, is equally liable, with the others, to the doctor's objection, for without a priority of knowledge, no intention can be said to be good or bad, for mere intention in neither good nor evil, I must know what action is good or bad, before I intend it for the production thereof, and when I do know it, I cannot possibly do it without intending it, if I am allowed to be a voluntary being, so that the essence of virtue seems to be in knowledge and action, and not in the intention, which to me appears so little concerned with virtue, that I really think there is none at all in it; a papist, who persecutes thro' the vehemence of his zeal, and pretends he does God and religion good service thereby, may plead his good intentions, but I must own I think his wickedness is the fruit of an indolent ignorance. A voluntary act done from a knowledge it will, or tends to promote good, must be intended, and is a virtue; but an act freely done with an intention to do good (if I may say so) without knowing it, or the like will, has, or ever did, or does tend to do good, in my opinion, deserves the name of folly, rather than that of virtue. If intentions were the criterion of virtue, none but the Deity could know the good from bad, and then all human laws for rewards and punishments must stand on a sandy, or, what is worse, an arbitrary foundation. Our authors, to support their opinion of intention being the essence of virtue, say, "That the action which may be intended to produce happiness, may be an occasion of the production of misery, but nevertheless the action bears in it the essence of virtue;" but such an act is not the same act that produces happiness, to which they have opposed it, for it is impossible for the act that produces happiness to produce misery; but if an act only tends to produce happiness (this is quite another act) so far as the agent has knowledge thereof, if misery ensue, it may be owing to some other cause independent of the agent, and in this case he can have no concern with its consequence.

Till we follow the same track in moral, as we have done of late in natural philosophy, and take experiment and information as our guide, and go no farther

than they lead us, I fancy we shall only tire ourselves in disputes.

I have met with but two philosophers who have taken this road, namely, David Hume, Esq; and lord K—m, and I hope it will not provoke them to wrath, that I should think it is to a bad purpose, by their endeavouring to establish the necessity of human actions, which, if it were true, the origin of evil must fall to the share of the Deity, notwithstanding what is said by our great poet,

That partial ill is universal good;

Which is little better than the maxim of the author of the fable of the bees, viz. "Private vices are publick benefits," both of them being contradictions, for as the whole is nothing more than the sum of all the parts, if any part be miserable or vicious, the whole cannot be happy, or receive benefit. For any one to demonstrate the liberty of human beings, I do not expect it; for the actions of one man being external to the mind of every other, are not, in my opinion, subjects of such proof, but every man must seek for conviction in his own mind, and there I think he may meet with satisfaction, however, the contrary is not demonstrated by these ingenious writers; but as the paintings of the 'squire are too glaring for my eye, I will only just take notice of his lordship's more nervous argument, "That man cannot act without a motive, and therefore his actions are necessary," (for I will not take notice of Trenchard and Collins, who on this subject have been playing at cups and balls, shifting the sense of their words, as occasion offered, to bemuse their readers) now that this is not demonstration, I only use his lordship's words against Dr. Clark's and Mr. Lock's attempt to prove, that nothing can exist without a cause, viz. That the contrary does not appear to be a contradiction, neither does the liberty of man; for surely it involves us not in any to say, that man can act without a motive; but allowing he cannot (with his lordship, who abounds in arguments for necessity, because the act necessarily follows the motive, but then he has been sparing of proof that the motive is necessary, and unless that be proved) freedom may be possible. Let us try by an instance of his lordship's own chusing: "It is true, that, in disputing upon the subject of human liberty, a man may attempt to shew, that motives have no necessary influence, by eating perhaps the worst apple that is before him, or, in some

some such trifling instance, preferring an obviously lesser good to a greater. But is it not plain, that the humour of shewing that he can act against motives, is, in this case, the very motive of the whimsical preference?"

Now this humour, or whimsical preference, seems to me to be the mind's own production, if so, it argues the man free, notwithstanding all his lordship has said, and, if it be not, it calls for proof of what production it is: But lest I transgress by exceeding the bounds you can admit of, I conclude with an humble definition of Virtue, without any further apology, tho' it may stand in very great need of one.

Virtue is an act of a free being, founded on his knowledge or belief, that it will, or does tend to produce happiness upon the whole. I am,

S I R,

Deptford, Your most humble servant,
March 8, 1758. CONVEXO.

*From the London Gazette Extraordinary,
March 7.*

HANOVER, Feb. 21. Since the arrival of prince George of Holstein-Gottorp with a body of Prussian horse, our army has been put in motion. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick is gone with the main body thereof into the country of Bremen: In the mean time general Zastrow is upon his march towards Gifhorn. It is said here, that Regenstein, and the town of Goslar, have been retaken by our troops.

Letters from Hambourg and Stade, dated February the 20th and 21st, say, that the allied army was in full march: That the head quarters of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick were on the 18th at Schneverdingen, and those of prince George at Soltau. That, on the 19th the head quarters were at Neuenkirchen, upon the confines of the dutchy of Verden, and on the 20th at Visselhoven, on which day the castle of Rottenbourg surrendered, after a resistance of six hours; and the garrison, consisting of about 150 men, were made prisoners of war.

Wilshausen, Feb. 23. The French have quitted Ottersberg, leaving behind them all their artillery and ammunition. Verden is in our possession; and we are assured that the French are preparing to evacuate Zell.

Whitehall, March 6. This morning, at three o'clock, arrived here, by the way of Holland, a courier dispatched from Hanover on Wednesday the first instant, who brings the following account.

That after prince Ferdinand of Brunswick had dislodged the French from Rottenbourg, Ottersberg, and Verden, and approached, with his advanced guard, the city of Bremen, the French had left it on the 23d of February, and his serene highness had taken possession of it with his troops. The prince, upon receiving intelligence, that the French general comte de Chabot was posted, with a considerable detachment, at Hoya upon the Weser, gave orders to the hereditary prince of Brunswick to repair thither with two battalions of Hanoverians, and two of the Brunswick troops, together with a few hundred Chasseurs, Hussars, and light troops, in order to dislodge the French from that post. The hereditary prince accordingly made so brave an attack upon them there, that, after a vigorous defence, and the loss of a number of men on their part, he forced them, with bayonets fixed, to surrender, and made between fourteen and fifteen hundred men prisoners of war. Hereupon the comte de Chabot threw himself, with two other battalions, into the castle, with an intent to support himself there; and the hereditary prince, not having been hitherto able, on account of the overflowing of the rivers, and the badness of the roads, to receive the artillery required for forcing the French general there likewise, granted him a capitulation to go out of the place with his two battalions, but upon condition of leaving behind him all their baggage and magazines. The loss on our side is inconsiderable, and does not amount, upon the whole, both of the killed and wounded, to an hundred men.

The Prussian Hussars of the advanced guard, having received information, that a great number of French Hussars, of Poleretsky's regiment, was at Nord-Dreber, determined to drive them from thence; which resolution they executed so successfully, that, after the slaughter of three officers, and fifty Hussars, they made the colonel Poleretsky (who is dangerously wounded) with two captains, two lieutenants, and an hundred and thirty Hussars, prisoners of war; and took besides ten standards, a pair of kettle-drums, and three hundred horses.

The two generals, the marquis D'Armentieres, and the marquis de Rochepine, together with the garrison, evacuated the town of Zell on the 26th of February; as the prince de Clermont, and the duke de Randan, did Hanover on the 28th, observing good discipline, and without the least plunder.

We

We hear likewise, that the French have quitted Brunswick, Cassel, Gottingen, Hamelen, Neinbourg, &c. the particulars whereof are still expected. Their plan, at present, seems to be to retire towards Munster, Paderborn, and Olna-brug; but as prince Ferdinand follows them very closely with all imaginable expedition, he will probably surprize some of their detachments on their march, before they arrive at the place of their destination.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Translation of the Extract of a Report from a Hanoverian Officer to prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. Hoya, Feb. 24.

IN pursuance of your orders, the prince hereditary of Brunswick began to march to Doebern, yesterday the 23d, at seven o'clock in the morning: It was eleven when we arrived there, being obliged to wait for the Hussars and dragoons. From thence we marched towards Bremen, where, as we were informed, there were some floats of timber: We found but one, and two or three small boats, which might serve to carry about eight men each. We were too far advanced to think of retiring; and besides, the intelligence we had endeavoured to procure about the place, and the dispositions made by the enemy for its security, gave us some prospect of success. We then detached 30 Hussars upon our left to Hassel, and lieut. Engel with ten men for the van. Lieut. Luckner passed the Weser with 30 more, in order to cover our right. The battalion of Oberg, and the Squadron of dragoons, were destined to make a feint attack on the left side of the Weser. The three other battalions were to pass the river, and enter the back part of the town. As we had but one float, the passage of the troops over the river took up much time; and the wind rose so high, that after one half of the first battalion of Brunswick guards had passed, the other half was separated by it. Upon this, it was resolved to leave the rest on the other side, viz. one battalion of Oberg's, the second battalion of the Brunswick guards, the remainder of the first battalion of that regiment, and the Hessian Squadron. Between four and five o'clock we marched with the regiment of Haufs, a part of the first battalion, and a Haubitzer. When we were got upon the causeway, about a mile and a half from the town, through some mistake, which might have cost us

very dear, our detachment fired upon four of the enemy's dragoons that were patrolling. This firing was caught from one to another, and at last became general. This unlucky accident was more than sufficient to discover us, and bring us into the greatest distress. However, a bold countenance upon the occasion became necessary; and we marched on, with the utmost diligence, to the town. We met, at first, with no opposition, and advanced as far as the bridge: There the fire grew exceeding smart, yet we never gave ground, tho' we were so hard pushed. But, as the whole detachment could not equally be brought up, the prince hereditary formed the design of turning the enemy, and accordingly marched with that part of his first battalion that crossed the river with him. It was necessary, for that purpose, to go round the town, and to pass thro' a garden and a house, and so attack the enemy in the rear. This succeeded; and the bayonet fixed was chiefly used on this occasion; so that it may be said, humanity suffered for the slaughter that then happened. The enemy abandoned the bridge, and the prince joined the Hanoverians again. The regiment of Brittany, and some parties of dragoons, were upon their march; and as we did not find ourselves absolutely sure of keeping this post, the capitulation hereafter-mentioned was granted. The Lorraine guards are demolished. I cannot yet exactly tell their loss, but it is very great. On our side major Kropf is mortally wounded. Capt. Koppelow has a slight wound in his thigh. There are two men killed, and ten wounded, among the subalterns and private men. The regiment of Haufs had 12 men killed, and 60 wounded. The officers, who particularly distinguished themselves, were M. de la Motte, who has acted with great prudence and courage. Lieut. Engel commanded the attack on the left side of the river, and did alone, by his well-judged conduct, fix the enemy's whole attention, which cannot be sufficiently commended. Capt. Bourdon, of Haufs's, behaved extremely well. Mess. Richler, Koppelow the captain, and his brother the lieutenant, as well as ensign Vitzhum, have all behaved as men of courage and honour ought to do.

By the capitulation of Hoya the garrison went out with all the honours of war, and the officers with their baggage. The count de Chabot gave his parole of honour, to deliver up all the cannon, ammunition, and provisions, belonging to the

the French king. All the prisoners taken during the action, as well officers as private men, to be treated as such; but the chaplains, surgeons, and officers servants, to be released.

*List of the French Prisoners of War taken A
at the Attack of Hoya, Feb. 23.*

Of the regiment of Brittany, two captains, three lieutenants, three of them wounded; 56 private, 15 of whom wounded. — Of Gardes Lorraines, five captains, six lieutenants, four of them wounded; 305 private, 27 of whom wounded. — Of the royal volunteers, one lieutenant, one private. — Of gens d'armes, one captain. — Of the mestre de camp general, one aid major, and 28 private. — Harcourt's dragoons, two private. — Dampier's horse, one ditto, 19 officers, and eight commissaries. — Sick made prisoners C in the hospital at Memsen 250. — In all 670.

*Extract of a Letter from the Head Quar-
ters of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick,
dated Saxenhausen, March 3.*

We continue our pursuit of the French. D General Oberg, the hereditary prince of Brunswick, and general Schulenburg, march with a considerable corps on the other side of the Weser, and we advance, at equal distance, on this side. If Minden is not abandoned, it will probably be attacked to-morrow. The prince of Hol- stein has one day's march of us. He has just made many more prisoners; and the plunder they have taken from the enemy is very considerable. Our Chasseurs, that the duke had left on the Aller, are advanced as far as Hildesheim, where they have joined the advanced guard of prince F Henry of Prussia, who had his head quarters at Hessen the first of this month, and has put a garrison into Wolfenbuttle and Goslar.

*The following extraordinary Notice lately
appeared in the Oxford Journal.*

February 11, 1758.

I George Ridler near Stroud in the County of Gloster Broadweaver at the desire of peepel hereabout do give Nuntis That I have Inockilated these too seasons past between 2 and 300 for the Smale Pox and but too or three of them died — A Mainy peepel be a feard of the thing but evaith it is No More than Scratin a bit of a haul in theier Yarm A pushin in a peece of Skraped rag dipt in Sum of the Pocky Matter of a Child under the distemper — That Every body

in the Nasion may be farved I Will God Willin Undertake to Inockillat them with the pervizer they will take too Purges before hand and loose a little blud away, for half a Crown a head; And I will be bould to say Noo body goes beyond me.

NB. Poor Volk at a Shillin a head but all Must pay for the Purgin. (See our Vol. for 1756, p. 7.)

*A View of the respective Ages of all the
crowned Heads in Europe.*

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| King of Great-Britain | 74 years. |
| Prussia | 46 |
| France | 48 |
| Spain | 44 |
| Naples and Sicily (heir to Spain) | 42 |
| Portugal | 43 |
| Poland (elector of Saxony) | 62 |
| Sardinia | 57 |
| Denmark | 35 |
| Sweden | 48 |
| Empress of Russia | 47 |
| Emperor of the Romans | 49 |
| Empress-queen of Hungary | 41 |
| The Pope | 83 |
| The Grand Seignior | 42 |

*Ages of the Heirs apparent to the several
Crowns in Europe.*

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Prince of Wales | 19 |
| Prussia | 35 |
| Dauphin | 28 |
| Eldest Infanta of Portugal | 23 |
| Duke of Savoy | 31 |
| Prince royal of Denmark | 9 |
| Sweden | 12 |
| Grand duke of Russia | 30 |
| Joseph, archduke of Austria | 17 |

*An Account of the City of ZELL, with an
Exact PLAN thereof.*

ZELL, the capital of the dutchies of Zell and Lunenburgh, is a city of the circle of Lower Saxony, in Germany, situated at the confluence of the rivers G Aller and Fuhse, and lies in 10° of east long. and in lat. 52° 52'. It was formerly the residence of the sovereigns of those territories, the last duke being George-William, a prince of an excellent character; on whose decease his dominions devolved on George I. king of Great-Britain, elector of Hanover, who married his daughter and heir, mother of his present Britannick majesty, our most gracious sovereign. This city is ten German miles from Lunenburgh, six from Brunswick, 26 from Bremen, 13 from Hamburg, and five from Hanover. It has been built between

between 500 and 600 years, is a great thoroughfare, and drives a considerable trade, particularly with Bremen. It is not very large, considered within the walls; but the suburbs are of a great extent, and consist of many thousand houses, particularly the suburbs of the Wester-Zeller gate, which contain mostly fine and stately houses of the nobility and gentry. The castle is strong and magnificent, tho' not a modern structure. The church is a lofty fabrick, and the inside finely ornamented. The king's garden is well worth observation, as also the court of justice, and the riding-house. The publick and free-school is famous for producing many learned men. The orphan-house, lately burnt (see our last Vol. p. 623.) was a good building, for about 400 children, as well as St. Anne's Hospital, which shared the same fate. The circumjacent country is sandy, but replete, notwithstanding, with fine and pleasant gardens, and large forests, and the air is reputed to be very healthy.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS in AMERICA, continued from p. 81.

BEFORE I finish the History of Georgia for the year 1742, I must take notice, that on the 30th of April, a petition was presented to the house of commons, signed by one Thomas Stephens, who called himself agent for and on behalf of the people of Georgia in America, containing some complaints against the conduct of the trustees for establishing this colony, as likewise of misapplications of the publick money, and of abuses of the civil power. Which petition was very fully and deliberately considered, for several days, in a committee of the whole house, and at last it was resolved, That this colony might be an useful barrier to the British provinces upon the continent of America: That the country was a proper place for establishing a settlement, and might contribute greatly to the increasing of the trade of this kingdom: That it was necessary and advantageous for this nation, that the colony should be preserved and supported: That it would be an advantage to the colony, to permit the importation of rum from any of the other British colonies *. And that the petition contained false, scandalous, and malicious charges, tending to asperse the characters of the trustees. In consequence of which last resolution, the said Stephens was ordered to attend the next day, when upon his knees, at the bar, he was reprimanded by Mr.

March, 1758.

* See Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 499. p. 201.

Speaker, and then ordered to be discharged, paying his fees †.

This expedition of the Spaniards against Georgia, one would have thought, might have produced a resolution here at home, to drive the Spaniards entirely out of Florida, and that a proper embarkation for this purpose would have been sent from hence early the next year; but by that time the heads of some of our leading politicians had gone a wool gathering into Germany; for from that time, during the whole of the war, we thought of nothing here at home, but of unsettling or settling the imperial diadem, in order thereby to procure some secularizations in that country. However, general Oglethorpe resolved not to leave this Spanish insult wholly unresented. In the beginning of March, 1742-3, he marched, with a detachment of the forces under his command and some Indians, towards Florida, passed St. John's river, and attacked a much more numerous party of Spanish troops that were encamped at Fort Diego, forty of whom were killed in the engagement and pursuit, and the rest made their escape into St. Augustine. After this he marched on very near to St. Augustine, and having placed the greatest part of his troops in ambush, he marched himself, with the rest, almost quite up to the walls of St. Augustine, in hopes that the Spaniards, upon seeing such a small party, would have sallied out to have attacked it, in which case he was resolved to have made a retreating fight, in order to draw the enemy into the ambush he had prepared for them; but they had not the courage to venture out of their strong hold; and as he neither had force sufficient, nor was, or indeed could be any way provided for attacking it, he was obliged to march back again to St. John's river, where he continued for some time, expecting that the enemy would resume some courage, and march out to endeavour to drive him out of their territory; but as they made no such attempt, and as the affairs of the colony, as well as his own, required his presence in England, he returned with his troops to Georgia, and after having seen all the fortifications of Frederica, &c. repaired and greatly improved, he set out on his return to England, and arrived here at London on the 25th of September following.

Before the general's arrival the above-mentioned lieut. col. Cook had arrived in England, and had lodged, in the War-office, an accusation or complaint, consisting of no less than 19 articles, against the general.

T

† See Annals of Europe for 1742.

general. Therefore, as soon as the general arrived, he insisted upon this complaint's being examined into by a board of general officers; but as Mr. Cook gave in a list of several officers, and others, who were then in Georgia, and who, he said, were material witnesses for proving the facts charged in his articles of complaint, no inquiry could be made until after their return, which was not till May, 1744, when a board of general officers was appointed to make this inquiry, which began June the 7th, and continued that and the following day, when after a strict scrutiny into the complaint, article by article, the board were of opinion, that the whole and every article thereof, was false, groundless, and malicious; and on the report of the said board of general officers, his majesty was pleased to order, that the said lieut. col. William Cook should be dismissed his service.

As our government did not think fit, during the rest of the war, to project, or encourage the projecting of any expedition from Carolina or Georgia, against either the French or the Spaniards, and as neither of them did, or indeed could form a design against either of these colonies with any hopes of success, general Oglethorpe had no occasion to return to that country, so that the history of Georgia, since his departure from thence, furnishes very little of any great importance. Several skirmishes happened afterwards, during the war, between our friends the Creek Indians, and the Spaniards of St. Augustine, in which the former had always the advantage; and neither they, nor the Cherokees, could ever be tempted to break with us, tho' the French of Mississippi used all their art for this purpose; and tho' our government here had very much neglected, and greatly disobliterated a Creek Indian chief, whom general Oglethorpe had brought over with him; for, according to our usual unsteadiness, our Georgian zeal had by this time very much subsided, and the charitable contributions for the establishment of this colony had long ceased, in so much that the trustees had not, for some years, been able to send any distressed families to Georgia. However, the parliament generally continued to grant some money yearly for the support of the colony, and paying the troops kept there, until the trustees surrendered their charter to his majesty, which they did in June, 1752, since which time the colony has been under a governor appointed by his majesty, and the parliament has granted

yearly a small sum, from two to three or 4000*l.* for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same; beside a sum of 15,497*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* 1*f.* which was granted in 1754, for services incurred in Georgia between Michaelmas, 1743, and Michaelmas, 1747, and which had never till then been provided for by parliament*.

Having now carried the history of all our colonies and plantations upon the continent of America, from their first establishment to the beginning of the present war, and in many places briefly shewn, of what consequence they are to the trade and naval power of this kingdom, I shall conclude with observing, that if we do not drive the French entirely from either the river St. Lawrence, or the river Mississippi, before we put an end to the present war, we cannot expect that any one of these colonies can ever long enjoy peace or security, without our being at the expence of erecting a great number of strong fortifications, and maintaining always a numerous garrison in each of them.

That we might have drove the French from one, or perhaps both these rivers, before this time, might be very easily made appear, as we were at the beginning of the war, and still are so much superior to them at sea; but it would seem as if we had begun hostilities, or what we called reprisals, without considering which was the most proper method for carrying on a war against the French in America: To carry it on by land, by which I mean, to march over a wild and desert country, full of woods and morasses, in order to attack and demolish their little upland forts, was like climbing up a tall tree, at the risk of a dangerous fall, in order to destroy it by lopping off the branches, one by one, when we had it in our power, and might have destroyed it at once, by laying the ax to its root; for this we might have done by carrying on the war by sea, that is to say, by attacking the French at Cape-Breton, Quebec, and New Orleans.

If the French had been superior to us at sea, can we think that they would have attacked either our western or northern frontier in America? No, they would have begun, by making themselves masters of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. for after they had done this, the whole of the inland country must have submitted of course; and I am very sure, that they would not have begun the war by reprisals,

* See *Lond. Mag.* for 1754, p. 220, 265.

prizals, but by an immediate attack upon some of these sea-ports, perhaps without a declaration of war, or at least without any such declaration, until their fleet had been upon our American coast, and their troops ready to land; for by what we called reprizals, we gave the French due notice to provide for their defence, by sending supplies of men, ammunition, and provisions, to all their sea-ports in

America, one half of which we could not, in such a wide ocean, propose to intercept, especially as we issued no commissions for privateers; and I believe, we shall find, that a tenth part of the supplies sent out by them, has not been intercepted by us.

[The History of our American Islands to be begun in our next.]

ANSWER to the QUESTION in our Appendix for last Year, p. 643. By Bartonienfis.

$$x^2 - xy + 100 = x + y + 273,$$

$$x^3 + xy^2 = x^2 - y^2 + 6439.$$

Now from the first equation $x^2 - xy = x + y + 173$, and $x^2 - xy - 173 = x + y$; also from the second equation $\frac{x^3 + xy^2 - 6439}{x - y} = x + y$; put $6439 = a$,

$173 = b$; consequently $\frac{x^3 + xy^2 - a}{x - y} = x^2 - xy - b$; whence $y = \frac{a - bx}{2x^2 - b}$.

Let this value of y be substituted in $x^2 - xy = x + y + b$, and we shall have $x^2 - \frac{ax - bx^2}{2x^2 - b} = x + \frac{a - bx}{2x^2 - b} + b$, or $2x^4 - ax = 2x^3 + 2x^2b - 2xb - b^2 + a$, the

signs of this equation changed, transposed, divided, and in numbers; we have this affected equation $x^3 + x^2b + 3046, 5x - x^4 = 11745$; which solved, x will be found $= 18$; and $y = 7$: Therefore the proposer's age, 18 years and seven months.

[The other mathematical pieces must still be deferred.]

Amongst the many FAST SERMONS that have been published, some of them deserve great Commendation, being suited to the Occasion, and to the Intention of such a solemn Ordinance: Mr. Agate's, preached at the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry, abounds with a great many interesting Reflections; at the Conclusion he has celebrated the renowned King of Prussia, as the Champion of the Almighty against Papal Tyranny, and then proceeds:

"SHOULD we take a view of England's heroick actions, since the commencement of the war; alas! what a contrast is here: On one side we see nothing but courage, vigilance, activity, and success. Among ourselves, what but cowardice, inattention, bribery, corruption, and consequently no success? Most, if not all our designs, tho' ever so well planned, have, by some means or other, been ingloriously defeated, to the infamy and disgrace of the Nation. To what causes all our attempts against our enemies may be ascribed, I cannot say: Whether our sins may not have separated us from God: Tho' bad as we are, I cannot, for my country's sake, think ourselves worse than our enemies: Whether if a certain elect—one had been safe, and free from danger: Or had we sent a Mor-daunt-less commander, it is more than probable the grand, the unhappy, the expensive, tho' well schemed expedition, had not failed of the promising success: Or whether a viper might not fasten upon him, (which he could not, as St. Paul did, shake off without any manner of hurt) and oblige him speedily to return to his native home, there to be purged from the poisonous ve-

nom, that noxious animal might infect him with: For here, you know, he was purified and cleansed; that is unanimously and honourably acquitted. But, O my soul come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united: for in their anger they slew one man, Gen. xlix. 6. And in their abounding mercy spared another who perhaps doubly deserved to die.—O Britannia, where is thy wonted martial courage fled!—Look back to former reigns, and see to what heights of honour thou hast attained. Our cannons roar hath made both France and Spain to tremble: The conduct and bravery of the then famed English admirals and commanders, destroyed their fleets, took their cities, and soon reduced them to reason, and obliged them to sue for peace. But, oh! What a falling off is here! Instead of the true British bravery, for which our country was once so famed, we now seem to shrink at the smallest danger: The undaunted hero is dwindled into pusillanimity and cowardice. The officers and commanders of the present times may not, perhaps, be averse to powder and balls; but then they are of a far different hue and texture from what their forefathers used. The one only serves to set off and decorate their persons, the other to annoy and chastise our enemies. But this latter may have something mercurial in its composition, and may prove fatal in its operation: And therefore our modern military heroes think it ought to be cautiously and sparingly used. But here I must spread a veil, lest I should proclaim my country's shame. It is an ungrateful topic."

How chearful a-long the gay mead, The daisy and
cowslip ap-pear, The flocks as they carelessly feed,
Re-joice in the spring of the year. The myrtles that
shade the gay bow'rs, The herbage that springs from the seed,
trees plants, cooling fruits, and sweet flow'rs, All rise to the praise
of my God.

2.
Shall man the great master of all,
The only insensible prove ;
Forbid it fair gratitude's call,
Forbid it devotion and love !

Thee Lord who such wonders cou'd raise,
And still can destroy with a nod,
My lips shall incessantly praise,
My soul shall be wrapt in my God !

Epitaph on GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS King of Sweden.

SEEK not reader here to find
Entomb'd the throne of such a mind,
As did the brave Gustavus fill,
Whom neither death nor time can kill.
Go and read all the Cæsars acts,
The rage of Scythian cataracts,
What kingdoms Goths and Vandals won.

Read all the world's heroick story,
And learn but half this hero's glory :
These conquer'd living, but life flying,
Reviv'd the foes he conquer'd dying.
And Mars hath offer'd at his fall,
An hecatomb of generals :
The great comparer cou'd not tell,
Whence to draw out his parallel.
Then do not hope to find him here,
For whom earth was a narrow sphere :
Nor by a search in this small marble room,
To find a king so far above a tomb.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS in MARCH, 1758.

The DOUBTFUL LOVER. From Metastasio.

1.

BEHOLD the fatal hour arrive,
 Nicè, my Nicè, ah farewell!
 Sever'd from thee can I survive,
 From thee whom I have lov'd so well?
 Endless and sharp shall be my woes,
 No ray of comfort shall I see,
 And yet who knows, alas! who knows,
 If thou wilt e'er remember me!

2.

Permit me, while in eager chace
 Of lost tranquillity I rove,
 Permit my restless thought to trace
 The footsteps of my absent love.
 Of Nicè, wheresoe'er she goes,
 The fond attendant shall I be,
 And yet who knows, alas! who knows,
 If thou wilt e'er remember me!

3.

Along the solitary shore
 I'll wander pensive and alone,
 And wild re-echoing rocks implore
 To tell me where my nymph is gone.
 From early morn to ev'ning's close,
 My voice shall ceaseless call on thee,
 And yet who knows, alas! who knows,
 If thou wilt e'er remember me!

4.

Oft-times shall I to meads and bow'rs,
 To groves, my former haunts, repair,
 Delightful haunts! where all my hours
 Glided in joy, for thou wert there.
 Painless remembrance oft shall dwell
 On scenes of pleasure, which with thee
 Quick pass'd—yet who, alas! can tell,
 If thou wilt e'er remember me!

5.

There flows the fountain, shall I cry,
 Where blushing scornful she would stand,
 Then look with softly pitying eye,
 And let me seize her yielding hand.

There dawn'd my hope, there first the vows
 Were heard of mutual constancy,
 And yet who knows, alas! who knows,
 If thou wilt e'er remember me!

6.

How many youths shall I behold
 Around thy new abode repair;
 What tales of love shall there be told?
 What vows of truth be offer'd there?
 O heavens! amid so tender vows,
 Such soothing tales, if I might be—
 O heavens! and yet, alas! who knows,
 If thou wilt e'er remember me!

7.

O think what sweet tormenting smart
 Thy poor forlorn Fileno proves;
 O think how faithful is his heart,
 Who has no hope, yet hopeless loves!
 Think on the silent sad farewell
 Of him divided far from thee;
 O think, yet who, alas! can tell,
 If thou wilt e'er remember me!

*PROLOGUE to AGIS. Written by a Friend.
 Spoken by Mr. GARRICK. (See p. 107.)*

IF in these days of luxury and ease,
 A tale from Sparta's rigid state can please;
 If patriot plans a British breast can warm;
 If kings asserting liberty can charm;
 If virtue still a grateful aspect wear,
 Check not at Agis' fall the gen'rous tear.
 He view'd his subjects with a parent's love;
 With zeal to save a sinking people strove;
 Strove their chang'd hearts with glory to
 inflame; [name:
 To mend their morals, and restore their
 Till faction rose with murder at her side;
 Then mourn'd his country, persever'd, and
 dy'd.

That country once for virtue was rever'd,
 Admir'd by Greece, by haughty Asia fear'd,
 Then citizens and soldiers were the same;
 And soldiers heroes, for their wealth was fame.

Then

Then for the brave the fair reserv'd her charms,
And scorn'd to clasp a coward in her arms.
The trumpet call'd, she seiz'd the sword and shield,

Array'd in haste her husband for the field;
And sighing whisper'd, in a fond embrace,
"Remember! death is better than disgrace."
The widow'd mother shew'd her parting son
The race of glory which his fire had run.

"My son, thy flight alone shall I deplore;
"Return victorious! or return no more!"

While beauty thus with patriot zeal combin'd, [twin'd;
And round the laurel'd head her myrtle
Whilst all confess'd the virtuous were the great, [state.

Fame, valour, conquest, grac'd the Spartan
Her pow'r congenial with her virtue grew,
And freedom's banner o'er her phalanx flew;
But soon as virtue dropt her sick'ning head,
Fame, valour, conquest, pow'r, and freedom fled. [heart!

May this sad scene improve each Briton's
Rouse him with warmth to act a Briton's part!
Prompt him with Sparta's noblest sons to vie;
To live in glory, and in freedom die!

EPILOGUE, *spoken by Mrs. PRITCHARD.*

A KING in bloom of youth, for freedom die!—

Our hard, tho' bold, durst not have soar'd so high—

This is no credulous admiring age,
But sacred sure the faith of Plutarch's page.
In simple stile that ancient sage relates
The tale of Sparta, chief of Grecian states:
Eight hundred years it flourish'd great in arms,

On dangers rose, and grew amidst alarms.
Of Sparta's triumph you have heard the cause,
More strong, more noble, than Lycurgus' laws: [inspir'd,

How Spartan dames, by glorious charms
The son, the lover, and the husband fir'd.
Ye fair of Britain's Isle, which justly claims
The Grecian title, land of lovely dames,
In Britain's cause exert your matchless charms,
And rouse your lovers to the love of arms.

'Hid, not extinct, the spark of valour lies,
Your breath shall raise it flaming to the skies.
Now Mars his bloody banner hangs in air,
And bids Britannia's sons for war prepare.
Let each lov'd maid, each mother bring the shield, [field.

And arm their country's champions for the
Arm'd and inflam'd each British breast shall burn,

No youth unlaurel'd shall to you return.
Then shall we cease t' exult at trophies won,
In glory's field, by heroes—not our own.
France yet shall tremble at the British sword,
And dread the vengeance of her ancient lord.

To a STATESMAN.

The BAT and the two WEASELS. A FABLE.
By Mr. H.

OF weasels some eat birds. Again,
Others eat mice. So says Fontaine.

If I am wrong tho' in this same,
Mark me, the Frenchman is to blame.

A smart young bat, for wenching fake,
Was out one night upon the rake:
(Nay—frown not: Bats, as well as men,
Must—that they must, Sir, now and then:)
And whilst a weasel was at rest,
Popt by mistake into his nest.

Who's there, cries Smallguts, wife! my dear!
Some rogue, some thief's got in, I fear.
Who's there? I say; O, Sir! is't you?
This visit you'll be like to rue.

A'n't you a mouse? Speak: Are you not?
Speak, firrah, or you go to pot.
You know, you dog, I hate you all,
Damnably hate you, great and small.

Some trifle fluster'd, quoth th' intriguer,
Why—my dear Sir, you're vastly eager.
Sure any bird would think you mad;
A mouse too! very high, egad!
Pray have mice wings? Look: Wings, like these, Sir?

Answer me only, if you please, Sir?
I, heav'n be thank'd, am of the feather,
And glad I am we're here together.

The honest landlord gaz'd, and gaz'd;
Never was weasel so amaz'd.

The matter settled, off goes bat:
Odzooks! quoth he, I hit it pat.
Well push'd: A good come-off enough!—
For once my wit has sav'd my buff.
But softly—who lives here? I'll call.
Another weasel—faith—that's all.

Mine host, who lik'd a fowl for supper,
Quick seiz'd our hero by the crupper.
Hallo! Here! Murder! Help! cries he;
What means this outrage, Sir, on me?
D'ye take me for a bird?—the devil!—
What is all this? pray—Sir—be civil.
"Blood! I'm a mouse." The weasel saw
The mouse's head and little paw:
"He begg'd his pardon; 'twas n't intended—
'Gainst one—he'd sooner—have defended:
Hop'd he'd forgive it—a mistake—
Which any one at night might make."—
Be sure he made not much ado;
Away the rogue in buckram flew.

Thus prudent folks will act. When-e'er
You are hard prest; change looks;—'tis fair:
Be this thing here, and t'other there. }

*Herodes Redivivus; or Marshal Richelieu's
setting Fire to the Orphan House at Zell.*

— *Crudelis ubique
LuEus, ubique pavor, & plurima mortis imago.*
VIRG.

Wrote on INNOCENT'S DAY.

OFAM'D Pythag'ras! if thy system's true,
Another Herod we in Richelieu view:
But the same fact from different motives spring, [king;
That fear'd some infant wou'd destroy the
This had no plea for shedding orphans blood,
A deed unworthy of the brave or good!

O Richelieu ! scandal to the Gallic name,
And, Jew-like, " damn'd to everlasting
fame : " [boast,
How art thou fallen ? What is now thy
For honour, glory, peace, and virtue lost ?
For blood thus shed, and for the flames of
Zell,
Tyrant, atone, or dread the flames of hell.

ANTI-TYRANNUS.

The DEATH of CHLOE.

WHEN Phoebus arose yester morn,
And shone on my Chloe and me,
I look'd on all grandeur with scorn ;
For who were so happy as we ?
But, ah ! could I think with the light,
To bid ev'ry pleasure farewell !
Alas ! could I think that ere night,
They would ring my beloved one's knell.
Ah, luckless ! ah, sorrowful day !
No more shall my Chloe be seen ;
No more shall she chaunt the sweet lay,
Or dance on the smooth-shaven green !
Her song drew the swains all around ;
The nymphs too delighted would hear ;
E'en envy applauded the sound,
Which charm'd while it wounded her ear.
But envy no more on these plains
Shall rear her detestable head,
For they've left my poor Chloe's remains
In the sad, silent vaults of the dead :
At midnight, unheard and unseen,
I'll steal to the grave of my fair ;
Think how happy we two might have been ;
Then sigh out my soul in despair.

EPIGRAM.

TO fast for our sins !—why 'tis decent
enough ; [stiff :
But to fast for success on our arms is mere
It may likewise be healthy—set the stomach
quite right, [sight.
But I wish it would give us a stomach to

COFFEE-HOUSE CHARACTERS.

Hic sunt, aut nusquam.

PLEADWELL, long vers'd in quirks
of law,
Expert at finding out a flaw,
Now gravely takes up the Gazette ;
But, ere he dwells on foreign news,
The bankrupts of the day he views,
And shakes his head at those in debt.
Enters the man of physick now,
With visage lank, and clouded brow,
As if for want of morning see ;
And, as he kens the list of pills,
And Jesuits Drops for mortal ills,
Damns R * * & for pois'ning more than
he.
The criticks of the inns of court,
Who laugh at ev'ry sage report,
The publick paper take with spirit.
'Tis theirs to canvass casts of plays,
To give their censure, or their praise,
Sed quare, can they judge with merit ?
Brimful of politician's rage,
Yon Master-Taylor cons each page,

And spells each word with low-bent head.
Go ! quit this literary sphere,
Nor mingle with the *Genii* here,
'Till thou, alas ! hast learn'd to read.
We all meet here for various ends,
As humour leads, as fancy bends,
This for a lusty servant maid ;
That, if the Camel's in the Strand,
Or if lost goods are come to hand,
Or Mistress *Phillips* keeps on trade.

One thirsts to know if * * * * has thriv'd,
Or if a packet be arriv'd,
That speaks of any foreign truce :
And one fatigues his busy eye,
In searching at what shop to buy,
Venetian cream, or Eau de Luce.
Awhile we sip the milky stream,
And lean our noddles o'er the steam,
Then see if stocks are under par :
We yawn and stretch (an idle scene)
And if the waiter's deaf—why then—
We drop our two pence at the bar.

———T T.

* * * * * Whoever the reader pleases.

*Sent to a great and noble Peer (in the Admini-
stration) some Time ago.*

FIR'D with hot rage, the phrentick sons
of France, [vance :
The suffering world to bondage would ad-
Nations must sink to raise her motley frame,
And thousands bleed to eternize her name.
But, lo ! her glories fade ! her empire's past !
She madly conquers—yet she'll fall at last.
Lost and confounded, she shall blindly rove,
And more bewilder'd ev'ry step she move.

G.

*The ruined Margareta', Soliloquy, in her Gar-
ret, Drury-Lane, after reading the Proposal
for saving deserted and prostitute Girls, in the
publick Laundry. (See p. 132.)*

By Mr. LOCKMAN, Secretary for the Free
British Fishery.

HOW chang'd my state !—Thrice blissful
was the day,
Till, from my darling home, I stole away :
Where, cherish'd by a father's watchful eye,
He fondly bid me all temptations fly :
Where, by a mother rear'd, in virtue's school,
She shone th' example, whilst she gave the
rule.

Religion then rose powerful in my mind,
And each vain impulse, sprung from earth,
refin'd.

Then rosy health inspirited my frame,
And joy smil'd round me wherefoe'er I came.
Now (sad reverse !)—No more a spotless
maid,

My heart was soon to ev'ry vice betray'd.
Thoughtless, I headlong to destruction ran,
Fir'd by loose passions, and seduc'd by man.
Man ! form'd by nature with unnumber'd
charms,

In a young virgin's bosom wakes alarms :
Happy, when virtue's star illumines her way !
Wretched, when lust's wild splendors drag
astray !

Beauty,

Beauty, or what is peerless beauty thought,
Too oft, by love's soft-soothing wiles, is
caught. [blance dress;
Such are false paths, in truth's fair sem-
Pray'rs, sighs, and tears, to melt the yield-
ing breast.

These promise pleasures, an eternal round,
'Mid jocund vot'rics, with bright roses
crown'd: [streams,
Where musick lulls the soul near crystal
Charm'd when awake, enraptur'd when in
dreams.—

Fallacious shadows! scenes of mis'ry all!
Who doubts this truth may see it in my fall.
My tender parents, sunk with sorrows, dead;
Quite broke my heart, and ev'ry comfort
fled.— [see?

Earth! can'st thou still sustain my bar'rous
Not swallow up the author of my woe?
Oh! for some honest cell, my head to hide,
Where, nor dire want, nor fear, nor shame
reside!

Lead me (some angel!) to such calm retreat,
I'll call it heav'n, and worship at thy feet.

The REVIEW, in our last, p. 92. answered.

WAR doth mankind more than the
plague destroy;
'Tis usual bells to ring for grief and joy;
What things fit to, when they fit well's a t;
Reverse n, o, and then o, s, 'twill be;
Which joined, *Warrington* you'll quickly see. }
LANCASHIRE.

A VALENTINE.

FOR ever sacred be this day,
That tunes to Sally's praise the lay,
That wakes with harmony the lyre,
And moves my breast with soft desire,
That bids each art around me move,
To fire my Sally's heart to love.
Last night, with sacred awe, thy shrine
I humbly sought—fair Valentine;
And did with mystick rites implore,
The fairest maid in all thy store:
Thy maze I sought with anxious mind,
The type of ev'ry joy to find;
And humbly offer'd up a pray'r,
"Deign I beseech the wish'd-for fair."
At length some Sylph a label threw
Full in my hand, which forth I drew,
And strait these sacred lines I saw
With fervent love, and reverend awe.
"The maid that's destin'd to be thine,
By love-commanding Valentine,
Has ev'ry requisite to please,
A winning air, and graceful ease;
Her form's majestick, and her mind
With ev'ry virtue is refin'd;
Upon her cheeks fresh roses blow,
The lily paints her arched brow;
Ambrosial sweets perfume her lips,
Richer than bee from flowret sips;
The diamond sparkles in her eye,
Bright as the spangles in the sky;
Her neck, where soon thy arms shall grow,
And breasts excel the driven snow;
Her waist—perfection's truest plan,
The finest ever grasp'd by man;

Answered also by Mr. J—C—P.

In fine—her ev'ry beauteous part
Is worth thy love, is worth thy heart."
I glow'd with joy—who could refuse
This world of charms—dear Sally Hughes?

A R E B U S.

AN expression (inverted) that gentlemen
use [amuse:
In a bowling-green, bowling themselves to
Half of a negative, and that part of a swine,
That's an excellent incentive to drinking of
wine; [darts,
Will shew you a lady that has stol'n Cupid's
Which she takes great delight to shoot into
men's hearts. J. A.

To Mr. WHITEHEAD, on his Verses to the
People of England, 1758. (See p. 93.)

Non quibus fracta pereuntes Cuspide Gallos.


EREWILE the Muse with honey'd
sweetness play'd
In soothing notes beneath the quiet shade;
The tender strains the royal ear regards,
And from the throne the hand of pow'r †
rewards:

But, why the vot'ry of Bellona's car,
Why wakes thy voice the roaring Din of War?
Oh! still encircled in the smile of Peace,
In softer sounds the tuneful Art encrease;
Still, flow with native ease thy warbling lyre;
Nor e'er presuming with too vent'rous fire,
Crown'd with the Olive, to the Palm aspire. }

ACADEMICUS to CONVEXO. (See p. 32.)

S I R,

WHATEVER reasons you may have
for asserting, that by sight we *only*
perceive colour, and that resistance is not a
sensation, as allowing these assertions to be
true, would be contradicting the testimony
of my senses, you must pardon me, if I
maintain, that by sight we perceive colour
and extension, and by our touch extension
and resistance; to certain combinations of
these sensations we give the names, houses,
mountains, trees, &c. — You grant, that
whatever we perceive, can exist only in the
mind; it follows then, that houses, moun-
tains, trees, in a word, all the *visible* and
tangible world (if I may be allowed that ex-
pression) *exist only in the mind*. As you grant
likewise, that you cannot alledge a reason
why the Deity should make use of matter
to excite out sensations; this likewise fol-
lows, that you *maintain the very opinion* you
was endeavouring to *refute*. I am, S I R,
Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

 In the draught of the machine for
procuring water from the air, in our last,
p. 61. the upper tube K should not have
been curved so much, and the fire should
have been spread over the whole of LL
from pillar to pillar. The vessel ABCD
should not have been placed so far above the
bottom vessel.

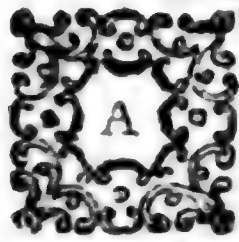
*The examination of Mr. Colepeper's remarks,
and the continuation of the lists of ships taken on
both sides, will be inserted in our next.*

T H E

† Mr. Whitehead made poet laureat, 1757.

Monthly Chronologer.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25.



Admiralty-office. Capt. Brett, of his majesty's ship *Falmouth*, arrived in Plymouth Sound, gives an account, that, on the 27th of January, in lat. 47. 32. long. from the Lizard, 13. 15. W. he chased and took the *Morelle de la Rochelle*, a French ship of 200 tons, laden with sugar, indigo, and coffee, from Port François, bound to Old France.

His majesty's ships the *Flamborough* and *Richmond* are arrived in the Downs, with a French privateer taken by them, called *le Vilmure*, of Dieppe, mounting six guns and 50 men.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Edward Humphreys, for house-breaking, received sentence of Death: Twenty-seven to be transported for seven years; four were whipped, and one burnt in the hand.

MONDAY, 27.

A house, at Harrow on the Hill, was consumed by fire.

Two oxen were sold to a butcher in the Borough, by a Northamptonshire grazier, for sixty guineas.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

The collection at the anniversary sermon, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, and at the feast, for the Welch charity school, amounted to 100l. 15s.

At a court of common-council, Thomas Nugent, Esq; was elected common serjeant of this city, in the room of Tho. Garrard, Esq; deceased.

At a meeting of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing: Lord visc. Folkestone, president; Lord Romney, earl of Litchfield, earl Harcourt, lord Willoughby of Parham, Dr. Stephen Hales, Charles Whitworth, James Theobald, and Edward Hooper, Esqrs. vice-presidents; John Goodchild, Esq; treasurer; Mr. William Shipley, register; and Mr. George Box, secretary.

SATURDAY, 4.

Ended a court-martial, held at Portsmouth, on Commodore Pye, who was honourably acquitted of the charges brought against him.

MONDAY, 6.

The dwelling-house, with all the furniture, the barns, stables, and outhouses, with the stock of wheat and barley, of farmer King, of North-Sway, near Lymington, Hants, were consumed by fire.

The East-India ships, under convoy of March, 1758.

the *Grafton* and *Sunderland*, sailed from St. Helen's.

The fleet for Guinea also sailed from St. Helen's, under convoy of the *Nassau*, *Harwich*, *Rye*, and *Swan*.

The court of enquiry into the loss of his majesty's ship *Invincible* (see p. 99.) was held on board the *Royal George*, when the master was acquitted, it being proved that her loss was an unavoidable accident. The *Dublin* of 74 guns, is since sailed, in her room, to join admiral Boscawen.

TUESDAY, 7.

Signior Zon, resident from Venice, had his audience of leave, and his successor, count de Colombo, his first private audience of his majesty.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

Florence Henfey, M. D. was committed to Newgate, charged with high treason.

FRIDAY, 10.

General Yorke set out on a commission to his Prussian majesty.

SATURDAY, 11.

Mr. Smith's powder-mills, at Hounslow, blew up, but no lives were lost. The explosion occasioned some neighbouring towns to report they had felt the shock of an earthquake.

SUNDAY, 12.

Sir Edward Hawke, in the *Ramillies*, with the *Newark*, *Torbay*, *Alcide*, *Intrepide*, and *Union*, sailed from Spithead. He called at Plymouth for more ships, and then sailed for the bay of Biscay.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

A sword, set with diamonds, value 30,000l. being a present from his majesty, to prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, was put on board a man of war, for Stade.

THURSDAY, 16.

The collection at St. Lawrence's church, and at Merchant Taylor's Hall, at the anniversary sermon and feast of the London Hospital, amounted to 1110l.

THURSDAY, 23.

The land-tax bill, that for regulating the marine forces, whilst on there, with several other bills, received the royal assent, by commission.

SATURDAY, 25.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

THE plague is broke out at Smyrna. His majesty's ship *Ambuscade* has taken and sent five Turkey ships into Leghorn. Minden surrendered on the 14th in the morning, and the garrison, consisting of 3516 men, were made prisoners of war, amongst whom a lieutenant-general, and two brigadiers general of the French armies.

U

Extract

Admiralty-Office.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Holmes to Mr. Cleveland, dated from on board the Seahorse, at anchor off Embden, March 21, 1758.

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I acquaint my lords commissioners of the Admiralty of the success of his majesty's ships in this river. The enemy had not suffered the buoys to be laid this year, thinking by that means to obstruct any attempts for the recovery of Embden by sea. It was therefore, with equal surprize and concern, that they observed the arrival of his majesty's ships Seahorse and Strombolo; and after having doubled the number of their workmen upon the batteries they had begun, they set about raising three more towards the sea with all expedition, expecting to be attacked from that quarter. On the 17th, the Seahorse and Strombolo anchored between Delfziel and Knok, and, on the 18th, they came to their station between Knok and Embden, by which the enemy saw themselves cut off from all communication down the river. They continued working on their batteries towards the sea, but at the same time made all the necessary preparations for evacuating the place.—The garrison consisted of, French foot of prince d'Eu's regiment, 1300.—Horse of general Lusignan's regiment, 300.—Ditto of the regiment Bellefont du Roy, 300.—Ditto Orleans, 300.—Ditto Bourbon Buffet, 300.—Austrian foot of the regiment of prince Charles of Lorraine, and col. Van Pflatz, 1100.—Two companies of artillery, of 60 men each, 120.—In all 3720.—On the 19th, at six in the morning, the French troops were under arms, and marched out of the town before night. And, on the 20th, the Austrians began their march at nine in the morning. About noon, and not before, I had intelligence of these operations, and that they had been transporting their baggage and cannon up the river, in small vessels over night; and that one of them was lying round a point of land, at some distance from us, to go up by next tide. So soon as we could stem the tide, I dispatched the armed cutter Acrias, and two of my boats, in pursuit of the enemy. They came up with the vessel we had intelligence of, and took her. I reinforced them by another boat, and the whole detachment, commanded by capt. Taylor, continued the chase up the river. The enemy at this time lined both sides of it, and gave the first fire on the boats, who were then coming up with three of their armed vessels. The fire was briskly returned on our side; and, in sight of their army, and under their fire, capt. Taylor came up with one of them, attacked her, run her a-ground, and carried her, after some firing on both sides. The officers and men left the vessel to recover the shore, in attempting of which, some of them were dropt by the fire from the boat. The other

two vessels, which had the cannon on board, got clear under favour of the night, and cover of their army. The first vessel taken, had the son of lieutenant-colonel Schollheins, of prince Charles of Lorraine's regiment, and one corporal and one pioneer on board, with some baggage belonging to his father. There was some money found, which, partly from the specie, and partly from the manner of its being made up, was concluded to be pay for the troops, and therefore detained, together with the corporal and pioneer, and all the little implements of war they had with them. As for the lieutenant-colonel's son, he is but a boy, and not of an age to be regarded as an enemy; for which reason I have sent him ashore to be returned to his father, with all his and his father's things; and have wrote to his father, that, upon his giving me his honour that the money is truly his private property, it shall be returned. The other vessel that was taken, had on board major de Bertrand, M. Von Longen, commissary of war; M. Trajane, adjutant de la Place; M. Le Bouffe, lieutenant of artillery, and a guard of private men, with three hostages, which they had carried off from Embden, viz. Eodo Wilhelm Zur Michlen, doctor of laws, president of the college de Quarantes, and administrator of the royal and provincial college at Aurich; baron Von Hane, of Leer, administrator at Embden; and Haiko George Eden, administrator of Leer. M. Eodo Wilhelm Zur Michlen received a shot in the vessel during the scuffle, but it is not dangerous: From him I had the account I have already given to their lordships, of the happy effect the presence his majesty's two ships have produced, by occasioning the sudden evacuation of the enemy out of the town of Embden."

The duke of Richmond has ordered a room at Whitehall to be opened (for the use of those who study painting, sculpture, and engraving) in which is contained a large collection of original plaster casts, from the best antique statues and busts now at Rome and Florence; where any painter, sculptor, carver, or other artist, to whom the study of these gesses may be of use, will have liberty to draw, or model, at any time; and upon application to the person that has the care of them, any particular figure shall be placed in such light as the artist shall desire. And any young man or boy, above the age of 12 years, may also have the same liberty, by a recommendation from any known artist. On Saturdays, Messrs. Wilton and Cipriani are to attend to see what progress each has made, to correct their drawings and models, and give them such instructions as shall be thought necessary. There will be given, at Christmas and Midsummer, annually, to those who distinguish themselves by making the greatest progress the following premiums. A figure will be selected from the rest, and a large silver medal will be given for

for the best design of it, and another for the best model in basso relievo. A smaller silver medal for the second best design, and one for the second best basso relievo. The servant who takes care of the room has strict orders not to receive any money.

The company of bakers of London, the bakers of Southwark, and the Tower Hamlets, have advertised, enjoining their brethren to pay obedience to a bill, now depending, to prohibit the use of alum, in making of bread.

The bounties to seamen, &c. (see p. 51.) are continued to the 10th of April.

Miss Babb Wyndham, of Salisbury, has ordered her banker to remit 1000*l.* as a present to the king of Prussia.

A sturgeon, 12 feet long, and a salmon that weighed 65 pounds and an half, were lately caught in the Severn. (See our last Vol. p. 618.)

The freedom of the city of York has been presented to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, in gold boxes.

At the assizes at Oxford, five persons received sentence of death, four of whom were reprieved: At Gloucester four, one of them Thomas Roberts, for the murder of Mr. Benjamin Hedges, of Alvechurch, in Worcestershire, at Horsfield, near Bristol, who was hanged, and delivered to be anatomized: At Salisbury four, one of whom was reprieved: At Aylesbury one: At Winchester ten: Dorchester was a maiden effize: At Exeter 18: At Hereford two, who were both reprieved: At Monmouth one: At Rury St. Edmund's three: At Rochester three; a soldier for the murder of a child, a sailor for the murder of a ship carpenter, who were executed as usual, and Page the highwayman, who had been acquitted at the Old-Bailey and at Hertford.

Two princes of Brunswick having been mentioned in the late accounts from Germany, and in some of them not properly distinguished, it may not be amiss to observe, that prince Ferdinand, who has the chief command of the allied troops, is brother to the reigning duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel, and a general officer in the king of Prussia's service: The other, the hereditary prince (whose name is also Ferdinand) is the son of Charles the reigning duke, who married a sister of his present Prussian majesty.

Letters from the East-Indies, by the Walpole, just arrived, bring an account, that capt. William James, in the East-India company's ship the *Revenge*, has taken a large French ship on the Malabar coast, reckoned very rich, the French having offered to give 100,000 rupees for her ransom.

Some rich presents are brought over in the Walpole Indiaman from the king of Pegu, which are to be presented to his majesty and his royal highness the prince of Wales. The letter which that prince has sent to his majesty, is wrote on a plate of gold, and contains the strongest professions

of friendship, with an offer of all advantages, in trade, in his dominions, that the British nation can desire.

Advices from the kingdom of Samarcand, by the way of Bender Ric, on the north-east side of the gulf of Boffora, say, That an infinite host of men, women, and children, attended by numerous herds of camels, oxen, cows, sheep, goats, and asses, are making their way into that kingdom, from the regions far stretched north-eastward of the Caspian sea, beyond the sandy deserts of the kingdom of Bokara. Several particulars are related concerning them, viz. That there is a person amongst them clothed in white garments, with a plate beset with precious stones on his breast, a mitre on his head, with a venerable grey beard reaching down to his girdle; to whom all ranks and degrees pay an implicit obedience: That they abstain from all nourishment and labour every seventh day, and keep the new and full moons with great mirth and festivity; and lastly, that they make frequent repetition of the words, SALEM HAKKADOH.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Feb. 23. JEREMIAH Curteis, Esq; was married to Miss Righton.

William Craggs, Esq; to Miss Nancy Fowler.

25. Thomas Mildmay Cockayne, Esq; to Miss Jones.

March 4. George Thornley, Esq; mayor of Stockport, in Cheshire, to Miss Bowker, with a fortune of 3000*l.*

6. Thomas Grubb Hunt, of Salisbury, Esq; to Miss Keene.

13. Robert Hart, of Tooting, Esq; to Miss Sally Speeding.

15. Mr. Robert Withy, bookseller, in Fleet-street, to Miss Johnson.

Hon. capt. Howe, of the *Magnanime*, to Miss Hartopp.

John Levens, Esq; to Miss Hannah Reding.

17. Mr. Adams, to Miss Lætitia Pole, a descendant of the famous Pole, earl of Suffolk.

19. Bartholomew Bickham, jun. Esq; to Miss Sally Weston.

22. Mr. Benjamin Lara, of St. Mary-Axe, to Miss Jesorum, with a fortune of 10,000*l.*

26. John Fane, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Bertie.

Samuel Woodroffe, of Muswell-hill, Esq; to Miss Pennington.

March 3. Lady of the Hon. George Hobart delivered of a son.

10. — of — Obrian, Esq; sister to the earl of Hallifax, of a daughter.

Countess of Orkney, of a daughter.

11. Lady Monson, of a son.

22. Lady of Nathaniel Curzon, Esq; of a son.

23. — of Sir Stephen Herbert, of a son.

DEATHS.

Feb. 24. SIR Edward Blount, of Soddington, in Worcestershire, Bart.

Lady dowager viscountess Allen, of the kingdom of Ireland.

25. Samuel Hill, Esq; register of the court of Admiralty, &c. worth 300,000l.

That excellent and worthy prelate, Dr. Robert Clayton, bishop of Clogher, in Ireland, whose writings will long preserve and endear his name.

27. John Lovett, Esq; a commander in the Navy.

Sir Luke Schaub, Knt. a native of Switzerland.

Mark Batt, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Cornwall.

——— Dafton, Esq; possessed of a great estate in Cambridgeshire.

Thomas Prowse, Esq; eldest son of Thomas Prowse, Esq; member for Somerset, aged 22.

Richard Sanbourne, of Bartlet's-Buildings, Holborn, Esq;

March 1. Mr. John Brindley, of New Bond Street, an eminent bookseller and bookbinder.

2. Rev. Dr. Newcomb, dean of Gloucester, aged 84.

3. Rowland Newby, Esq; an eminent Portugal merchant.

6. The Right Hon. Henry, earl of Darlington, viscount and baron Barnard, one of the lords of the Treasury. He is succeeded, in title and estate, by his eldest son Henry, visc. Barnard, now earl of Darlington.

7. Lady of Sir Robert Long, Bart. member for Wiltshire. She was sister to earl Tylney.

8. Mrs. Judith Romilly, aunt to Sir Samuel Fludyer, knight and alderman.

John Cox, of Penhurst, in Kent, Esq;

9. Rt. Hon. Robert, lord Rollo, a Scots peer, succeeded by his eldest son col. Henry Rollo, now lord Rollo.

10. George Baker, of Peckham, Esq; aged 70.

Mrs. Margaret Vaughan, mother of William Vaughan, Esq; member for Merionethshire, aged 78.

Capt. Robert Wilkinson, of South-Audley-Street, aged 93. He lost both his legs at the battle of Ramillies.

11. Rev. Dr. Clarke, rector of Long-Ditton, in Surry, aged 90.

13. Richard Newman, of the Middle-Temple, Esq;

14. Mrs. Nunn, a widow lady, of Maidstone, in Kent, aunt to general Belford.

15. Philip Scarth, Esq; treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

Mrs. Bush, of Kingston, in Surry, aged 100.

Thomas Nettleton, Esq; high sheriff of Southampton, in 1739.

Rev. Dr. Sharp, prebendary of Durham, and archdeacon of Northumberland.

James Seymour, of Hull, Esq;

17. Right Hon. James Hamilton, earl of Clanbrazil, in Ireland; succeeded in title and estate, by his only son, James viscount Limerick, now earl of Clanbrazil.

19. His grace Dr. Matthew Hutton, lord archbishop of Canterbury, in which see he succeeded Dr. Herring, in April last.

20. Gwynn Vaughan, Esq; a commissioner of the customs.

Thomas Bakewell, of Warminster, in Wiltshire, Esq;

22. Mr. Richard Leveridge, the celebrated songster, aged 88.

Lady Anne Taylor, daughter of the late lord Barrymore.

Mrs. Hannah Holbrooke, of Teddington, aged 96. She was aunt to the primate of Ireland.

Mr. John Jennings, of Albemarle-Street, Clerkenwell, one of the people called Quakers, aged 76, very rich.

William Bristow, Esq; commissioner of the revenues and excise, in Ireland.

24. Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart. member for Flintshire. Succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.

25. Lady Mary Nevill, sister to the earl of Litchfield.

Philip Astley, of Richmond Green, in Surry, Esq;

28. Richard Chamberlayne, of Islington, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, aged 75.

On Feb. 28. at Clogh, near Ballymena, in Ireland, Nathaniel Wiley, aged 106.

Henry Neadeham, Esq; a member of the assembly at Jamaica.

The famous cardinal Tencin, archbishop of Lyons, aged 78.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, Feb. 25. The king has been pleased to present Walter Harte, A. M. to the vicarage of St. Austell and St. Blasys, in the county of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, void by the death of Stephen Hewgoe the last incumbent.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. William Huddleston, B. A. was presented to the vicarage of Harbury, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Richard Hardy, to the vicarage of Ketley, in Wiltshire.—William Burton, B. A. to the rectory of Bradenby, in Westmoreland.—Mr. Williams, to the vicarage of Dutton, in Wiltshire.—Mr. George Burvil, to the rectory of Leyborne, in Kent.—Mr. Thomas Dineley, to the vicarage of Milton-Albury, in Cumberland.—Rev. Mr. Jackson, to the rectory of Careton St. Mary's, in Norfolk.—Mr. Henley, to the vicarage of Dunkton, in Bucks.—Mr. Monins, to the rectories of Charlton and Ringwold, in Kent.—Dr. Thomas, to the deanery of Ely.—Mr. William Brent, to the living of Lamerton, in Cornwall.—Dr. Lillington, to the rectory of Leigh, in Kent.—Mr. Brookes, to the vicarage of Lothenby, in Northamptonshire.—Mr. Sam. Topping, to

to the rectory of Venlay, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. William Partington, to the rectory of Clotworthy, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Buckle, to the rectory of Hackwell, in Norfolk.—Mr. Brown, to the rectory of Thelnetham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Bennett, to the rectory of Levingham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Bowness, to the vicarage of Corton, in Suffolk.—Mr. Ward, to the rectory of Clopton, in Suffolk.—Mr. French, to the rectory of Horringer-Magna and Parva, in Suffolk.—Mr. Allen, to the vicarage of Altorbey, in Suffolk.—Mr. Robert Cayley, to the rectory of Stotley, in Suffolk.—Mr. Thomas Cranston, to the vicarage of Bracton, in Berks.—Mr. More, chosen lecturer of Garlick hill, Mr. Totton, of Hexham, in Northumberland, Mr. Sellon, of St. Giles's in the Fields, by a majority of 707, and Mr. Kidgell, of St. Bennet, Gracechurch-streer.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable John Chaffy, M. A. to hold the rectory of Broadchalk, in Wiltshire, with the rectory of Caudlepurse, in Dorsetshire.—To enable Joshua Stephenson, M. A. to hold the rectories of Warkton and Sladwell, in Northamptonshire.—To enable John Pinsent, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Takeley, with the rectory of Easton, in Essex.—To enable Samuel Willis, M. A. to hold the rectory of Stawby, in Somersetshire, with the vicarage of Holcombe-Regis, in Devonshire.—To enable Edward Rolle, B. D. to hold the rectory of St. John's, in Wiltshire, with the vicarage of Moorhuck, in Somersetshire.—To enable John Cooth, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Blandford-Forum, with the rectory of Portland, in Dorsetshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Feb. 25. The king hath been pleased to grant unto Booth Gore, of Artamon, in the county of Sligo, and in the kingdom of Ireland, Esq; and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the said kingdom.—To appoint George Lewis Scott, Esq; to be a commissioner of the Excise, in the room of Thomas Farrington, Esq; deceased.—To grant unto Henry Flitcroft, Esq; the office of comptroller of his majesty's works in England, in the room of Thomas Ripley, Esq; deceased.—To grant unto Stephen Wright, Esq; the office of master mason of all his majesty's works, in the room of Henry Flitcroft, Esq;

Whitehall, March 14. The king has been pleased to grant unto John Lade, of Warbleton, in the county of Sussex, Esq; and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Godfrey Lee Farrant, Esq; appointed principal register of the high court of delegates, &c. in the room of Samuel Hill, Esq; deceased.—Richard Neale, Esq; principal surveyor of the customs, at Pill, in Somersetshire.—John Bridger, jun. Esq; standard

bearer to the band of gentlemen pensioners, in the room of Knight Mitchell, Esq; who resigned.—John Litchfield, Esq; major of, and John Brown and Ruffels Manners, Esq; captains, in Cope's dragoons.—John Walsh, Esq; cornet in Ligonier's horse.—Richard Powney, Esq; elected high steward of the corporation of Maidenhead, Berks, in the room of Sir John Werden, deceased; and Robert Vanfittart, Esq; recorder, in the room of Mr. Powney.—Walter Long, Esq; a judge of the sheriffs court, in the room of Mr. Nugent (see p. 149.) and Thomas Harrison, Esq; a city council, in the room of Mr. Long.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

Knaresborough. Hon. Robert Boyle, in the room of Richard Arundel, Esq; deceased.

Queensferry, &c. Robert Haldane, Esq; ——— col. George Haldane, promoted.

Durham. Hon. Raby Vane, ——— the present earl of Darlington.

B—K—T—S.

EDWARD Hill, of Watling-Street, merchant.
William Rastrick, of Leeds, merchant.
Robert Rumsey, of Wooburn, dealer and chapman.
Richard Creele, of Newington-Butts, in Surry, carpenter, dealer and chapman.
Jacob Hancock, St. George Hanover-Square, painter.
William Stuart, of Northampton, ironmonger.
Wm. Charwood, of Walton upon Thames, shopkeeper.
Allan Davison, of Budge-Row, dealer.
John Marston, of Pontefract, linen-draper.
William Hyatt, of David-Street, brewer, dealer and chapman.
Henry Ray, of Saffron-Walden, Essex, draper, dealer and chapman.
John Coriols, of Warrington, grocer.
John Lambert, of Leeds, linen draper, dealer and chapman.
Jonathan Parker and Joseph Porter, of Whitechapel, in Middlesex, chymists, druggists, and partners.
George Cox, of Aylsham, in Norfolk, grocer and tallow-chandler.
Michael Crasfield, of Bath, coach-master and horse-dealer.
William Watkyns, of Hereford, vintner.
Joseph Read, of Hosier-Lane, vintner.
James Suidre, of Westminster, apothecary.
John Lethoridge, jun. of Newton-Abbott, in Devon, money-scrivener, merchant, lime-burner and chapman.
William Edwards, of Bristol, tailor.
John Battison, of Russel-Court, hatter.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, March 25, 1758.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| Amsterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Ditto at Sight | — | 36 3 |
| Rotterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Antwerp | — | No Price. |
| Hamburgh | — | 36 3 |
| Paris 1 Day's Date | — | 30 5-16ths. |
| Ditto, 2 Usance | — | 30 3-16ths. |
| Bourdeaux, ditto | — | 30 |
| Cadiz | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Madrid | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Bilboa | — | 37 7-11ths. |
| Leghorn | — | 47 1-8th. |
| Naples | — | No Price. |
| Genoa | — | 46 5-8ths. |
| Venice | — | 49 |
| Lisbon | — | 58. 5d. 1-8th. |
| Porto | — | 58. 4d. 1-qr. |
| Dublin | — | 7 3-qr. |

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE,
for March, 1758.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **A** NEW Office of Devotion, pr. 1s. Noon.

2. Admonitions for the holy Week, pr. 1s. Noon.

3. Select Works of Archbishop Leighton, pr. 6s. Wilson.

4. The Creed of the Apostle Paul, pr. 3d. Griffiths.

5. Christ or Antichrist, pr. 6d. Robinson.

6. A Compendium of Social Religion. By Daniel Turner, pr. 2s. 6d. Ward.

PHYSICK, ARTS, and SCIENCES.

7. A Free and Candid Examination of the Analysis of Dr. Ruttty's Synopsis, pr. 1s. Cooper.

8. Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treatise on Madness. By John Monro, M. D. pr. 1s. Doddsley.

9. An Essay on the Diseases of the Head and Neck. By J. N. Stevens, M. D. Hitch.

10. Hist. Febris Miliaris, &c. Auctore Joan. Fordyce, M. D. pr. 2s. Wilson.

11. English Architecture, pr. 2l. 2s. Osborne.

12. The Laws of Chance. By S. Clarke, pr. 4s. T. Payne.

13. The Handmaid to the Arts, pr. 6s. Nourse.

14. Supplement to Wood's Farriery, pr. 1s. 6d. Withy.

HISTORY. BIOGRAPHY.

15. Smollet's History of England, N^o I. pr. 6d. Baldwin. To be continued Weekly.

16. Tindal's Rapin, N^o I. pr. 6d. Robinson. To be continued Weekly.

17. Tindal's Continuation of Rapin, Vol. III. pr. 5s. Baldwin.

18. The History of the four last Years of the Queen. By Dean Swift, pr. 5s. Millar. (See p. 156.)

19. The History of Philip, King of Macedon. By Dr. Leland, 2 Vols. 4to. Johnston.

20. The Life of Adm. Vernon, pr. 3s. Fuller.

POLITICAL.

21. Considerations upon War, pr. 5s. Osborne.

22. A Letter to Mr. Pitt, pr. 1s. 6d. Scott.

23. An Address to the Great Man, pr. 1s. Robinson.

24. A Proposal for amending the Militia Act, pr. 1s. Corbett.

25. Reply to the Answer of the Military Arguments, &c. pr. 1s. Cooper.

26. A Vindication of Mr. Pitt, pr. 1s. 6d. Staples.

27. A Review of the Sixth Letter to the People of England, pr. 1s. 6d. Coote.

28. Characteristicks on the present Political State of Great-Britain, pr. 4s. Millar. (See p. 153.)

29. A Seventh Letter to the People of England, pr. 1s. 6d. Harris.

30. Considerations, whether Tenants by

Copy of Court Roll, &c. are Freeholders qualified to vote in Elections, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

31. Considerations on the Letter to the Mayor of ———. Lewis.

32. Considerations on the Heads of a Bill for promoting Industry, &c. pr. 1s. Millar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

33. Dr. Hales's Treatise on Ventilators. Part II. Manby. (See p. 126.)

34. Compleat Introduction to the Art of Writing Letters. By S. Johnson, pr. 2s. Staples.

35. The Compleat Sportsman, pr. 3s. Cooke.

36. Humorous Ethicks, pr. 6s. Owen.

37. Chiron, or the Mental Optician, two Vols. pr. 5s. Robinson.

38. A Compleat System of Family Book-keeping, pr. 4s. Kinneisley.

39. The Story of the Tragedy of Agis, pr. 6d. Cooper. (See p. 107.)

40. The British Phoenix, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

41. The last War of the Beasts, pr. 3s. Seyfert.

42. Pine's Virgil, pr. 15s. Hitch.

43. The Theatrical Review, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooke.

44. The whimsical Lucubrations of Lancelot Poverty-Struck, pr. 2s. Cooke.

45. The Folly of appointing Men of Parts to great Offices, pr. 6d. Cooke.

46. The Dramatick Execution of Agis, pr. 6d. Cooke.

47. Virtue Triumphant; or Elizabeth Canning in America, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooke.

48. The Atalantis for 1758, pr. 3s.

49. An Account of the Customs and Manners of the Mickmakis and Maracheet Indians, pr. 2s. 6d. Staples.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

50. Agis: A Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar. (See p. 156.)

51. Olinda and Sophronia: A Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Withers.

52. The Inauguration of Frederick the Great, &c. pr. 1s. Hooper.

53. An Ode to the Country Gentlemen of England. By Dr. Akenfide, pr. 6d. Doddsley.

54. A Collection of Poems. By several Hands. Vol. V. and VI. Doddsley.

55. Imitations of Horace. By Thomas Nevill, M. A. pr. 2s. Doddsley.

56. Tombo Chiqui: A Dramatick Entertainment, pr. 1s. Hooper.

57. Almira, pr. 3s. Corbet.

SERMONS.

58. Several Discourses. By the Bishop of London. Vol. IV. pr. 5s. Whiston.

59. Twelve. By W. Romaine, M. A. pr. 4s. 6d. Withers.

60. Before the Commons, Jan. 30. By John Thomas, D. D. pr. 6d. Meadows.

61. Preached on Feb. 12, 1758. By G. Davis, M. A. pr. 6d. Keith.

62. The Jew's Thanksgiving Sermon for the Victory at Lissa. Preached at Berlin, pr. 6d. Reeve.

63. At

63. At the Funeral of Mr. Wallis. By J. Browne, pr. 6d. Keith.

64. Occasioned by the Death of Dr. Stennett. By Dr. Gill, pr. 6d. Keith.

65. On the Fast Day, before the Commons. By Dr. Butler, pr. 6d. Tonson.

66. On ditto, by Mr. Ashton, pr. 6d. Waller.

67. On ditto, preached at the Horse-Guards. By Joshua Kytte, M. A. pr. 6d. Davey.

68. On ditto, by a Clergyman, pr. 6d. J. Payne.

69. On ditto, by Henry Bryant, M. A. pr. 6d. Brotherton.

70. On ditto, by George Fothergill, D. D. Rivington.

71. On ditto, by Philip Furneaux, pr. 6d. Buckland.

72. On ditto, Substance of two. By E. Radcliffe, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

73. On ditto, by J. Wither Spoon, pr. 6d. Field.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

MARSHAL Richelieu having been recalled, and the count de Clermont sent to command the French army in Lower Saxony: The latter arrived at Hanover the 15th ult; and, it is said, that presently after his arrival, he wrote to his sovereign, that he had found his majesty's army divided into three bodies, one above ground, the other under ground, and the third in the hospitals. Therefore he desired his majesty's instructions, whether he should endeavour to bring the first away, or if he should stay till it had joined the other two. It is indeed evident, that he neither carried discretionary orders along with him, nor proper instructions for withdrawing his army from that country; for he has neither ventured to stand a general engagement, nor did he withdraw his troops from their distant quarters, until by the enemy's approach, they were forced to retire with such precipitation as to leave all their sick, and a great part of their artillery, ammunition, and baggage, behind them, besides losing, in their retreat, a considerable number of officers and soldiers, who were cut off or made prisoners by the enemy. The two chief bodies of their army, however, which were at Zell and Hanover, retired in pretty good order to Hamelen, where they have collected all the troops they could get together, except eight battalions and eight squadrons, with some Hussars, &c. amounting, in the whole, to between 3 and 4000 men, which they left in garrison at Minden, in order to retard the approach of the combined army under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; and as the prince could not leave that garrison behind him, as soon as he had reduced Hoya, as before mentioned*, he marched to attack Minden, which he in-

vested on the 5th inst. but as he could not get his cannon up, by reason of the badness of the roads, the trenches were not opened till the 9th, from which day the attack was so briskly carried on, that the garrison were forced to capitulate, and to surrender themselves prisoners of war on the 14th. From hence we may judge, that the French are very much afraid of coming to a general engagement, otherwise they would not have exposed themselves to the loss of such a number of men, merely for the sake of retarding the approach of the enemy for nine days only.

When the French began to think of abandoning the city of Hanover, the inhabitants were in a terrible fright, lest they should be exposed to a general plunder, but the duke of Randan, the French governor, took particular care that none of the French soldiers should attempt to plunder, and before he left the place, instead of destroying their magazine of provisions, as was done in most other places, he was so generous as to cause the whole to be distributed among the poor of that city, or sold at a very low price. For this humane and generous behaviour the regency of Hanover have since sent him a letter of thanks, as well as another to count de Clermont; and on the 5th inst. which was observed as a day of solemn thanksgiving at Hanover, for their delivery from their enemies, the clergy did not fail to celebrate this generosity and charity in their sermons; which, surely, must give that general a much more durable satisfaction, than any he could have had from satiating a brutal revenge.

We have lately had no accounts of any importance from Pomerania, but we may very soon expect some; for in Sweden they are preparing, with the utmost dispatch, to send a reinforcement of 12 or 13,000 men to their army in that country; and on the other side an army of Russians is upon their march to penetrate into the eastern part of that duchy, whilst two other Russian armies seem to be bending their march, one towards the southern part of Silesia, and the other directly towards Frankfort upon the Oder.

From Silesia we hear, that the Austrian garrison of Schweidnitz still holds out; and that detachments from their army have beat the Prussians from, and recovered possession of Troppau in the Austrian Silesia, and Liebau upon the confines of that Duchy.

Baron Ponickau, the Saxon minister at the diet of the empire, has communicated some long depositions, from which it appears, how the king of Prussia came by all the secret transactions of the Saxon court, ever since the beginning of the year 1753, by means of one Frederick-William Menzel, who was a clerk of the cabinet to his Polish majesty, and whose treachery was not discovered till September, 1757, when he, and his brother-in-law, by whom he kept a

cor-

* See before, p. 138.

correspondence with the Prussian ministers, were taken into custody, and both confessed their crime. Whereupon it may be observed, that this authenticates all the secret state papers which his Prussian majesty has communicated to the publick.

The French have again begun to prepare for frightening us with an invasion, by ordering a squadron of 26 ships of the line, and nine frigates, to be fitted out at Brest; and by forming a considerable army upon the coast of the French Netherlands; but they have not begun to talk of preparing any flat-bottomed boats; and probably we shall not now be so easily frightened as we were in the years 1755 and 1756, as placemen will probably be employed to dissipate, instead of propagating any such ridiculous apprehensions among the people.



In our Magazine for October last, we gave, from the Marquis of TORCY's MEMOIRS, some Account of Prince Eugene's visiting this Court and City, in 1711-12, and of the famous Mobock Club then set up; and we shall now, from Dean SWIFT's History, just published, give our Readers what he says upon that Subject. The reverend Dean, after giving an Account of Prince Eugene's Arrival here, proceeds as follows:

PRINCE Eugene's visit to his friends in England continued longer than was expected; he was every day entertained magnificently by persons of quality of both parties; he went frequently to the treasurer, and sometimes affected to do it in private; he visited the other ministers and great officers of the court, but on all occasions publicly owned the character and appellation of a Whig; and in secret, held continual meetings with the duke of Marlborough, and the other discontented lords, where Mr. Bothmar usually assisted. It is the great ambition of this prince to be perpetually engaged in war, without considering the cause or consequence; and to see himself at the head of an army, where only he can make any considerable figure. He is not without a natural tincture of that cruelty, some time charged upon the Italians; and being nursed in arms, hath so far extinguished pity and remorse, that he will, at any time, sacrifice a thousand men's lives, to a caprice of glory or revenge. He had conceived an incurable hatred for the treasurer, as the person who principally opposed this insatiable passion for war; said he had hopes of others, but that the treasurer was an *mechant diable*, not to be moved; therefore, since it was impossible for him or his friends to compass their designs, whilst that minister continued at the head of affairs, he proposed an expedient, often practised by those of his country, that the treasurer (to use his own expression) should be taken off, *a la negligence*; that this might easily be done, and pass for an effect of chance, if it

were preceded by encouraging some proper people to commit small riots in the night: And in several parts of the town, a crew of obscure ruffians were accordingly employed about that time, who probably exceeded, their commission; and mixing themselves with those disorderly people that often infest the streets at midnight, acted inhuman outrages on many persons, whom they cut and mangled in the face and arms, and other parts of the body, without any provocation; but an effectual stop was soon put to these enormities, which probably prevented the execution of the main design.

I am very sensible, that such an imputation ought not to be charged upon any person whatever, upon slight grounds, or doubtful surmises; and that those who think I am able to produce no better, will judge this passage to be fitter for a libel than a history; but as the account was given by more than one person who was at the meeting, so it was confirmed past all contradiction by several intercepted letters and papers: And it is most certain, that the rage of the defeated party, upon their frequent disappointments, was so far inflamed, as to make them capable of some counsels yet more violent and desperate than this, which, however, by the vigilance of those near the person of her majesty, were happily prevented.

Thus far the Dean; but we wish the Dean had told us, whether he had himself conversed with any one person who was at the meeting where this wicked plot was hatched, or saw and read any intercepted letter or paper that gave an account of it; for if he had his information only from our ministers, his being told so, may be supposed to have been a ministerial artifice, designed to inflame his zeal for their service, and to rivet his aversion for their enemies.

An ACCOUNT of the TRAGEDY of AGIS.

WHEN a dramattick writer presents his first piece to the publick, he has reason to expect some indulgence to his faults, and that the candour of his readers will attribute them rather to his want of experience than any defect of genius: But if he should happen to fall short in a second attempt, he may be sure that they will not scruple at once to pronounce him unequal to his task. The author of *Agis* had before given us a specimen, of his talents and capacity for dramattick composition, in the tragedy of *Douglas*: Of which it cannot be deemed ill-nature to say, that there was some room left for improvement. It is true, indeed, that the tragedy of *Agis*, or at least the first draught of it, was written long before *Douglas* appeared: But as we must necessarily suppose that this play has undergone many alterations since, it must be looked upon as the second and utmost effort of our author's genius. How far this is able to extend will be therefore seen from the following account of the piece before us.

As

* *The Rev. Mr. Hume, a clergyman of the kirk of Scotland; to which profession he has, in outward appearance, bid adieu, on account of the censures passed on him by his reverend brethren, for writing the Tragedy of Douglas.*

As the subject of *Douglas* was rather of the domestic kind, that of *Agis* is of a more public nature, as it treats of liberty, and the state of a once flourishing republick. *Agis*, the principal character, is king of Sparta, and is represented as an humane, generous prince, and studious to maintain the liberties of the common people. In this design he was opposed by *Amphares*, one of the ephori or chief magistrates, who is ambitious, turbulent, and moreover a rival to *Lyfander*, an Athenian and friend to *Agis*, in the love of *Euanthe* an Athenian lady already betrothed to *Lyfander*: *Amphares* is seconded in his schemes by *Sandane*, a proud and imperious lady, wife to *Leonidas*, who had also been king of Sparta, but expelled by the people for his tyranny, and they both plot together the restoration of this prince, and the destruction of *Agis*. This is the principal object of the Tragedy: As the distress of *Euanthe* is in a manner foreign to the main story, and the introduction of *Agisistrata*, the mother of *Agis*, in the first act, serves no other purpose than only to prepare us for her appearance at the end of the play to weep over the corpse of her murdered son.

Act I. Is opened by *Sandane*, who is anxious to know the issue of a battle then reported to have been fought, between *Lyfander*, general of the Spartans, in behalf of *Agis*, and the Achaïans on the part of the exiled king *Leonidas*. *Amphares* comes in to her; and after a little conversation about their designs against *Agis*, that monarch appearing with his mother, *Sandane* withdraws; and in the next scene *Agis* upbraids *Amphares*, who exculpates himself, and professes friendship. *Amphares* being gone, *Agis*'s mother advises him to be cautious, and makes her exit, in order to "lead a spotless choir of matrons and virgins" to the temple of *Hercules*. After a soliloquy by *Agis*, *Euanthe*, who is in love with *Lyfander*, comes in, and asks him, "what tidings from the camp?" He answers—"None". And as she expresses her fears for *Lyfander*, *Agis* comforts her by saying,

—"Small the chance of what *Euanthe* fears:
In the long wars of still—contending Greece
Leaders of armies have but rarely fallen."

Agis then goes to the senate, and *Euanthe* makes a soliloquy: After which *Rhesus*, a Thracian by birth, enters and tells her, that *Lyfander* had conquered, and was already in Sparta with *Agis*, in the senate. Upon enquiry she finds that one *Polidorus*, an Athenian, who had conducted her to Sparta, was slain in the battle: Then seeing some men standing near the temple, in uncouth garb and strange arms, she asks *Rhesus* about them, who tells her, that they are Thracians, and that he will learn of their herald their business there. He goes out for this purpose, and after a short soliloquy *Euanthe* quits the stage.

Act II. *Euanthe* enters, and presently (after a jolly huzza behind the scenes) *Lyfander* runs in, with

And they embrace. He then tells her, that "Hymen shall crown at last their eventful love;" but she desires him not to speak of Hymen, "while cruel discord waves her horrid brand;" And while poor *Polidorus* is unburied. [Of this gentleman, for whom she seems to have much regard, we shall hear no more.] After some chat, *Lyfander* makes the following speech:

Of common clay, and in one common mould
Mankind are made; but the celestial fire
That gives them life and soul, is liberty:
And I, *Prometheus-like*, to gain that fire
For Sparta's sons, would brave the bolt of Jove.

This favours not a little of the rant; and *Euanthe* very properly replies, "to me you need not vaunt your daring mind". She then tells him, that *Amphares* had proffered love to her, which enrages him the more. A slave then comes in, and gives him a letter from one *Celimene*, a Spartan dame, which is "to caution *Agis* to be upon his guard". This *Lyfander* purposes to shew to *Agis*, who, after a while, comes in, when *Euanthe* goes out, and *Lyfander* gives him the billet. [This circumstance of *Celimene*'s letter might as well have been omitted, as no incident in the play depends upon it, and after this scene we hear no more of the lady.]

Agis, however, disregards the notice, and an officer comes in, who confirms the arrival of a thousand Thracians, pretended to be hired by *Amphares* for *Seleucus*'s service, and on their march to *Sardis*. *Rhesus* next enters, and relates, that these troops are commanded by his brother *Euxus*, under *Rhinalces*: He is therefore desired to use his influence with his brother to bring them off; and *Lyfander* in vain advises *Agis* to quit the city, and join the late victorious army: Nor can *Lyfander* himself be persuaded by *Agis* to go and head the forces, having promised his beloved *Euanthe* not to leave her. At length they separate with an hug and a farewell; *Lyfander* goes out; senators come in, to tell *Agis* that "assembled Sparta waits;" and then comes in the procession of matrons and virgins, which *Agis*'s mother had talked of in the first Act; and an ode is performed to excellent musick by Dr. Boyce. When this is ended, *Amphares* enters, and in a soliloquy acquaints us, that the Thracians had reached their posts, and only waited for the signal, and that the queen and all, by going to the temple, were caught in the net he had spread for them.

Act III. *Euanthe* entering, by her fright gives us to know, that *Amphares*'s schemes had taken effect; and meeting *Sandane*, she implores her protection. *Sandane* abuses her with many sarcasms, advises her to "accept *Amphares* for *Lyfander*," and going off tells her,

Minion, for this expect—thou pageant! thou!
That dar'st to brave, exasperate a queen,
Thou shalt repent thy pride.—

[This scene may perhaps put the reader in mind of *Roxana* and *Statira*, *Octavia* &c.]

Tom Thumb.] Lyfander presently enters in the disguise of an Helot or Spartan slave; and making himself known to Euanthe, is told by her, that as she fled "amidst the clash of arms," she heard a Spartan call out, that Agis was safe, and had gained the sanctuary of the temple. The rest of this scene is taken up with *pro* and *con* between them, whether or no Lyfander should endeavour to escape to the army. Euanthe will not have him leave her, and again puts him in mind of Amphares's love to her. At last they come absolutely to an open quarrel; she reviles him; is (according to the marginal direction) *ready to faint*; he relents; agrees to stay with her; but at last she bids him "go, and fight for Agis", with this prudent caution, however, *to keep in the rear*.

"Calm in the rear direct the course of battle;
The dreadful van let other warriors lead."

While they are thus talking, Amphares suddenly enters, bids Lyfander (whom he conceived to be nothing but a common slave) to be gone, and then avows his passion to Euanthe, who, we may be sure, treats him with scorn. At length he lays violent hands on her; and as she is calling out for help, Lyfander re-enters with a dagger; Amphares avoids the blow; Euxus and the Thracians come to his assistance; Lyfander is discovered; Amphares orders the troops to surround him; he snatches a sword from one of the soldiers and defends himself: Amphares then points his sword at Euanthe's breast; at which Lyfander throws down his, crying, "I cannot bear to see Euanthe die!" Being now a prisoner to Amphares, they exchange a few reproaches on each other, till Lyfander is ordered to one prison, and Euanthe to another: A pathetick parting between the two lovers of course ensues. Amphares makes a soliloquy, till Sandane enters, to whom he tells the scheme he has laid to make Agis quit the sanctuary, and that the Ephori were to meet this very night to pronounce sentence of death on Agis as well as Lyfander. It is observable, that both in this Act, as well as the next, Agis, the principal character, never once makes his appearance.

Act IV. Opens with a soliloquy by Lyfander, in prison, *on the immortality of the soul*. [Let the reader judge, if it ought to be ranked in excellence with that of Cato on the same subject, or the more impassioned one of Hamlet. Both the latter are in character for the speakers, and naturally arise from their situations; whereas this, perhaps, might have been delivered with equal propriety by any one else besides Lyfander, or in any other situation.]

After this, enter the two Thracian brothers, Rhesus and Euxus; and some time is spent to persuade the latter to befriend Lyfander's designs, for the deliverance of Agis. Rhesus undertakes, in the disguise of a Thracian soldier, to get admission to Agis, to acquaint him of them: But in the midst

of their consultation advice is brought, that Amphares is coming: Rhesus goes out, and Lyfander retires. Amphares comes in to Euxus; bids him take a picture of Euanthe from Lyfander, which he wore upon his breast; and, in the mean while, makes a bitter soliloquy against woman-kind, till Sandane enters, when, among other things, he acquaints her, that he had sent a person in Lyfander's name to enveigle Agis, under pretence of guiding him, from the protection of the sanctuary; that Agis had consented to quit it, in hopes that his escape would put an end to the faction against him; and that this same person was to go to him again at midnight, with the picture abovementioned, as a credential from Lyfander. Sandane commends the scheme, and adds, that Agisistrata, the mother of Agis, shall die likewise. A Spartan now comes to tell them, that the Thracian guards had seized a spy, who in their habiliments had endeavoured to get into the temple. Sandane then goes out, and Euxus enters with the gorget or picture, which he gives to Amphares, who informs him of the last mentioned circumstance, and leaves him. Euxus, knowing that his brother was this spy, calls to Lyfander, and tells him, that as Rhesus was taken, he would set him free, and arm him like a Thracian. While this is doing behind the scenes, a Spartan enters to Euxus, and tells him, his presence was required at the senate-house. Lyfander returns, dressed like a Thracian commander: Euxus expresses his fears, that Rhesus was discovered by the Ephori to be his brother: But Lyfander thinks otherwise. In short, Euxus, after having ordered his soldiers to guard Lyfander as they would himself, goes out, as to the senate, while Lyfander employs himself in a long soliloquy, to give time for Euxus's return; which is, notwithstanding, much sooner than can be reconciled to any degree of probability. The act closes with Euxus coming back, and telling Lyfander, that Rhesus was unknown, but condemned to die on the morrow. And Lyfander goes out triumphantly, with an intent to save Agis, by the assistance of the Thracian troops, or to perish in the attempt. Thus is this whole Act employed in getting Lyfander out of prison, and making Euxus join in his designs; an event, which might, and should, have been brought about in a much shorter compass, especially when the drama approaches so near to its catastrophe, and the principal action stands still all the while.

Act V. Agis now, at last, appears again upon the stage, where the Ephori, with Amphares at their head, had been waiting for his coming. The person, who undertook to entice him out of the sanctuary, leads him into the snare that they had laid for him. A long conversation ensues between them, till at last Amphares orders the officers to bear him to execution, which

they refuse to do. At last, however, they carry him off. The magistrates make their exit. Amphares orders an attendant to go and tell Euxus to send his prisoner Lyfander to him. A fellow comes in, and acquaints Amphares, that the executioners refuse to kill Agis, and undertaking to do it himself at the persuasion of Amphares, goes out again. A messenger then comes to relate, that Lyfander is escaped. Amphares orders him to bring Euanthe to him. Then comes another messenger, and says, that Lyfander is at the head of the Thracian troops. Then Euanthe is brought in; and the murderer of Agis returns with an account of having done the deed. Amphares orders Euanthe to be secured. Then comes another messenger: Then a huzza is heard: Euanthe will not stir: Amphares bids them "drag her along:" Then another louder and repeated huzza: Amphares runs at Euanthe with his sword; when, to be sure, just in the nick in rushes Lyfander, with Euxus, and stabs Amphares, with a "Down, down, to Tartarus! There, villain, howl." Then follows the *patbetick*!

Euanthe. Amazing powers! alive! victorious!—Oh!

Lyfander. And have I come to save thee?—O Euanthe!

But Oh! I fear, I come too late for Agis.

Rhesus then goes out, and, returning, presently, acquaints them, that the king is too sorely murdered. Amphares then makes his *Dying-Speech*; and so, one might imagine, the play would have been concluded. But hold—the good old lady, Agis's mother, must now come in once more, to cry—*O my son! My son!* and even the body of Agis must be brought in funeral procession along the stage, accompanied with a solemn dirge; of which it must be confessed, that the music was admirable, and worthy of the masterly hand that composed it.

To this short analysis of the whole piece, we shall subjoin a few impartial reflections. The comparison between Cato and this Tragedy is obvious: Both turn on the same subject—the liberties of a free people, unsuccessfully maintained by the heroes of each drama, who fall a sacrifice to their patriotism. But it is not sufficient, that these patriots declaim in the praise of liberty, except they be thrown into action. Therefore, Agis, has less dramatick merit than Cato, as its principal character is shewn in much fewer lights, and less involved in perplexing incidents. Again, is not the Amphares of one, and the Sempronius of the other, very much alike in the main; tho' it is easy to determine which has the preference? Is the episode of Lyfander and Euanthe (if we may so call it) more interesting, or less hackneyed, than the love scenes of Cato? And are the characters of Lyfander, Euxus, and Rhesus, nearly so expressive of the manners, as those of Syphax and Juba, especially the former? It is not only the subject, in which

these two plays resemble each other: But it also seems, that the author of Agis had endeavoured to vie with the author of Cato in the sentiments, and has boldly entered the lists with him, in what is reckoned the most shining part of the latter piece; namely, *the soliloquy on the immortality of the soul.*

With respect to the diction of Agis, it may be said, that in many places it wants even the harmony of prose; in others it has not the variety, that a judicious ear always expects in verse composition; and tho' the expression is in general neither too turgid, nor the numbers affectedly polished, yet does he not seem to have hit upon that just mediocrity, which is agreeable to the simplicity of truth and nature, and which is generally to be met with in Shakespear and other ancient writers of tragedies. If any one doubts this, let him read a speech or two of Brutus for example, or any other of our GREAT AUTHOR's plays, and compare them with any part of Agis. Upon the whole, we cannot but think, that this tragedy is inferior to our author's first tragedy of Douglas: Nor can we, from either of them, conceive so high an opinion of his dramatick genius, as his warm espousers seem to entertain more from prejudice, than any real taste and judgment.

BILLS of Mortality from Feb. 14. to March 14.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|
| Christ. | { Males 606 Femal. 532 } | 1138 |
| Buried | { Males 691 Femal. 677 } | 1368 |
| Died under 2 Years old | | 453 |
| Between 2 and 5 | | 114 |
| 5 and 10 | | 55 |
| 10 and 20 | | 26 |
| 20 and 30 | | 144 |
| 30 and 40 | | 137 |
| 40 and 50 | | 115 |
| 50 and 60 | | 114 |
| 60 and 70 | | 95 |
| 70 and 80 | | 75 |
| 80 and 90 | | 35 |
| 90 and 100 | | 5 |

1368

| | | |
|--------|---|--------------------------|
| Buried | { Within the Walls Without the Walls In Mid. and Surry City & Sub. West. } | 109 326 661 278 |
|--------|---|--------------------------|

1368

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Weekly, Feb. 21 | 357 |
| 28 | 343 |
| March 7 | 348 |
| 14 | 310 |

1368

Decreased in the Burials this Month 115.
Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

PRICE

PRICES OF STOCKS for each Day in MARCH, 1896.

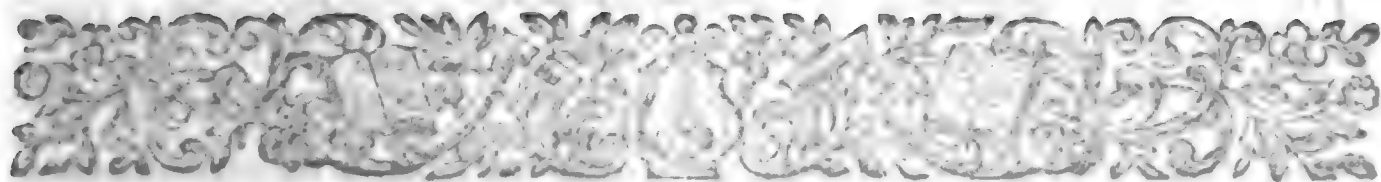
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Many curious and ingenious pieces, in prose and verse, must be deferred to our next ; when the American History, and list of captures on both sides, will be resumed. What Atorn. ad Leg. writes about, was not received.



T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

For A P R I L, 1758.

The following Letters, as they shew the Opinion of two great Men, in a particular Point, and were never before published, need no Apology for their present Appearance.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Believe, you will readily accept of (for your Magazine) the copies of some original letters, in my possession, that passed between two great and learned men, Bishop Atterbury, and Mr. Dean Stanhope, on the subject of administering baptism in *private*, by the *publick* form. A practice, which obtains much in, tho' a very high disgrace to, our church; and the more so, as grounded on mean, and insufficient reasons. And it can never appear, but in a very bad and offensive light, so long as any present, or consideration of any kind, be made for such irregular, such ill-favoured, and mischievous submissions *.

But I will give you a copy of the original letter I have, from the bishop to the dean.

Mr. Dean, Bromley, Sunday-noon.

IT is high time that Mr. Archer should be licensed; and I wish I had an opportunity of discoursing him, and Mr. Sherlock for half an hour, about the methods of restoring the use of publick baptisms in all cases, but that mentioned in the rubrick. My mind is much bent upon it; and I wish also, I had your opinion and assistance in the matter. I shall be here till Wednesday morning, April, 1758.

and should be glad to see them any afternoon: Or, if they had rather come to Westminster, let me know their time before hand, and I will be free from other company. I wrote to you on this head to Canterbury, I think, about three months ago. I desire you will quicken them, that there may be no farther delay; and am,

Reverend Sir,

Your very affectionate brother,
FR. ROFFEN.

Mr. Dean of Canterbury's Answer.

My Lord, Lewisham, Jan. 1, 1718-19.

MR. Sherlock and Mr. Archer had waited on you sooner, but that the former was confined two or three weeks, with a complaint in one of his eyes. They both desired to wait on you at Bromley, hoping to find you more at leisure there; and I will contrive, if possible, to send them to-morrow, or Tuesday. I can very truly say, that I am in no degree the occasion of this delay; and would now wait on your lordship, with them, were it not my misfortune to be confined by illness. The *private baptisms* I have long discouraged, and, by Mr. Sherlock's help, brought so many to church, that for several years past, I may venture to say, the number of those at home, in my time, bear no proportion to what used to be in that of my predecessor at Deptford. Those at Lewisham, I believe, are scarce one in three months; nor have been a long time. And of them, the great distance from the church, is generally the inducement for allowing it. But I shall be highly content with your lordship's express prohibition to indulge the liberty, which creates much trouble, and turns to little advantage. And had I not

Y 2

at

* I could never bear any thing pleaded for this practice, that deserved an answer. That which makes it prevail, is—men do not consider the great decency, and fitness, and the many advantages of publick baptisms. Mr. Dean Sherlock, in his *Practical Discourse of Religious Assemblies*.

at first been countenanced by my superiors, I had resisted this practice from the beginning; and am perfectly willing to do it now. But I trouble your lordship no longer, than to profess myself, with all possible duty,

Your lordship's

most obedient, humble servant,

GEORGE STANHOPE.

The Bishop's Reply to the foregoing Letter.

Good Mr. Dean,

I AM perfectly satisfied by your letter, and by what Mr. Sherlock has said to me, that all care will be taken (as I find a great deal has been already) to bring all the children to be baptized at church, who are not really in danger of death.

I thank you heartily for what you have done, and shall do further in this matter; and having your kind assistance towards making things perfectly regular at Deptford, doubt not but, by God's blessing, I shall be able to effect what I purpose, in all other parts of my diocese, as I have done it in several already.

Mr. Sherlock desired something under my hand, that he might shew to those, who pressed him to give private baptism to their children.

I told him, if the addition of the particular clause to that purpose, which I now insert in every licence, were not sufficient, I would do in that kind, whatever he should desire.

Should you happen to come to town before I return to Bromley, I will adjust that matter with you.

I know your bringing things to bear at Deptford, will be of great influence towards my succeeding in the attempt, *every where else*; and therefore I press this point so earnestly upon you.

You have always had worthy good men for your curates; and, in my opinion, never had better than now. And their *zeal*, and *firmness* in the case, will make every thing easy both to you, and me.

I am, with an hearty regard,

good Mr. Dean,

your very affectionate brother,

FR. ROFFEN.

This vigilant, and (surely) pious prelate, plainly discovered the *same* deep concern, and entertained the *same* opinion about this *important* point, as *many* bishops, and other great and eminent men had done—whose names I could easily give you a list of, only am afraid of engrossing more than my share of room in your collection. However, you will give me leave just to mention Mr. Dean Sher-

lock again, and to pray a place for another short paragraph, from the most excellent book I quoted before. "To baptize our children (says this good man) *privately*, looks as if we were *ashamed* of the christian profession, and there is not a more *effectual* way to root out christianity, than to *destroy* all the *publick solemnities* of worship." I wonder not then at bishop Atterbury's *rare zeal* and *conduct*, in an affair of *so much* consequence to the church, and religion:—And his *success*, in the arduous undertaking, will also be ever memorable.

Tho' the *malady* his lordship attacked, was difficult and obstinate, yet, by his great prudence and resolution, it was so well cured throughout his *whole* diocese, that, I have been assured, hardly so much as a single complaint of the kind was to be found in it, during the remainder of the time his lordship presided over it.

How a practice, thus discountenanced and suppressed, came afterwards into fashion again, and to get its present footing, must not be attempted to be accounted for, by,

S I R,

Kent, Your most humble servant,
April 10, 1758. R. C.

In the Voyage to South-America, by Don George Juan, and Don Antonio de Ulloa, lately published, there is an Account of a very extraordinary Cure for the Tooth-ach, which, being so well authenticated, we shall give to our Readers, as follows. These two Gentlemen, in their Account of the Islands of Juan Fernandes, write thus:

"THE islands of Juan Fernandes abound greatly in fish of various kinds; among which are two species, not observed in any other part of this vast sea. One is the cod, which, tho' not absolutely, in every particular, like that of Newfoundland, the difference is very minute, either with regard to colour, form, taste, and even the small scales observable on that fish. They are of different sizes, but the largest three or four feet in length.

The other species is a fish resembling the *tollo** in shape, but much more palatable. From the fore part of each of the two fins on its back, grows a kind of triangular spur, a little bent, but round near the back, and terminating in a point. It has a fine gloss, and the hardness of a bone. At the root of it is a soft, spongy substance. This spur or bone, for it resembles both, is such a present remedy for

* *Tollo* is a sort of fish very common upon the coast of Peru, which is the chief support of the inhabitants, in time of lent, and upon their fast days; and by some authors it is said to be something like our pilchards.

for the tooth-ach, that the point of it being applied to the part affected, it entirely removes the pain in half an hour. The first account I had, of this singular virtue, was from a Frenchman, who was my pilot; but as reason would not permit me to give credit, without experience, to a circumstance seemingly so void of probability, the asseverations of the man increased my desire of putting it to the proof, which I did several times, and always with success. I did not fail to communicate a discovery of such great benefit; and accordingly several of my acquaintance, who laboured under that excruciating pain, made trial of it, and found from it the same happy effects; with this particular circumstance, that soon after the application of the bone to the part affected, it became insensible of pain, a drowsiness succeeded, and they awaked free from the torture. I observed the spongy substance at the root, during the operation, became gradually inflated, and softer than in its natural state, which could not be effected solely by the moisture of the mouth, the part put into it being compact, hard, and smooth as ivory. I am therefore inclined to think that it has an attractive virtue, which extracts the morbidick humour, and collects it in the root. The common length of these anodyne spurs or bones, is two inches and a half, of which one moiety, together with the root, is within the body of the fish. Each face of the triangle is about four lines in breadth. The fish is taken in the same plenty as the others."

An Account of the Husbandry, by which Mr. Yelverton got a vast Crop, and a Premium of 10l. for raising it.

THE Dublin Society examined the claims of the candidates, for the premium of 10l. to the person who should raise the greatest quantity of wheat off one plantation-acre, in one entire piece. in the year 1742, when Mr. Matthew Yelverton, of Portland, in Lower Ormond, Tipperary, who had off one plantation-acre 668 stone, 11lb. which, at 20 stone to the barrel, makes 33 barrels, eight stone, and 11lb. obtained the prize. This being the greatest quantity ever known in any country, to be produced from the same quantity of land, perhaps the curious may desire to know the method used to raise this crop.

The field, on part of which Mr. Yelverton's crop was raised, contained in all about six acres; five of these were under wheat, and the sixth being moister than the rest, was sown with bear, which

yielded him, from 10 stone of seed, 38 barrels and one peck of clean bear; the other five acres have each of them returned a crop in all appearance equal.

The soil was old ground, not tilled these thirty years, of a loose and mellow earth, inclining to sand at bottom. This was ploughed an inch in depth, in the beginning of August, 1741, with ploughs that carried wings 10 inches broad at the near end, running taper, and ending in a point, as usual, at the fore end of the stock. These ploughs are, in every other respect, the same with the old English ploughs, whose beam is not above eight feet and a half in length, and were drawn by oxen, with yokes.

These fods, raised by this shallow ploughing, were burnt about the eighth of August, and the ashes spread equally and with great exactness over the surface of the ground. It then received another thin ploughing, and afterwards remained in that condition, from August 16, to September 12, following. At that time Mr. Yelverton set in large harrows, with iron pins about ten inches long, and harrowed the six acres cross the ridges; which not only broke the fods, but mixed the mould and ashes thoroughly together.

He then observed, that the soil was too rich and mellow for wheat, and upon that account determined to give it another ploughing, deeper than the former, to raise the sand, which lay at no great distance from the surface. This resolution was executed by September 22; the sand he mixed with mould and ashes, by harrowing his ground with the same weighty harrows. As the land was harrowing, and while it was loose and mellow, he was sowing it; and the last article of tillage was finished October 6; so that, from his entering on the ley to his putting seed into the ground, the whole interval cannot exceed two months. This is expeditious tillage, and the success of it, perhaps, might be apt to tempt the farmer to imitate it without caution. But the reader should observe, that the ground was rich, loose, and mellow, in its nature, and sandy at bottom; that besides, the sod was burnt, and in so dry and favourable a season, that the ploughing and burning six acres did not take up eight days.

All these operations on the ground, were performed in dry weather; and Mr. Yelverton thinks it of great importance to the farmer, not to stir his soil when it is wet. One of these six acres was laid out in broad ridges, sixteen feet over

over from one furrow to the other: In these he ploughed in his corn, and where the plough had left opens in the ground, he covered them carefully with the spade; the rest were thrown up in high ridges, of eight turns of the plough to every ridge. Between the crops there was no difference, to appearance, from this circumstance, but, if they were covered equally with corn, the broader ridges must have the advantage of the narrow ones, less ground being lost by furrows.

Tho' he had excellent wheat of his own growth, Mr. Yelverton observed the usual caution of changing the seed, and used the red English wheat. He sowed of it, on the five acres, forty-nine stones four pound, somewhat less than half a barrel to the acre; and a good deal of his success he attributes to this caution. Had he loaded his rich soil with a greater quantity of seed, he believes it would have ruined his crop, and possibly, from the richness of his corn in spring, even half a barrel was too much.

The seed was steeped, the evening before sowing, in a pickle, and fitted for use next morning, by riddling hot, dry lime over it, as usual. The pickle was thus made: Take roche-lime and bay-salt, put them together in a large keeve, then throw in a sufficient quantity of urine or stale, still stirring them, till they dissolve the salt, and slake the lime; let them continue so twenty four hours, and then let the liquor run out of the keeve into another vessel for use: The corn should remain from night to the morning, in this pickle, before sowing. This steep prevents the smut, and destroys a pernicious insect, which he calls the small red worm, often destructive to seed, especially in rich old grounds.

Tho' he had sufficiently loaded both the broad and narrow ridges, yet he was under a necessity of mowing the five acres, about the fifteenth of April, by reason of the rankness; and the field grew so excessive fast, that he was obliged to reap the top of it with hooks about the sixteenth of May, because it was then too near shooting to use the scythe, which might have gone too deep; but, had he neglected this, or had the weather proved wet, the whole crop would certainly have lodged and rotted. In favourable seasons he has had, before this time, from twenty, to twenty-five barrels off an acre; and, if the weather proves as good, he makes no question of having a crop, next year, equal to the crop which has occasioned so much wonder. By an original account of the sale of that very crop, off one acre, the

number of sacks are thirty-two; the weight, after the deduction of the toll, and loss by carriage, is 640 stones; and the sum total, for which they were sold at Galway, 21l. 4s. 11d $\frac{1}{2}$.

A *An ACCOUNT of the NEW FARCE, called the UPHOLSTERER.*

THE author of this little piece tells us, in a prefatory dedication to Mr. Garrick, that the intent of it was, "to allay the intemperance of too violent a political spirit, or at least to laugh it into good humour." For this purpose he has introduced on the stage, the well-known character of the politician—Upholsterer; as delineated in the *Tatler*, N^o 155 and 160.

Mr. Quidnunc (for that is his name in the piece before us) is represented as having just become a bankrupt; and we are let into his character about the middle of the first act, where he is humourously introduced, forming a scheme to pay the national debt. His soliloquy is plainly founded on that of Moliere's *Maladie Imaginaire*; and we could wish that our author, in imitation of his original, had opened his play with it. The reader will easily trace him in other places, following the steps of this excellent French comedian.

While our tradesman is thus pleasing himself in his calculations of the produce of several taxes, a barber (and consequently a great politician) comes in, and tells him, he has lost a customer in his shop, *half-shaved*, on purpose to bring him news; which at length amounts to nothing. The act ends with Quidnunc's reading in the Gazette, which he had just bought, a *whereas*, ordering him to surrender himself on a commission of bankruptcy issued against him.

At the beginning of the second act we have a scene between Quidnunc and Pamphlet, a political writer, who (like Daniel de Foe) writes on either side the question, as it may serve his own private turn. The authors inform us, in the above-mentioned dedication, that "as the vicious excess of a propensity to politicks is fed and inflamed by a swarm of political writers, he judged it coincident with his plan, to expose the duplicity of their conduct, by introducing this character." It must be acknowledged, that this scene is one of the best in the Farce; and perhaps, if more employment had been cut out for Pamphlet, it would have thrown more life and spirit into the whole piece.

The next scene, in which Quidnunc makes any figure, is at his brother's, an *invalid*, to whom he comes, just as the poor

poor man is going to bed, to tell him the great news, in the London Gazette. This circumstance (shall we say?) is an improvement of the incident, mentioned in the Tatler, of Mr. Bickerstaff's being disturbed early in the morning by his friend, the Upholsterer, bringing him an account of some important transaction of those times. After this, we have little more of Mr. Quidnunc's political character, that requires particular notice.

As to the plot, it is nearly the same which is in common with all other pieces of this kind. There is a lover; a mistress, who is the Upholsterer's daughter; a maid servant too, called, very properly, by the author himself, a Mrs. *Slipslop* of a maid. It is not our present design to criticize on the whole piece: Therefore, we shall say nothing of the under-characters; but only remark in general, that this Farce is written by the author of the APPRENTICE.

A short Account of the British Colonies, in the Islands of America, commonly called the West-Indies.

OF all the American Islands, except the Bermudas already mentioned, the first that seems to have been possessed and planted by our people, was that then, and still called Barbadoes, which name had been given to it by the Portuguese; but they never thought the island worth clearing and planting, as it was quite wild and over run with wood, in which condition it remained until the year 1624, when a ship belonging to Sir William Curteen, of London, merchant, was, by fresh of weather, drove upon the coast of this island, in her return from Pernabuca in Brasil. As the crew of that ship landed to refresh themselves, and continued some time upon the island, they, upon their return to England, gave so good an account of the soil and climate, and of the facility of planting it, as there were no inhabitants upon it to oppose or disturb them, that a number of people resolved to go and settle there, who were furnished with tools fit for clearing the ground, and a sufficient quantity of provisions for supporting them, till they should be able to produce some for themselves, by some noblemen and others, particularly the then earl of Pembroke, who, with consent of the other adventurers, sent over one captain Cannon, whom he appointed governor.

It is highly probable, that this very first colony made a valuable return in cedar, red-wood, lignum-vitæ, and other natural productions of the island, which made

the favourites at court, cast their avaritious eyes upon it, and as the first adventurers had rashly engaged without obtaining a grant from the king, these court favourites, who never shew any regard either to justice or right, applied, and one of them, Hay, earl of Carlisle, obtained a grant of this whole island, from king Charles the First, in the very first year of his reign, which was not above a year or two after the very first colony had been sent thither, at the expence of private adventurers, who, in common justice, ought to have had the grant.

By virtue of this grant, those who had settled, and all those who went afterwards to settle in this island, were obliged to purchase a right from this lord proprietor; but his lordship was so wise, as to let them have their lands at a very easy rate; and as the island was pleasant, and the planters met with no disturbance, it soon grew populous, which was owing to their happening to settle first upon the leeward or south-west part of the island, near about where Bridge-town is now situated; for that side lay quite out of the way of any Spanish or Portuguese ships, in their passage to, or from America, therefore our colony in Barbadoes was probably become able to defend itself against a very considerable force, before the court of Spain knew that there was an Englishman settled upon the island; and what contributed further to the security of this infant colony, was the heavy and unsuccessful war, which the Spaniards and Portuguese, then under one sovereign, were at that time engaged in against the Hollanders.

As our people knew nothing of the art of making sugar, and as the Virginia tobacco was then come into high repute, the first planters of Barbadoes, applied themselves chiefly to the cultivation of tobacco, but what they produced was, upon trial, found to be so bad, and sold at so low a price, that it was not worth their labour; and tho' there was plenty of sugar canes growing naturally in the island, yet they never thought, for many years, of making any other use of them, than that of mixing their juice with water, and other ingredients, as a refreshing and pleasant sort of drink, in that hot climate. However, they made valuable returns yearly, in the wood they cut down for clearing their ground, and in indigo, cotton-wool, and other native commodities; and as all the sorts of roots, herbs, and Indian corn, which they planted, produced a great increase for their support, it tempted numbers of people to go over yearly, to settle in that island.

At last, about the year 1640, a Dutchman happened to arrive there, from Brasil, who taught them how to cultivate their sugar canes, and to make sugar; but it was several years before they could make themselves thoroughly masters of this mystery, or produce any large quantity of sugar, so that their quit-rents continued, for many years, to be paid in cotton-wool, to the proprietor, who, for collecting them, and for other purposes, sent over Sir Henry Hunks, whom he appointed their governor, and, upon his return to England, captain Philip Bell was appointed governor, in which post he continued for several years; for, in his time, happened that infamous and cruel affair of Inkle and Yarico, which I shall not presume to repeat, as it is so concisely and so prettily told in the eleventh Spectator; but I must add, that besides being a reproach to the man who was guilty of it, it is a reproach upon all those who were then the inhabitants of Barbadoes, for suffering such a piece of ingratitude and cruelty to be perpetrated in their island, and which certainly they would not have suffered, if they had not been hardened in barbarity by the long use of slaves. How, or when, the custom of making use of slaves, instead of servants, was introduced among them, I can no where find recorded; but before the year 1649, there was such a number of black slaves in the island, that they, in that year, entered into a conspiracy to assassinate, in one night, all the white men in the island, and to make themselves masters of the island, and every thing in it.

Altho' this conspiracy had been carried on for some time, and communicated to most of the black slaves in the island, yet it was never discovered until the very day before it was to have been carried into execution. Luckily for the colony, there was one gentleman among them, named Hotherfall, one of the judges, who had always treated his slaves with more than usual humanity, and had thereby so much gained their affection, that one of them, hoping to save his master, discovered the plot to him, and he gave the alarm so quickly, so privately, and so generally through the island, that all the chief conspirators were seized and fettered, before they had the least notice of the discovery. By this means, not only the execution of their plot was prevented, but they were disabled from taking any desperate measure for their defence, so that a full discovery was made, and all those who had been chiefly instrumental in forming and carrying on this conspiracy, were convicted, and presently executed, without any dis-

turbance or insurrection of the negroes. However, the inhabitants had so narrowly escaped a general massacre, and many of the planters had suffered such a loss by the execution of their guilty negroes, that it is surprising, it did not produce a law against employing negroes in, or breeding them up to any trade, or business, that could be performed by white servants; and also another law for encouraging and promoting, and even rewarding the importation of poor children, from Great-Britain and Ireland; for such children, by being early inured to the climate, would themselves have become able and good servants, even in the plantation business, and their posterity, by being natives of this island, and bred up to hard labour, would have been as much seasoned to the sun, and at least as hardy, as any negroes that can be found in Africa; and such servants, instead of being dangerous to the island, as black slaves must always be, even tho' born in it, would not only have secured the island against any invasion, but would have been of great service in every future war, both as seamen and soldiers, for invading the enemy. [*To be continued in our next.*]

On Mr. DODSLEY's publishing two Volumes of Poems, by several Hands, in which an Ode of his own, on Terror and Pity, is not inserted.

To Mr. —.

YOU ask why in that garland fair,
Where various sweets abound,
A certain Flow'r of merit rare
Is no where to be found?
Why, the same florist thought not meet
To give that bloom its due?
Since none can odours yield more sweet,
Or boast a brighter hue.
Then know, the modest swain, my friend,
Who cult'd those flow'rs so gay,
Meant others worth to recommend,
And not his own display.
But if this blooming wreath had been
Twin'd by another's care,
DODSLEY, thy Flow'r we then had seen,
Shining distinguish'd there.

R. B.

WE have given our readers, this month, the annexed beautiful MAP of the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island, divided into counties and townships, and it may be proper to remind them, that, in our Volume for 1756, they will find a full account of the settlement and progress of those two colonies. For particulars, they are desired to consult our Index for that Volume, under the article *New-England*.

The

The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 124.

THE house then resolved itself into the said committee, which they again did on the 16th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 30th, and 31st of the same month of March, and on the first day of April, during which time several more petitions were presented to the house for **A** and against the question, and the following accounts having been presented to the house, were referred to the committee, viz.

An account of the quantity of iron imported into that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, from foreign countries, since June 24, 1750, with the duties payable thereon, and how much the same amounted to, distinguishing each country and each year: And also,

An account of the quantity of pig and bar-iron, which had been imported from the British colonies in America into Scotland, from June 24, 1750, to June 24, 1756, distinguishing each year, and each colony, and how much in pig, and how much in bar.

Among the petitions too, which were presented during this time, there was one of a particular nature, from the therein underwritten importers of iron, iron-mongers, and manufacturers of the city of London, and places adjacent, which was presented, and read on March 23, and alleged, That, by a clause in an act, made in the 23d of his present majesty's reign, for encouraging the importation of pig and bar-iron, the petitioners were subjected to very great troubles, difficulties, and expence; and therefore praying, that in case a bill should be brought into the house, to allow the importation of bar-iron into the out ports, so much of the said act as related to the sending bar-iron coastways, might be thereby repealed, or that the petitioners might have such relief as the house should think proper. Which petition, as well as all the others, were referred to the said committee. And, on the said first of April, as soon as Mr. Speaker had resumed the chair, Mr. John Pitt reported from the committee, that **G** they had, in the course of their consideration of the matter to them referred, examined several witnesses, and that they had come to some resolutions, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same. Where-

April, 1758.

upon it was ordered, that the report should be then received; and accordingly he reported, that it was the opinion of the committee,

1. That the liberty, granted by an act of the 23d of his present majesty's reign, of importing bar-iron from his majesty's colonies in America, into the port of London, should be extended to the rest of the ports of Great-Britain. And,

2. That so much of an act, passed in the 23d year of his majesty's reign, as directed that no bar-iron whatsoever should be permitted to be carried coastways, unless mention should be made in the certificate to be granted for that purpose, of the day on which the subsidies, customs, impositions, rates, and duties, payable upon the importation thereof, were paid, and of the name of the person or persons, by whom the same were paid, should be repealed.

Both which resolutions were agreed to by the house; whereupon it was ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill pursuant thereunto; and Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Sandys, Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Mr. Jarrit Smith, the lord Strange, Mr. Thynne, Mr. alderman Beckford, Mr. Oswald, the lord Villiers, Mr. Ridley, and Mr. Alexander, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same; and to these Sir Charles Mordaunt and Mr. Poole were afterwards added.

Accordingly, on April 4, Mr. John Pitt presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. On the 6th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house. But, on the 20th, when the house was, by order, to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house upon the bill, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several noblemen, gentlemen, freeholders, and other proprietors, owners and possessors of coppices and woodlands, in the West-Riding of the county of York, taking notice, that a bill was then depending, for admitting American bar-iron, duty free, into all the ports of this kingdom, which, if passed into a law, the petitioners apprehended, must be attended with numberless ill consequences both of a publick and private nature; and

and representing several hardships, which, the petitioners alledged, they should be subject to, in particular; and therefore praying, that either the bill, then depending, might not pass, or that some provision might be made therein (or otherwise as to the house should seem meet) for relieving the petitioners from the pressure of an act of Henry the Eighth (which obliged, under severe penalties, the owners of coppice woods, to preserve them) by permitting them to sell and grub up their coppice woods, in order to a more proper cultivation of the soil, without being restrained from so doing by the fear of interested or malicious prosecutors; and that the petitioners might be heard by their counsel, if they should think fit.

This petition was referred to the committee upon the bill, and after reading the said act, made in the 35th of Henry the Eighth, chapter 17, and entitled, *The Bill for the preservation of woods*; and also an act of the 13th of queen Elizabeth, chapter 25, entitled, *An Act for reviving and continuing certain statutes*; an instruction was ordered for the committee, That they should have power to receive a clause, for repealing so much of the said act of Henry the Eighth, as prohibits the conversion of coppice or underwoods into pasture or tillage.

Then the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the bill; and having gone thro' the same, with the proper amendments, the report was made the next day, and the bill ordered to be ingrossed, being now entitled, *A Bill to extend the liberty, granted by an act of the 23d year of the reign of his present majesty, of importing bar-iron from his majesty's colonies in America, into the port of London, to the rest of the ports of Great-Britain; and for repealing certain clauses in the said act.* And, on the 29th, it was read a third time, when a clause was added by way of Ryder, after which the bill was passed, and sent to the lords for their concurrence.

As the parties interested had opposed the bill in the house of commons, as much as they could, without effect, they did not, it seems, think it convenient to oppose it in the house of lords, therefore the bill passed so easily and so quickly thro' that house, that it was returned, on May 5, to the commons without amendment; and next day received the royal assent.

And now as to the act as it now stands, it consists but of four short enacting clauses beside the preamble, the first of which

enacts, that from and after June 24, 1757, the several duties on bar-iron made in, and imported from his majesty's colonies in America, into any port of Great-Britain, shall cease; and that the above-mentioned act of the 23d of his present majesty, so far as relates to the importation of bar-iron from America (except what is altered or repealed by this act) shall extend to all the ports of Great-Britain. And by the other three clauses, so many clauses of the said act of the 23d of his present majesty are repealed, viz. That of not carrying bar-iron coastways, without a certificate when and by whom the duties were paid; that of not carrying it by land above ten miles from the port of London; and that of having American bar-iron stamped at London. But upon more mature deliberation it was not, it seems, thought necessary to repeal any part of the before mentioned act of Henry the Eighth, in pursuance of the foresaid instruction to the committee upon the bill; therefore there is no clause for the purpose, either in this act, or any act of the same session; and indeed, we have in this island more occasion for a law to encourage the planting and propagating of coppices as well as timber trees, than we have for repealing any law now subsisting for that purpose.

To conclude this important affair relating to iron, I shall observe, that as there was not time, after this affair was brought into the house, to have any new account from America, and as it was thought proper to have some account of the quantities of iron made in America, therefore, on May 25, the house resolved, that an humble address should be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that there should be laid before that house, the next session of parliament, an account of the quantity of iron made in his majesty's colonies in America, from Christmas, 1749, to January 5, 1756, distinguishing each year; which address having been presented, the lord Bateman, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, June 6, that his majesty would give directions accordingly.

Feb. 12, There was presented to the house, by the sheriffs of London, and read, a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, alledging, that the office of bailiff and conservator of the river Thames, and waters of Medway, had been, time out of mind, vested in the mayor and commonalty, and citizens

citizens of the said city, to be exercised by the mayor or his sufficient deputies; and reciting the provisions of an act, passed in the 9th of queen Anne, for the better preservation and improvement of the fishery within the river of Thames, and for regulating and governing the company of fishermen of the said river; and alledging, that the said company had ceased to act ever since the year 1727, and that the body of fishermen were then under no government or regulation, in consequence whereof frequent abuses were committed, to the prejudice of the fishery within the said river, which abuses could not be prevented or redressed without the aid of parliament; and therefore praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill, for the more effectual preservation and improvement of the fry and spawn of fish in the said river of Thames and waters of Medway, and for the better regulating the fishery thereof, and more speedy punishing of offenders, in such manner as to the house should seem meet.

This petition being referred to a committee, and the report made by the lord mayor of London, on March 2, it was then ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill, for the more effectual preservation and improvement of the fry and spawn of fish in the river Thames and waters of Medway, and for the better regulating the fishery thereof; and the lord mayor of London, Mr. Recorder of London, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir John Philipps, and Sir William Calvert, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

Accordingly the bill was presented by the lord mayor of London, March 24, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time: On the 28th, it was read a second time, and committed; and the report being made and the amendments, with an amendment to one of them agreed to, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed on April 7: On May 4, it was read a third time, when several new amendments were made, and the bill passed and sent to the lords, from whence it was returned with some amendments on the 19th, which amendments were agreed to on the 23d, and the lord mayor was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and acquaint them, that the house had agreed to the amendments made by their lordships: And, on June 28, it received the royal assent by commission, together with the other bills then ready.

This bill is a fresh proof of what has been often observed, that experience is the

only test of the expediency and practicability of every new law or political regulation; for, in 1710-11, being the 9th, or rather the 9th and 10th of queen Anne, an act was made *for the better preservation and improvement of the fishery within the river of Thames, and for regulating and governing the company of fishermen of the said river*; by which it was enacted, that, after June 10, 1711, it should be lawful for the court of assistants of the Fishmongers company, or the major part of them, to make such by-laws for the government of the company, as they should think fit, so as the same be approved by the lord mayor and aldermen of London, and likewise allowed and confirmed as therein provided; and that every year after the said 10th of June, there should be chosen, at the next court of lord mayor and aldermen, out of the six wardens of the said company, one fit person to be master of the art of fishery, and out of the twelve assistants, six fit persons to be wardens of the said art, whereof the water-bailiff of the city of London to be one, and out of the sixty of the commonalty, thirty persons to be assistants of the said company; which said master, wardens, and assistants, or any sixteen of them, together with three of the wardens, were thereby constituted the court of assistants of the said company, and should meet on the first Thursday in every month in the common hall, in order to form the court, and to keep the same for regulating abuses in the fishery, &c.

In this act there are many other regulations which seem very plausible in theory, but the execution was, it seems, found difficult or troublesome in practice; or perhaps those who were intrusted with the execution of it, thought they had an interest in not carrying it into execution; for the dealers in any commodity are never the proper persons to be intrusted with the execution of a law designed to introduce plenty, because in every commodity cheapness is the constant companion of plenty; and the avarice of mankind is such, that the seller or retailer had rather sell one bushel, one gallon, or one dozen of any commodity at a high price, than two at the same price, even tho' the two cost them less labour, or less money, than the one did formerly. Which ever of these was the cause, it is certain, that the law has run into disuetude ever since the year 1727, and as many abuses have since crept into the said fishery, a new law became necessary, therefore this bill was brought in, and being now passed into a law,

law, it enacts, That the court of lord mayor and aldermen of London, shall have full power, and they are thereby required, on or before September 29, 1757, to make, and set down in writing, such reasonable rules and ordinances for the governing and regulating all persons who shall fish or drudge in the river of Thames, and waters of Medway (within the jurisdiction of the mayor of London, as conservator of the said river and waters) as common fishermen or drudgermen, or otherwise; and for declaring in what manner they shall demean themselves in fishing, and with what manner of nets and engines, and at what times and seasons they shall use fishing; and for ascertaining the assize of the several fish to be taken; and for the preservation of the spawn and fry of fish within the jurisdiction aforesaid; and for obliging every common fisherman or drudgerman, or other such person who shall fish with a boat, &c. to have his christian name and surname, and the name of the place in which he dwelleth, painted in large and legible characters, in some convenient place of his boat, &c. where any one may see and read the same; and for preventing the same from being changed, or defaced; and to annex reasonable penalties and forfeitures for the breach of such rules, not exceeding 5*l.* for any one offence; and from time to time to alter and amend such rules, &c. and make new ones touching the matters aforesaid; so as the same be allowed and approved of by the lord chancellor, lord keeper, or commissioners of the great seal, the two lords chief justices, and the lord chief baron, or any two of them, &c. which rules and ordinances are required to be printed and made publick, within thirty days after being allowed.

There are, besides, several excellent regulations for enforcing the purposes of the act; and by the last clause it is enacted, that this act shall not authorize the lord mayor, or court of lord mayor and aldermen, or the water-bailiff, or any other person, to grant licences, or to make any rules, whereby any licence shall be required to be taken by any fisherman, drudgerman, or other person, or whereby any gratuity or compensation shall be payable, or whereby any fisherman, drudgerman, or other such person, shall be obliged to appear before the lord mayor, water-bailiff, or other person, to enter his name in any register, or other book, or whereby he shall be limited or restrained from keeping any number of boys in any

one boat, as he shall judge proper, any thing in the said act of the 9th of queen Anne, or any other statute or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Now this clause, as to what is therein mentioned, seems to be a repeal of the said act of the 9th of queen Anne; but as that act is not expressly repealed, it may be questioned, whether such of the other clauses of it as are not inconsistent with this new act, may not still be carried into execution; and if any such attempt should be made, it would be difficult to determine how far such attempt ought to be deemed consistent or inconsistent with this last act. Why then might not the old act have been expressly repealed, if there be no clause in it still necessary to be carried into execution? For no unnecessary law ought to be left remaining in our statute books, as it tends only to create confusion, and to generate law suits.

But this law of the 9th of queen Anne, is not the only law relating to the fishery that has been neglected to be carried into execution: We have several good laws in our statute book for preserving the spawn and fry of fish, particularly the 47th chapter of what is called Westminster the Second; but I doubt much if any one of these laws is now effectually executed, especially with regard to those small streams which form or run into our great rivers; and with regard to them it is, that our laws ought to be most carefully executed; because most, if not all sorts of river fish, especially salmon, run up into those small streams to deposit their spawn, and are there destroyed by the country people before they have spawned; or their fry are intercepted and destroyed in their passage down those streams to our lakes or great rivers. Therefore it were to be wished that some publick spirited gentlemen would take our old laws into consideration, and form them into one new and general law, for the more effectual preservation and improvement of the spawn and fry of fish, and for the better regulating the fishery in all our rivers, rivulets, and lakes.

March 8, it was, upon motion, ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to render more effectual the several laws then in being for the amendment and preservation of the publick highways and turnpike roads of this kingdom; and that Sir John Philipps, the lord Strange, Sir Francis Dashwood, Mr. Ridley, and Mr. Fazakerly, should prepare and bring in the same. The bill was accordingly presented, April 1, by Mr. Fazakerly, read a first, and ordered to be read a second time,

time, and to be printed. On the 6th, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for Thursday the 21st, when the house resolved itself into a committee upon the bill, as it likewise did on the 9th of May, when Sir John Philipps reported that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report, when the house should be pleased to receive the same. On the 16th, the report was, according to order, received, and tho' no petition had been presented against the bill, notwithstanding the long time that had intervened between its being printed and reported, yet it met with some opposition in the house; for upon the report's being read, a motion was made for recommitting the bill, but after some debate the question being put, it passed in the negative; and again upon reading one of the amendments made by the committee, a new motion was made for recommitting the bill with respect to that amendment, whereupon the question passed again in the negative; after which the amendments, with an amendment to one of them, having been all agreed to, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed; and, on the 23d, it was read a third time, and passed, when Mr. Wilbraham was ordered to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence, which their lordships granted without any amendment; and the bill being returned to the commons on June 6, it received the royal assent, by commission, on the 28th; an abstract of which the reader may see in your Magazine for last year, p. 320, where he may likewise see, p. 319, an abstract of the act for the more effectually preventing the spreading of the distemper then raging amongst the horned cattle in this kingdom; which, on March 21, was ordered to be brought in, upon the report from the committee appointed to inquire what laws were expired, or near expiring, and which passed both houses without opposition, therefore does not here require any further notice.

As a stop had been put to our Levant trade by the war, and the return of our merchant ships from Italy very long delayed, there was such a scarcity of Italian thrown silk in this kingdom, that many of our poor silk manufacturers were, in March and April, 1757, thrown quite out of employment, and thereby deprived of all means of subsisting, therefore, April 29, a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for the importation of fine Italian thrown silk, which was ordered ac-

cordingly; and that Mr. Nugent, Mr. alderman Baker, and Mr. Pitt, should prepare and bring in the same. As the bill was very short, and the occasion for it pressing, it was, on May 2, presented to the house by Mr. Nugent, then read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning. Accordingly next day the house in a committee went thro' the bill, and ordered the report to be received next morning, when there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the several and respective merchants, owners, and commanders of ships, and others, trading to Leghorn, and other ports of Italy, whose names were thereunto subscribed, taking notice of the said bill; and representing many evils which the petitioners apprehended would accrue to the trade and navigation of this kingdom in general, if such bill should pass into a law; therefore praying to be heard by themselves or counsel against the bill, &c. and taking notice, that advice was just received that the ships from Leghorn sailed April 18, with 2000 bales of silk on board.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table, until the report from the said committee should be received; and that the petitioners might then be heard by themselves or counsel, if they thought fit; presently after which, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the importers of raw and thrown silks, and of the manufacturers of raw silks; taking notice of the said bill; and alledging, that if the same should be carried into a law, as it then stood, it would prove highly injurious to the petitioners, as well as to all other British importers of raw and thrown silks, and also to the manufacturers of raw silks in this kingdom; and therefore praying to be heard against passing the bill as it then stood.

This petition was likewise ordered to lie upon the table, until the report should be received; and that the petitioners might then be heard by themselves, if they thought fit. And that both the said petitioners might have time to prepare, the receiving of the report was put off until the Friday following, being May 6; which shews how ready our parliaments are to hear every thing that may be said against a bill proposed to be passed into a law, let the necessity thereof be never so urgent; for it is certain that many of our silk manufacturers were at that very time destitute of employment, and reduced to a starving condition, for want of the materi-

terials of their manufacture; and therefore it was ordered, that such of the merchants and manufacturers, concerned in the silk trade, as should be desirous to be heard, in favour of the bill, should be admitted to be heard at the same time.

Both parties being thus admitted to be heard in support of their opinion, the report was accordingly made by Mr. Nugent on the sixth, and both parties being called in, and the report and petitions read at the table, one of the petitioners in the first petition was heard, and a witness examined, in support of the petition; and one of the manufacturers, concerned in the silk trade, was heard, and several witnesses examined, in answer to the petition; after which the amendments made by the committee being read a second time, one of them was disagreed to, and the rest, with several amendments to one of them, agreed to; and a clause being added by the house, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be engrossed. On the 9th it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, where it was passed without opposition or amendment, and returned to the commons on the 11th, and on the 17th received the royal assent by commission.

As to the bill itself, it enacted, after reciting the prohibition in the navigation act of the 12th of king Charles II. and in the act of the 2d of William and Mary, that any persons might import from any port or place, or in any ship or vessel whatsoever, until December 1, 1757, organized thrown silk of the growth or production of Italy. But that no Italian thrown silk, coarser than Bologna, nor any tram of the growth of Italy, nor any other thrown silk of the growth or production of Turkey, Persia, East-India, or China, should be imported by this act, under the penalty of the forfeiture thereof. And, lastly, That all organized thrown silk, allowed by this act to be imported, was to be brought to his majesty's custom-house at London, wheresoever landed; to the intent that no other sort of thrown silk might be imported, than what was allowed by this act, under penalty of forfeiture of the same.

Thus, by this act, so far as related to organized thrown silk of Italy, we departed from the said act of the 12th of Charles II. which enacts, that no goods of foreign growth, production, or manufacture, and which are to be brought into England, (now Great-Britain) Ireland, Guernsey, or Jersey, in English (now British) built shipping, or other shipping belonging to some of the aforesaid places, and navigated by English (British) mariners as

aforesaid (that is to say, whereof the master and three fourths at least of the mariners are English) (British) shall be shipped or brought from any other place, but only from that of the said growth, production or manufacture, or from those ports where the said goods can only, or usually have been first shipped for transportation, under the penalty of forfeiture of ship and goods. And tho' this clause was pretty clearly expressed, yet with regard to thrown silk, a method was found for evading it, by pretending, that the throwing of silk was a manufacture, and consequently thrown silk might be imported from any country where it was thrown, tho' produced in a quite different and very distant country; which evasion was suffered to be practised even to the time of the revolution; but in the first session of the 2d of William and Mary, an act was passed, by which it was declared, that the throwing of silk was not a manufacture within the intention of the act of the 12th of Charles II. and it was enacted, that no thrown silk of the product of any place, should be imported, on pain of forfeiture, except of the production of Italy, Sicily, or Naples, and imported in vessels navigated as the said act of the 12th of Charles II. directs, and brought from some port of the countries, of which it is the production, and which shall come directly by sea.

Thus the law stood in 1756; but in that year, we were, it seems, so much frightened with the bugbear of an invasion, that we neglected the Mediterranean trade, as well as we did our Mediterranean dominions, so that our Italian trade was entirely at a stand for want of convoy, or the ships intercepted and taken on their outlet or return, which very much enhanced the price of thrown silk, and at last brought the above mentioned distress upon our silk manufacturers. It became therefore necessary to admit, for a time to be limited, the importation of thrown silk from any place, and in any ship whatsoever; but as this was an encroachment upon the said act of the 12th of Charles II. which has been and always must be to beneficial to our navigation and naval power; and as it was against the private interest of all those merchants who had commissioned, or might commission thrown silk from Italy, and prejudicial to our own manufacture of orgazine silk, which has been improving for several years past, we cannot wonder at its being petitioned against.

The petitioners, however, declared, that they were not against the importation proposed,

proposed, even to the first of October then next, provided it should be confined to such organzine silk as was not coarser than that sort known by the name of Third Bolonia, as the fine organzine silks were the only kinds which our silk-weavers were likely to stand in need of; but if such an importation should be insisted on, to continue for, and during the war, they hoped, it would be enacted, that the importer should, upon entry, make oath, that the said silk was bought in Italy for his account, and should produce his invoice, or letters of advice, showing that the said goods were bought for the proper account of the importer of the same. Such a restraining clause they represented as necessary, because if foreigners should ship their silks on neutral bottoms, and warrant them to be for foreign account, they could get them insured considerably cheaper than merchants could, who resided here, and imported them for their own account; which would soon throw the whole importation into the hands of foreigners; and if foreigners should be enabled to send their organzine silk to this market, at a much less insurance than the British manufacturer of that sort of silk, could import raw silks to make into the same sorts of organzines, it would tend to the ruin of that home manufacture, which was of great advantage to the nation, and daily improving.

From these reasons, and the above abstract of the bill, the reader will see, that the petitioners succeeded, in a great measure, as to every thing they desired, except as to the restraining clause they suggested, which could not be complied with, because it would have prevented the immediate supply which was so much wanted; and besides, as the law was to continue in force only until December 1, then next, there was no necessity for any such clause. But, from the manner of arguing upon this subject, we may perceive, that with regard to all our home manufactures, made up in whole, or in part of foreign materials, our navigation act is, during a war, in some degree prejudicial; for as our merchants must then pay a higher insurance than is paid by neutral powers, all such materials must come dearer to our manufacturers than to the manufacturers of foreign neutral countries, who are our rivals in that manufacture; therefore it may deserve consideration, whether we should not, at the beginning of a war, suspend the navigation act with respect to foreign ships, as well as with respect to foreign seamen, at least so far as relates to the importation of those rough mate-

rials that are necessary for our manufactures. Such a suspension could be of no prejudice to any thing but shipbuilding: Even this would be greatly alleviated by the employment our shipbuilders always have during a war, in buildings and repairs for our navy and transports; and whilst we preserve our rights in North-America, we may, when peace is restored, easily recover any thing we may have lost in the trade of shipbuilding; but a manufacture of any other sort being once entirely lost, as it may be, during a long war, cannot be so easily recovered.

The last of those bills that had the good fortune to be passed into a law, which I shall take notice of, is that now entitled, An Act to indemnify persons who have been guilty of the unlawful importing, landing, or running of prohibited, uncustomed, or other goods or merchandize, upon certain terms therein mentioned. In the month of January, 1757, there was an anonymous printed paper delivered to the members, entitled, Hints offered towards raising men, for his majesty's land and sea service. Whoever the projector was, there were none of his hints that seemed to be either whimsical or extravagant, and the first was in these words. 1. A free pardon to be granted to all *smugglers*, whereby many able-bodied men would be obtained for his majesty's service, and the revenue considerably augmented, upon their quitting so destructive a trade. Great sums of money would be preserved in the nation, which are now carried to our *inveterate enemy*, who is thereby strengthened, whilst we are proportionably weakened. Many *smugglers* will quit Boulogne, and other ports in France; they are the best *pilots* we can have to annoy the *enemy's coast*, and to procure us intelligence, and they are the best *pilots* the *enemy* can have to annoy our own, and to furnish them with intelligence.

Whether this hint was the occasion or no, I cannot say; but, on May 18, a motion was made, and leave given, to bring in a bill, To indemnify persons who have been guilty of the unlawful importing, &c. and it was ordered, that vice-admiral Boscawen, Mr. Sandys, and Mr. Nugent, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was presented the next day by vice-admiral Boscawen, passed thro' both houses without any opposition, and received the royal assent, by commission, on June 28.

By this law it is enacted, that every person who had been before May 1, 1757, guilty of illegal running, concealing, receiving,

ceiving, or carrying any wool or prohibited goods, or any foreign goods, liable to duties, the same not having been paid or secured, or of aiding therein; or had been armed with fire arms or weapons, in order to be aiding to such offenders; or had been guilty of rescuing such goods after seizure; or of any act whatsoever whereby persons might be deemed runners of foreign goods; or of hindering, wounding, or beating any officer in the execution of his duty, or assisting therein, should be indemnified from all such offences, concerning which no suit should then have been commenced, or composition made, on condition, that he should, before being apprehended or prosecuted, and before Dec. 1, 1757, enter himself with some commission officer of his majesty's fleet, to serve as a common sailor, and should, for three years from such entry, unless sooner duly discharged, actually serve and do duty as such; and should also register his name, &c. with the clerk of the peace of the county where he resides as prescribed by the act, &c. &c.

What pity it is that such a law as this was not passed as soon as we had resolved to begin hostilities; for it is probable that since the commencement of hostilities, and before this bill was moved for, many of our exiled or absconding smugglers had listed in the service of our enemies, who, after such listing, would certainly take care to prevent their having an opportunity to desert their service, and, after hearing of this bill, would probably endeavour to prevent their having an inclination to desert, by giving them an advance of pay or preferment; but this is not the only salutary measure we neglected; for we really seemed to have been drawn into the war, as a coward may thoughtlessly be drawn into a duel, and may, perhaps, be run through the body, before he has actually resolved to fight. If the king of Prussia had behaved in this manner, he would, before this time, have been drove out of all his dominions, or forced to submit to a most dishonourable treaty of peace; whereas now, let his fate be what it will, if he falls, it must be allowed, he falls gloriously.

[To be continued in our next.]

An Examination of Mr. COLEPEPER'S Remarks on Mr. Addington's Dissertation on the ancient Jews.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN looking over, as I constantly do, your monthly Magazine, I took notice of

some remarks in your two last; see (p. 28, 72.) on Mr. Addington's Dissertation on the religious Knowledge of the ancient Jews and Patriarchs, from a gentleman who subscribes himself H. Colepeper. Observing it therein asserted, that two of the principal positions advanced by Mr. Addington, are, 1. That a future state was appointed to be the sanction of the moral part of the Mosaic law; and, 2. That this doctrine was delivered to the ancient Jews under distant intimations, and not revealed to them, in plain, open, and express terms.

It put me upon looking over that pamphlet again, especially as I could not remember to have met with any thing in it, to give occasion for the remark. And I must beg leave to say, that, if this gentleman had read it, either with more attention or less prejudice, he would not have

given himself so much trouble to prove these two propositions incompatible: For it is plain to me that he has entirely mistaken Mr. Addington in what he mentions as the first of his two principal positions, if by the Mosaic law he means any part of that system which was peculiar to the

Jews: At least I cannot find that he has asserted, that the doctrine of the future state made any part of the Jewish constitution, or was at all intended to enforce of that system which was peculiar to the Jews: At least I cannot find that he has asserted that the doctrine of a future state

made any part of the Jewish constitution, or was at all intended to enforce those laws which distinguished them as a people from the rest of the world. He seems throughout the whole to have gone upon this supposition, "That future rewards and punishments cannot make any part of a national system;" nay, he says expressly, that

he supposes the promises of a future happiness (if they had any) were made not to the whole body of the Jewish nation but to individuals, and then as the sanction of the moral, rather than of the ceremonial law.

But this last expression may perhaps have been thought a sufficient foundation for Mr. Colepeper's remarks.—Tho' if he had read on (p. 32.) Mr. A. expressly cautions against confounding the moral, (as Mr. C. seems to have done) with the civil and ecclesiastical government of the Jews. Nay, tho' he expressly tells us, again and again, that he supposes the latter to have been enforced by temporal rewards and punishments; and even in the very next sentence that he means no more by the moral law than the precepts of what is called private and personal virtue, or that holiness without which no man shall see the

the Lord. This, he considers the expectation of a future existence calculated to promote, both among the Jews and Patriarchs, and even the heathens as far as it prevailed among them: And who can dispute it? But then the question returns; whence, and how far were the Jews and Patriarchs acquainted with this doctrine? This Mr. A. has considered; and I must refer to his pamphlet, those that would pursue the enquiry. He pretends not absolutely to determine the degree of light, with which they were favoured, but seems to have taken some pains to examine the scripture evidence on both sides, and produces some arguments, and many passages of holy writ, to prove that they were not totally ignorant of it. If Mr. Colepeper thinks his reasoning inconclusive, he will do well to expose its weakness. I think with both these gentlemen that the question is important, and, I may add likewise, not without its difficulties; and, as the friend of truth, would follow it whithersoever it may lead me. But I must confess, from the arguments urged in the dissertation, it appears to me at present, as certain that the Jews in general expected a future existence, as that they believed in a God. And if this state was discovered at all, it must have been with some good design: Nor is it easy to think of a nobler end than this, that it might be considered as a motive or inducement to promote and encourage such an observance of religion, as should tend to prepare them for its exalted services and enjoyments. I mean as far as it was known; and I am persuaded that the righteous judge will treat every one in the end, whether *Gentile, Jew, or Christian*, according to what *he has* and not according to what *he has not*.

Yours, &c.

From the GENERAL EVENING-POST.

S I R,

THE extraordinary letter, of which the following is a translation, having (through some means or other) been mislaid, it fell into the hands of one who thought it might not prove an unacceptable present to the publick. If you should be of the same opinion it is at your service.

My dear Friend,

I informed you in my last, of November 16, of our being taken by a ship of the enemy of much superior force. I hope this will reach you by means of some of our countrymen that are immediately to go home in a cartel-ship: Which I hope will soon be my happy lot too,
April, 1758.

that I may have the honour of kissing your hand at Poitiers. In the mean time, I suppose you will expect to have some observations upon the place and people among whom the chance of war has call me. I could say nothing of this sort in my last, because that went by the common mail, where all letters are examined. What I have seen of England seems to be well cultivated and well peopled, but vastly inferior to France, in beauty, air, and elegance. It is almost eternally raining here: Three or four fair days together is a kind of wonder; but in the summer I suppose it will be better. Here are no vineyards: The churches are mean: And the only diversion in the place where I am is getting drunk. I wonder the king never sent a body of 15 or 20,000 men over here. They might go where they pleased. Here are no walled towns: The common people are all disarmed; and the gentry are a set of p—tr—s. No man here is allowed to keep fire arms, unless he has 2000 livres rent from lands. This is by virtue of a law they call the game act; which farther obliges every person that has a hare or partridge in his house to give account where he got it. To enforce this law, there is, in every parish, an officer they call the Squire, who reserves all the game to himself. We heard in France of the English militia; but it is all come to nothing [We hope Monsieur will be mistaken.] The common people, unused to fire-arms, made riots and refused to serve; and the gentlemen refused to accept their commissions when appointed officers. Here is not the least appearance of valour to be seen, but a general backwardness to serve their country. The English made a figure abroad; but their weak side is at home.— I write you no particular intelligence; for all that I can learn about their designs may be seen in the news-papers, some of which I hereby send you. Indeed there seems to be no political secrets in England. Every news-paper here tells you how many and what ships there are at Portsmouth and Plymouth, and whither they are bound, long before they sail. For in England the officers must be consulted before-hand about the voyage, and if they do not like it they write to some friend in p—— to be excused: And the m—— of p—— are the supporters of their authority. Sometimes a sea officer is a m—— of p—— himself, and then he goes when he pleases, and stays at home when he pleases. You know the present set of g——l and fl—g o——s are not much esteemed amongst us, but
A a here

here they are despised ten times more. Nay, those that once were esteemed gallant officers have many of them lost their character of late. I asked a person with whom I frequently converse, what was the reason of this. He told me that few of the land officers had seen any service, and that age and ease made them too cautious: And that in the sea service the captains have very near half the prizes they take, by which they are soon enriched, and after that, are for avoiding danger, and enjoying their ample fortunes: And that the general officers, both by sea and land, are never advanced on account of their merit, but succeed always by seniority. He added, that the capital was a place of the greatest dissoluteness of manners, and that the wealthy officers ruined themselves there by gaming, feasting, drinking and debauchery. I observed to him, that our officers were much the same. To which he replied, "Your officers, Sir, have a national spirit, and a strong desire of promoting the glory of your king, which makes them go through fatigues and face danger, notwithstanding their debauchery. But our officers are selfish; they even do not pretend to a disinterested love of their king and country; and go on expeditions purely to enrich themselves." What credit is to be given to such talk, I know not. It is certain the English talk very disrespectfully of their governors. They say, that he that presides at their ***** spends his time at a gaming-house, will not suffer his colleagues to have any share in managing affairs, but leaves it all to the clerks, who go on according to the forms of the office; and that for this reason there is no uniform design in the ordering the ****. They confidently say *****. [Here follows, in the original, what did not appear to the translator proper to be communicated to the publick.] All here are in high expectation from Mr. Boscawen, who is gone to attack Louisbourg. But I hope when they come in sight of the place, they will think better of it, and attack with the precaution of B— and M—. I reckon they will get there about the equinox, and then the wind will do their business. One would imagine their last escape would make them chuse another season; but g——rs do not think much. The king of Prussia has demanded of England 15,000 men, to be commanded by Prussian generals. But this scheme, it seems, will be rejected, and though the English have no experienced generals of their own, they are too proud to be com-

manded by foreigners. The king of Prussia, by this proposal, shews his opinion of the English officers. Indeed, it is too plain he looks on all their gentry in a very contemptible light; he has such an opinion of their luxury and debauchery, that he would not admit some men of fashion of this nation into his camp, lest they should debauch his army. The truth is, in my opinion, they are a very tempting and very easy prey. Should the king once make a conquest of them, he might, from hence, be supplied with money and recruits for his army: And English soldiers under French officers would be but little inferior to the French troops themselves. Should this be attempted soon, there are, in England, several thousand prisoners that would make a considerable reinforcement. If it be deferred until they have a militia (as they may in time) the affair will be impracticable. I hope to hear from you soon but write no secrets. Make my compliments to all my friends at Poitiers, particularly Messrs. Arnoux, Frieneau, D'Abbrille, and Madame Latouche. I have the honour to be, dear SIR,

D Your most obedient, humble servant,

J. L——ST.

P. S. Poor Debriseau died fifteen days since. The rest of our little corps are all well.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I N the present dispute amongst us, whether we ought to trust the safety of our king, and the security of our country, to a regular army of mercenary troops, or to a regular and well disciplined militia, the following account of the short reign and tragical death of one of the Caliphs of the Mahometans, as given us by Marigny, in his History of the Arabians, ought to be read and well considered by every gentleman in this kingdom; and therefore, I hope you will give it a place in your Magazine. But, as many of your readers may not have access to the book, I shall premise, that, in the 833d year of the Christian Æra, the Caliph Motaslem, first began to keep on foot a body of Turkish mercenary soldiers, as a body of royal guards, which was soon augmented to a considerable army; and the consequence was, that they soon took upon them to pull down and set up whomsoever they pleased to be Caliph, without so much as asking the advice of the people, who had been designedly rendered effeminate and undisciplined, on purpose to render this

this mercenary army necessary. In these circumstances was that great empire when, in the year 869, Mothadi-Billah was advanced to the throne, an account of whose reign our author gives as follows ; which if you insert, you may, perhaps, hear more upon this subject, from,

March 30,

S I R,

1758.

Yours, &c.

MOTHADI was the son of Wathek-Billah, who possessed the Mussulman throne immediately after Motassem. He was, like his predecessor, raised to the Caliphate by the Turks, and, like him, he fell a sacrifice to their brutality.

This prince was formed to reign in better times. Born with those qualities which adorn a throne, and do honour to humanity, he would have revived amongst the Mussulmen the golden days of Omar and of Mamon ; but having attempted to correct the insolent behaviour of seditious men, they revolted against him, and put him to a cruel death, after he had reigned about eleven months.

The divisions which had so long prevailed in his dominions, having brought on a general confusion, the Caliph, with great spirit, undertook in person to remedy so great a misfortune. This prince therefore gave notice that, for the future, his people should not apply for redress to his ministers, but to himself. He was resolved to enquire into their differences and disputes, and to strive to accommodate them : He also brought the expences of his household within due bounds ; and far from following the example set by the generality of his predecessors, who were always in want of money to pay their troops, whilst they spent immense sums in feasts, and in useless pomp and ceremonies, he made such prudent regulations in the management of his revenue, that he found, from the beginning, it was sufficient to answer all his wants, without the taxes which had been usually laid on the subjects, he therefore suppressed the greatest part of them, and thereby gained the hearts of all his people.

Besides these regulations, which were so advantageous to his subjects, he corrected many errors which had crept in amongst the Mussulmen. He prohibited all games of hazard, the use of wine, and dances. He drove out of his dominions the stage-players, buffoons, and such sort of persons : He put away the elephants, wild beasts, and even the dogs for hunting ; in a word, all that had before occasioned great expences in the palace of the Caliphs.

The things which were prohibited by this new order, were, for the most part, forbidden by the Mussulman law, namely, the Koran ; but religion was long since become no more than an empty name amongst them. Mothadi, who was a very zealous man, and practised all the duties of his religion with the utmost exactness, revived the veneration which every good Mahometan ought to bear to the book of the prophet. He commonly carried it about with him ; and when he sat in his tribunal (as was his custom) to administer justice to his subjects, he always had the Koran in his hand, and judged the several causes according to the decisions contained in that book.

This prince, who was so just, so rational, and so compassionate to the wretched, must have been filled with indignation, when he heard that the extreme avarice of his predecessor's mother had proved the cause of that Caliph's death. He was struck with horror at the account of the immense riches which that greedy woman had concealed. He caused her to appear before him, and compelled her to confess where she had buried them. She was unwilling to disclose a secret which so nearly touched her, but she was forced to obey : And having pointed out the place, the treasure already mentioned in the close of the reign of the unfortunate Motaz, was accordingly found in a strong vault under-ground. The prince thought he could not inflict on her a more severe punishment, than to deprive her of her darling riches, which she was so unable to apply to proper uses.

This valuable confiscation was a fund almost inexhaustible in the hands of a prince who was always frugal, except in relieving the unfortunate, whose number he had already diminished, by taking off the greatest part of the taxes. The methods he took to retrench all that favoured of luxury, had also procured him large sums of money ; so that he had sufficient to answer all the purposes of the state without being obliged to oppress his subjects. As to his personal expences, they were very inconsiderable : In respect to which historians tell us, that the Caliph, after Omar's example, took but a very small sum out of the treasury for his own maintenance.

Having thus regulated his court and his state, Mothadi proposed to introduce a strict discipline amongst the Turkish troops ; but it was too late for the making such an attempt, as that corps was become very powerful : He resolved, however, to re-

drain their insolence, and keep them within due bounds; but this only drew on him their resentment, and indeed, all his endeavours proved unsuccessful and most unfortunate.

Bankial, one of the principal Turkish officers, having committed a capital crime, the Caliph caused him to be apprehended, and resolved to punish him; to set an example to the rest of that body: But so soon as the Turks heard of the imprisonment of that officer, they rose up in arms, and came, in a tumultuous manner, to the imperial palace, loudly demanding that the prisoner should be set at liberty.

The Caliph, unmoved at their clamours, boldly refused to satisfy the mutineers; and as they began to attack his guard, in order to force their way into the palace, Mothadi, to deprive them of all hopes of releasing Bankial, caused his head to be cut off and thrown down amongst the Turks, who still obstinately continued their attack.

The sight of the bloody head was so far from intimidating them, that it added to their fury, which was still augmented, when Tagabri, the son of Bankial, put himself at the head of the rebels, to revenge himself on the Caliph: They redoubled their attacks, and as some troops arrived to reinforce the palace-guard, a fer battle ensued before they could force their way: However, at last they gained entrance, and ascended to the Caliph's apartment, still fighting with such as defended the stair case.

The intrepid Mothadi, preserving his dignity in the midst of this tumult, appeared in person with the Koran hanging on his breast, and his sword in his hand: In this manner he advanced up to the Turks, with such men as were about him, and a fresh action happened, in which the Turks gained the advantage: They slew or wounded all that attempted to defend the Caliph, and at last easily seized that prince, who was scarce able to make any resistance, on account of two very considerable wounds he had received.

These desperadoes treated the Caliph in a most unworthy manner. They required him, in terms full of insolence, to resign the Caliphate. They even cruelly beat him, to force him to surrender that dignity; but Mothadi, constant in the midst of so great adversity, absolutely refused to comply: They therefore continued their outrages on his person, till the arrival of one of Bankial's relations, who put an end to the uproar, by stabbing the Caliph with a dagger, of which he died on the spot.

Such was the end of one of the most virtuous Caliphs that ever sat on the Mussulman throne. Historians concur in acknowledging his eminent qualities. He had a noble soul, and an elevated understanding. The great sweetness of his disposition, and his natural love of justice and equity, added a dignity and lustre to his actions, and even to his person, and recalled to the minds of his people the halcyon days of former reigns.

According to El Makin, this prince was low of stature, and of a handsome countenance. His complexion was brown, the fore part of his head bald, and his beard long and thick.

For the Benefit of such of our Readers as may have an Inclination to clean their own Pictures, we shall insert the following Instructions, from a Book lately published, entitled, An Handmaid to the Arts. Dedicated to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. &c.

“**A**S a painting may be souled with a variety of different kinds of matter, many of which will not be dissolved, or suffer their texture to be destroyed by the same substances, it is necessary to know what will dissolve or corrode each such kind; for there is no other means of removing, or taking off any foulness, than by dissolving or corroding, by some proper menstruum, the matter which constitutes it, except by actual violence, which the tender nature of oil paintings by no means suffers them to bear. Of these substances, which will remove, by dissolving or corroding it, the matter which may soul paintings, some are very apt, likewise, to act upon and dissolve the oil in the painting itself, and consequently to disorder or bring off the colours; while others are, on the contrary, passive and innocent, with respect to the painting; and may be used freely, or indeed in any quantity whatever, without the least inconvenience of this kind.

As paintings to be cleaned are likewise varnished with a variety of substances of different natures, which sometimes require to be taken off, and at other times are much better left remaining, it is very necessary to be able to judge what is best to be done in this point; as likewise to know the means by which each sort of varnish may be taken off without injury to the painting: For, in fact, without this, there is no way of cleaning pictures in some circumstances, but by scouring till, as well the surface of the picture, as the foulness, be cleared away. I shall therefore first give

give some account of the nature of the substances, which are, or may be used for cleaning paintings in oil, as it regards this application of them; and then shew, how they may be used as well for the taking off the varnish, as the removing any foulness that may lie either upon or under it.

The first, and most general substance used for cleaning pictures, is water. This will remove many kinds of glutinous bodies, and foulness arising from them, such as sugar, honey, glue, and many others, and also take off any varnish of gum arabick, glair of eggs, and isinglass; and is therefore the greatest instrument in this work. It may be used without any caution with regard to the colours, as it will not, in the least, affect the oil which holds them together.

Olive oil, or butter, tho' not applied to this purpose, thro' an ignorance of their efficacy, will remove many of those spots or foulness which resist even soap, as they will dissolve or corrode pitch, resin, and other bodies of a like kind, that otherwise require spirit of wine and oil of turpentine, which endanger the painting: And they may be used very freely, not having the least effect on the oil of the painting.

Wood-ashes, or what will better answer the purpose, when used in a proper proportion, pearl-ashes, being melted in water, make a proper dissolvent for most kinds of matter which foul paintings: But they must be used with great discretion, as they will touch or corrode the oil of the painting, if there be no varnish of the gum resins over it, so as to render the colours liable to be injured by very little rubbing. The use of them, or soap, is, however, in many cases unavoidable, and in general they are the only substances employed for this purpose.

Soap is much of the same nature with the last mentioned substances, being indeed only oil incorporated with salts of the same kinds, rendered more powerfully dissolvent by means of quick-lime: For which reason it is something more efficacious, but consequently more hazardous, as it will the sooner get hold of the oil of the paintings. It should, therefore, not be used but on particular spots, that elude all other methods, and there with great caution.

Spirit of wine, as it will dissolve all the gums and gum-resins, except gum arabick, is very necessary for the taking off from pictures varnishes composed of such substances: But it corrodes also the oils

of the paintings, and softens them in such manner, as makes all rubbing dangerous while they are under its influence.

Oil of turpentine will, likewise, dissolve some of the gums used for varnish; but spirit of wine will, in general, much better answer that purpose. There are, however, sometimes spots of foulness, which will give way to spirit of turpentine, that resist most other substances used in this intention: And it may, therefore, be tried where they appear to fail, but very sparingly, and with great caution, as it will very soon act even on the dry oil of the painting.

Essence of lemons has the same powers as oil of turpentine; but is, moreover, a much stronger dissolvent, and should, therefore, only be used in desperate cases, where spots seem indelible with regard to all other methods. Spirit of lavender and rosemary, and other essential oils, have the same dissolving qualities as essence of lemons, but they are in general dearer, and some of them too powerful to be trusted near the colours.

Whenever paintings are varnished with gum arabick, glair of eggs, or isinglass, the varnish should be taken off when they are to be cleaned. This may be easily distinguished by wetting any part of the painting, which will feel clammy, if varnished with any substance dissolvable in water. In such cases, the taking off the varnish will frequently alone render the painting entirely clean; for if it have been laid on thick, and covered the surface every where, the foulness must necessarily lie upon it. The manner of taking off this kind of varnish must be done by means of hot water and a sponge; the picture or painting being laid horizontally. The water may be near boiling hot, and may be used copiously at first with the sponge; but when the varnish appears to be softened, and the painting more naked, it should be used cooler; and, if the varnish adhere, so as not to be easily brought off by a sponge, a gentle rubbing with a linen cloth may be used; the cloth being frequently wrung, and wet again with fresh water a little warmish.

Where paintings appear, by the above trial, to be varnished with the gum-resins, or such substances as cannot be dissolved in water, it is proper, nevertheless, to wash them well with water pretty warm, by means of a sponge, which will sometimes be alone sufficient to clean them, even in this case: But if there yet appear any foulness, rub the painting over with

olive

olive oil made warm, or butter; and if any parts appear sineary, or any foulness seem to mix with the oil or butter, pursue the rubbing gently, taking off the foul oil, and adding fresh till all such foulness be wholly removed. Let the oil be then wiped off with a woollen cloth, and if the picture require further cleaning, the wood-ashes, or pearl ashes, must be used in the following manner; which, indeed, as to the first part is not widely different from the method commonly used.

Take an ounce of pearl-ashes, and dissolve them in a pint of water; or take two pounds of wood ashes, and add to them three quarts of water, and stir them well in the water once or twice in an hour for half a day; and then, when the earthy part of the ashes has subsided, pour off the clear fluid, and evaporate it to a quart; or if it appear acrid to the taste at that time, three pints may be left. Wash, by means of a sponge, the painting well with either of these solutions, or lyes (which are, in fact, the same thing) made warm; and rub any particular spots of foulness gently with a linen cloth till they disappear: But if they appear to remain unchanged by the lye, do not endeavour to take them off by meer force of rubbing; for that would infallibly damage the colours under the spots before they could be removed: But in this case they should be left to be tried by the spirit of wine, or the essential oils of turpentine and lemons. Where thick spots seem to give way in part, but yet resist in a great degree to this lye, a little strong soap-suds may, in some cases, be used, it with great caution; but it should be prevented, as much as possible, from touching any part of the painting, except the spot itself: And, as that disappears, the soap should be diluted with water, that it may not reach the oil of the colours in its full strength. If, however, all this be done upon a strong coat of varnish, there will be less hazard; and, in such cases, the washing freely with the wood-ash lye, or weak soap-suds, will frequently do the business effectually without any material damage: But it requires some judgment to know where paintings may be so freely treated; and, with respect to those of great value, it is always best to proceed by more circum-spect methods, and to try the more secure means I have above directed, before these rougher be used.

Some use the wood-ashes with the addition of water only, without separating the solution of the salts from the earth; which, when so used, assists in scrubbing the foulness from the painting: But all

such practices are to be condemned, as the finer touches of the painting are always damaged in a greater or less degree, where any abrading force is employed in cleaning it.

Where spots appear, after the use of all the above mentioned methods, spirits of wine, or, if that fail, oil of turpentine, and in the further case of its default, essence of lemons must be applied. The spots should be lightly moistened with them, avoiding to suffer them to touch any more of the surface than what is covered with the foulness; and the part should be immediately rubbed with a linen cloth, but very gently; observing, at the same time, to desist, if the colours appear the least affected. After a little rubbing olive oil should be put on the spot, where oil of turpentine and essence of lemons are used, and water where spirit of wine is applied; which being taken off by a woollen cloth, if the foulness be not wholly removed, but appears to give way, the operation must be repeated till it be entirely obliterated.

Where paintings appear to have been varnished with those substances that will not dissolve in water, and after the careful use of the above means the foulness still continues, or where, as is very often found, the turbidness, or want of transparency, or the yellow colour of the varnish, deprave the painting so as to destroy its value, such varnish must be taken off. The doing of which, tho' attended with the greatest difficulty to those who proceed by the methods now in use, and which indeed is seldom done by them at all, but with the destruction of the more delicious tints and touches of the painting, is yet very easily and safely practicable by the following method.

Place the picture or painting in an horizontal situation, and moisten, or rather flood, by means of a sponge, the surface with very strong rectified spirit of wine; but all rubbing more than is necessary to spread the spirit over the whole surface must be avoided. Keep the painting thus moistened, by adding fresh quantities of the spirit for some minutes: Then flood the whole surface copiously with cold water, with which, likewise, the spirit, and such part of the varnish as it has dissolved, may be washed off. But in this state of it, all rubbing, and the slightest violence on the surface of the painting, would be very detrimental. When the painting is dry, this operation must be repeated at discretion, till the whole of the varnish be taken off.

In

In pictures and paintings, which have been long varnished, it will be found sometimes, that the varnish has been a composition of linseed oil, or some other substantial oil, with gums and resins. If such paintings cannot be brought to a tolerable state, by any of the abovementioned means, which may, in this case, be freely used, the mischief may be deemed to be without remedy. For it is absolutely impracticable to take off such a varnish, as it is more compact and indissoluble than the oil of the painting itself, and could only be wrought upon by those menstrua and dissolvents, which would act more forcibly on the paintings: Such pictures must, therefore, be left in the state they are found, except by being freed from any foulness that may lie upon this varnish; and may be cleared away by the methods we have before directed. The coat of this varnish may, indeed, be sometimes made thinner, by anointing the surface of the painting with essence of lemons, and then putting on olive oil, which, when rubbed off, by a soft woollen cloth, will carry away the essence, with such part of the varnish, as it may have dissolved: But this requires great nicety, and can never be practised without some hazard of disordering the colours of the painting."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

FOR the honour of the British troops, when under brave and experienced commanders, I hope, you will insert what follows, from Dean Swift's History.

The Dean, after giving us an exact account of the duke of Ormond's withdrawing the British troops from the confederate army, and his conduct in resenting the insolence of the Dutch, as well as disappointing their ungrateful and treacherous design, founded upon our being deserted by those foreign troops that had so long subsisted upon our generosity, proceeds thus:

"After the cessation of arms declared by the duke of Ormond, upon the delivery of Dunkirk, the British plenipotentiaries very earnestly pressed those of Holland to come into a general armistice; for if the whole confederacy acted in conjunction, this would certainly be the best means for bringing the common enemy to reasonable terms of peace: But the states, deluded by the boundless promises of Count Zinzendorf, and the undertaking talent of prince Eugene, who dreaded the conclusion of the war, as the period of his glory,

would not hear of a cessation. The loss of 18,000 Britons was not a diminution of weight, in the balance of such an ally as the emperor, and such a general as the prince. Besides they looked upon themselves to be still superior to France in the field; and altho' their computation was certainly right in point of number, yet, in my opinion, the conclusion drawn from it, was grounded upon a great mistake. I have been assured by several persons of our own country, and some foreigners of the first rank, both for skill and station in arms, that in most victories obtained in the present war, the British troops were ever employed in the post of danger and honour, and usually began the attack (being allowed to be naturally more fearless than the people of any other country,) by which they are not only an example of courage to the rest, but must be acknowledged, without partiality, to have governed the fortune of the day; since it is known enough, how small a part of an army is generally engaged in any battle. It may likewise be added, that nothing is of greater moment in war than opinion. The French, by their frequent losses, which they chiefly attribute to the courage of our men, believed that a British general, at the head of British troops, was not to be overcome; and the Marshal de Villars was quickly sensible of the advantage he had got; for, in a very few days after the desertion of the allies, happened the earl of Albemarle's disgrace at Denain, by a feint of the Marshal's, and a manifest failure somewhere or other, both of courage and conduct on the side of the confederates. The blame of which was equally shared between prince Eugene and the earl; altho' it is certain the duke of Ormond gave the latter timely warning of his danger, observing he had neither intrenched as he ought, nor provided with bridges sufficient for the situation he was in, and at such a distance from the main army.

Thus far the Dean: And to confirm his observation, I shall add what I have myself heard from French officers, who were present at the affair of Denain, that when they were going to engage, the marshal Villars rode along their line, and called aloud to the soldiers, to take notice that there were now no red coats upon the enemy's right wing. And farther, it is known to every one, who has conversed with any officers that had the honour of being engaged in the battle of Malplaquet, and the happiness to survive that carnage of the confederate army, that the British

British troops on the right, led on by the late duke of Argyll, were the first that forced the French intrenchments on that side; and that the British regiments in the service of the states general, led on by the prince of Orange, grandfather to the present, were the first that forced the French intrenchments on the left; to the almost incredible slaughter of some of them; for during the three days that our army waited for the detachment from the siege of the citadel of Tournay, the French had so strengthened their intrenchments, that before they could be forced, some of the British B regiments that went on with 600 men, besides officers, could not muster 100, officers included, to rejoice for their victory. I am,

Whitehall,
April 10, 1758.

S I R, &c.

To ACADEMICUS. (*See p. 148.*)

S I R,

THE reasons for my assertions were built on a like basis with yours, namely, the evidence of the senses, and if you can perceive extension and resistance, I do not find that I can; so that we are disputing about what must be irreconcilable, if our minds should be really different; but I hope there is no other harm done than a little time lost on both sides; however, please to accept this one argument more.—Whatever has these two properties of extension and resistance, I think must have length, breadth, and thickness, and I never could perceive any colour that had all these dimensions; nor could I ever observe, that in heat, cold, roughness, smoothness, &c. (which, I think, are some of the tangible sensations) there was any thickness, or that there is resistance in any of our ideas, and therefore I am inclined to think you cannot have the perceptions you mention. If you mean no more by extension than length and breadth, I will not dispute your perceiving colour to be thus extended, tho' I doubt it, because I am not clear in myself, finding such deceptions in vision. We in common judge colour to be external to the eye (which surely it cannot, unless the mind be so) and imagine that object to be on the right of us, which on the retina is depicted on the left; likewise when two objects are in different places, H if their separate images fall on the middle of the retina of each eye, they appear to be in the same place: And in many cases the same object, at a greater distance, will be thought greater, which, in fact, is less on the retina; and we often judge of the

distance of two objects point blank from us, as truly as when they are wide of each other; and your favourite Dr. Berkeley has shewn, I think, that we are not a judge of distance, in the first case, by sight only. The moon is imagined to be larger in the horizon, than in the meridian, tho' all things considered, we know she must appear less in the bottom of the eye.—From these considerations I doubt, whether there is not a deception, when I suppose colour to appear under the dimensions of length and breadth, having been accustomed to blend the senses together, which it might not do immediately by sight.

I must own I can give no account, and which I should be very glad to receive, how it comes to pass, that the mind judges colour to be external to the eye, unless it was itself where the colour is imagined to be; if this was shewn, it might give us further light into difficulties of this kind. If indeed you have sensations of extension and resistance independent of any thing extended or resisting, this, tho' it might be rude in me to deny, because I have none myself, I must suspend my belief of, till I receive some account how it is possible.

But allowing your superficial extension is perceivable as a property of colour, to what sensation will you affix resistance as a property? May be to all the other sensations combined, and then you will give, for instance, a name thereto, and call it a cow; but if you shut your eyes you will destroy the combination, there will be no superficial colour existing, and yet you may then feel a cow; you then open your eyes, and take off your hands, and straight you see a superficial extended colour, do you call this a cow too? This is not what you felt, then here is a second cow; you shut your eyes again with your hands off, and hear a bellowing, do you call this by the same name also? For you perceive nothing else at that time, here will have been three cows perceived; you view, feel, and hear G altogether, and that is a cow likewise. So here are three cows in one, and yet but one cow. What a rare method this is for solving difficulties (it might not become me to say mysteries) and by so simple a manner, as only a little combination of sensations, and giving a name thereto! Now supposing you have really any such sensations, I shall then want some proof that nothing but what exists in your mind can be supposed to exist out of it. Am I to set down with an opinion, that nothing exists without the mind, because nothing but sensations exist in it?—Can you

you perceive spirit any more than matter? And if you are to be allowed to infer the existence of spirit; because you perceive thought, I think you have an equal reason to infer the existence of matter; as you say you can perceive extension and resistance, which are generally allowed to be properties thereof.

Why you should think that I maintain the opinion I am endeavouring to refute; because I cannot alledge a reason why the Deity should make use of matter to excite our sensations, I cannot guess; for my part, I think it only shews my own ignorance of God's motives for what he does. You might as well say, that I refute my own opinion of the existence of spiders, because I cannot assign a reason for his making them.—But

Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt like you and me?

If two such genius's as the great Dr. Law and the subtle Dr. Berkeley so widely differ, one by asserting the belief of spirit to be a vulgar notion, and the other, that body has no existence but in the mind; a common man, will, I think, suppose both cannot be right, and perhaps neither, and rest satisfied with the common opinion, that both spirit and matter exists, until they have more convincing reasons for the contrary, than either of these champions have exhibited. I am, SIR,

Your, &c.

CONVEXO. E

We think it not improper to subjoin a note, which came from Academicus; when his last was worked off at press, and which refers to the word *extension* (p. 148.) line 3, of his letter. *Tho' we give the same name to these sensations, yet the sensations are entirely different.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, St Alban's, March 25, 1758.

TOWARDS the end of last summer, I purchased a small book, then lately published by Dr. Mooney, entitled, *A Letter to a Physician concerning the Gout and Rheumatism*: Wherein, the doctor says, is proved from reason and experience that the former is curable in as strict a sense as any other disease, and that he would venture his character, reputation, nay, all that is dear to man, that a medicine he had found out, would take off the most violent fit of the gout in twenty-four hours, without any present or future detriment to the constitution; and names some persons, who, by taking his remedy, April, 1758.

he says, were freed from violent fits of the gout in that short space of time.

I am willing to hope the best of the doctor's medicine, and have no intention by any means to lessen the merit of it; but as I have heard nothing thereof since I bought the book, I suppose no discovery has been yet made of a medicine that may be depended upon, to be an effectual cure of the gout, and I believe that it may be still truly termed *approbrium medicorum*. But if Dr. Mooney can wipe off this reproach by curing this torturing malady, I think, for the benefit of those who may be so unhappy as to be afflicted therewith, he should endeavour to make the good effects of such an invaluable medicine as publick as possible; and if, by proper trials, it should be found to answer the character he has given it, he would, no doubt, be sufficiently rewarded for his trouble and discovery; for what would not some persons give to be rid of a tormenting fit of the gout?

If you can find a place for this in your next Magazine, the doctor may, perhaps, take some notice of it, and give the world a further account of his medicine.

I am, SIR,

Your constant reader,
and humble servant,

A. B.

A true Copy of a very remarkable Instance of old age, and a numerous Offspring, taken out of an old Register belonging to the Parish of Tregaian, which is Part of the Rectory of Llangelini, in the County of Anglesey; and transcribed into the new Register thereof for the Satisfaction of Posterity.

THERE died, March 11, 1581, in the parish of Tregaian, in the said county of Anglesey, one William ap Yerwerth, aged 105: He had been thrice married; his first wife was Ellen Ferch William, by her he had 22 children. His second wife was Kath. Ferch Richard, by her he had ten children. His third wife was Ellen Ferch William, now living, by her he had four children; he had also two concubines, the first was Jonet Ferch William, by her he had two children; and the other was Leek Lloyd, and by her he had five children; his eldest son was Griffith ap William, now living, aged 84: He had childrens children to the fourth generation, in abundance; his youngest son is also called Griffith ap William, aged two years and a half, now living in the said parish; and the difference between the two brother's ages is

B b

7

years and a half; for the eldest was of that age, when the youngest was born; his eldest daughter is called Alice Ferch William, aged 72: She hath been twice married, and hath a numerous offspring.

There be living now, of the said old man's offspring, in the said parish, 80 persons; and, at his funeral, there were computed to be about 300 persons that descended from him. The said old man was of a middle stature, of a good complexion, never troubled with cholick, gout, or stone; seldom sick, of moderate diet, lived by tillage, exercised himself much in fishing and fowling, and had his senses perfect to the last.

The Author of The Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times, having lately published a Second Volume, which is designed chiefly to illustrate and enforce what he has said in the first, the following Extracts from this Second Volume are, we think, well worth the Attention of our Readers, especially upon the present Occasion.*

How far the Spirit of Duelling is connected with the manly Spirit of Defence.

“CAN the debility of modern honour produce the manly spirit of defence? Alas, if ever it is put in action by any thing beyond the vanity of shew; it is roused by an affront, and dies in a duel.

But it seems the opinion of many, that the spirit of *duelling*, and that of manly national *defence*, are naturally connected, and, of course, rise or fall together. Much might be said on this subject, at present I shall only mark the difference of principle, on which these two different systems of conduct are founded.

The principle of *honour* depends on, and ariseth from the *love of glory*, or the *fear of shame*. Where the love of glory is, the dread of shame comes of course: But the dread of shame may exist without the love of glory; a truth which is confirmed by experience, in all *groveling* and *narrow* minds; and in many that are good too, but not *elevated*.

On this distinction is founded the essential difference between a national spirit of defence, and the private habit of duelling. The national spirit of *defence*, so far as it depends on the principle of *honour*, can only be kept up by the *love of glory*. The mere *dread of shame* cannot raise this general passion in a *people*, because, among a people who have lost the national spirit of defence, there is no *shame* attending the loss of it.

But private duelling arising from the sense of private injury, is naturally produced by the fear of shame *only*. Glory is seldom thought of in this instance; and where it is, produces the hateful character of a *bully*. It is the *fear of shame* therefore, and not the *love of glory*, that supports the spirit of *duelling*.

Thus we see the principle of honour works by two different passions in producing a nation of *duellists*, and a nation of *heroes*. The first are only compelled by the fear of shame; the latter are actuated by the love of glory. And thus the national spirit of *defence* may be strong, when that of *duelling* is extinct; and the spirit of *duelling* may exist, when that of military honour is *extinguished*.”

A remarkable Consequence arising from this Difference of Principle.

“These truths relate to nations, and the character of a people. But with regard to *fleets* and *armies*, another truth offers itself to observation. Here, “The love of *glory* is necessary in the *leaders*, as a motive to great and daring *enterprise*: But among the inferior ranks, the fear of *shame* will be generally of influence sufficient to compel them to their *duty*.” The reason is evident: With regard to the leaders, as it is impossible to point out to them their particular track of duty in every instance, so their conduct must be left in general, to the determinations of their own mind: *Great actions* will naturally be attended with *glory*; but the mere omission of great actions, where peremptory orders are not given, is not necessarily attended with *shame*: Therefore it is the *love of glory* only, that can urge a leader to great and dangerous attempts.

But with regard to the *inferior ranks*; there the particular track of duty is pointed out; which is only this, “Obey the commands of your leader.” Under this circumstance, no evasion can take place: Every man must obey, or *infamy* overtakes him: And thus the fear of shame becomes sufficient.

This distinction will clearly account for that strange difference of conduct in our British troops, during the last, as well as the present war. It hath been remarked, that at times they have fought like *heroes*; at others, have been timorous as *hares*. Their bravery, in particular instances, hath been brought as a proof against the existence of the ruling principle of *effeminacy*, which runs thro’ this work. But whoever views this matter, according to the distinctions here pointed out, will at once

once see the veil drawn off from this mysterious appearance of things. Where did our troops distinguish themselves in valour? Was it not at Dettingen? At La Feldt? And, above all, on the dreadful field of Fontenoy, where honest fame forsok the standard of the victor, and wept over the banners of the retreating English? And who were the leaders on these important days? They were such as were inspired and actuated by the generous love of GLORY."

Of a national Militia.

"Will not cowardice, at least as soon as courage, part with a shilling or a pound, to avoid danger? The capital question therefore still remains, not who shall pay, but who shall fight.

A capital question, this, indeed, and hard to be resolved among a mercantile and effeminate people. This naturally leads us to consider what may be expected, feared, or hoped, from the establishment of a national militia. In which enquiry, the writer's sole intention is, to pursue his leading principles thro' all their consequences, without any intention of contradicting or offending any party whatever.

First, An English militia cannot be so dangerous now, as in former times; because the commons are discharged from those slavish military tenures, which so often brought them into the field, to butcher each other in former days, at the command of a seditious or revengeful lord. Henry the Seventh, thro' his hatred to the nobility, let in this first dawn of lasting liberty, on the inhabitants of this kingdom. The people, tho' armed, would now want leaders of influence, to unite them in seditious purposes. Therefore the sudden and short-lived fury of a mob, is the worst that can be feared from this establishment. It is true, an armed mob is a dreadful monster to the individual, but cannot rise into publick or treasonable attempts, thro' want of a uniting power.

Hence Livy's fine description of a mob: *Grex ferocibus universis, singuli metu suo obediunt.*

Secondly, The effeminate manners of the times take away the great danger which formerly arose from a free militia in more warlike periods.

But then, on the other hand, these same reasons that take away the danger, are fair to destroy the usefulness of a militia. For we see, their danger arose from their union and their valour: Now, what is a militia without these two qualities?

A legal union indeed may be acquired; more rational, tho' not so powerful as the flash. But without national valour, union is a dead and unactive quality.

If the principles maintained in this work be true, the defect of valour in a national militia, will not lie among the private men, but among the officers. And indeed, who can seriously believe, that those gentlemen who find the attendance upon a quarter sessions, for the service of their country, too severe a burthen of duty upon their enervated bodies and minds, will vigorously undertake and go thro' the dangers and fatigues of warlike service?

It must therefore be expected as a certain event, that a militia will, on its first institution, and for a long time, be useless. But this is not said with a view to discourage the establishment, but only to prevent groundless expectations; which being disappointed in the first establishment of a militia, might lead the nation into a belief, that the institution could never be useful.

This circumstance, therefore, is no reason why a militia should not be set on foot; but rather a good reason for its speedy establishment: Because the continued exercise of a militia, if undertaken with that vigorous and serious intention which it deserves, is perhaps the most promising means of rekindling, by slow degrees, the military spirit among us.

As a rational encouragement to the hopes of the nation, let us cast our eyes back upon former times, and hear the impartial judgment of a great foreigner, who could have no views to influence his opinion. "There is scarce any body ignorant, that of late years the English invaded France, and entertained no soldiers but their own: And yet, tho' England had had no wars of thirty years before, and had neither officer nor soldier who had ever seen a battle, they ventured to attack a kingdom where the officers were excellent, the soldiers good, having been trained up for several years together in the Italian wars. This proceeded from the prudence of the prince, and the excellence of that government, in which, even in times of peace, the exercise of arms is not intermitted."

The main conclusion I mean to draw from these observations, is only this. "The establishment of a militia must destroy effeminate manners; or effeminate manners will render useless a militia."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

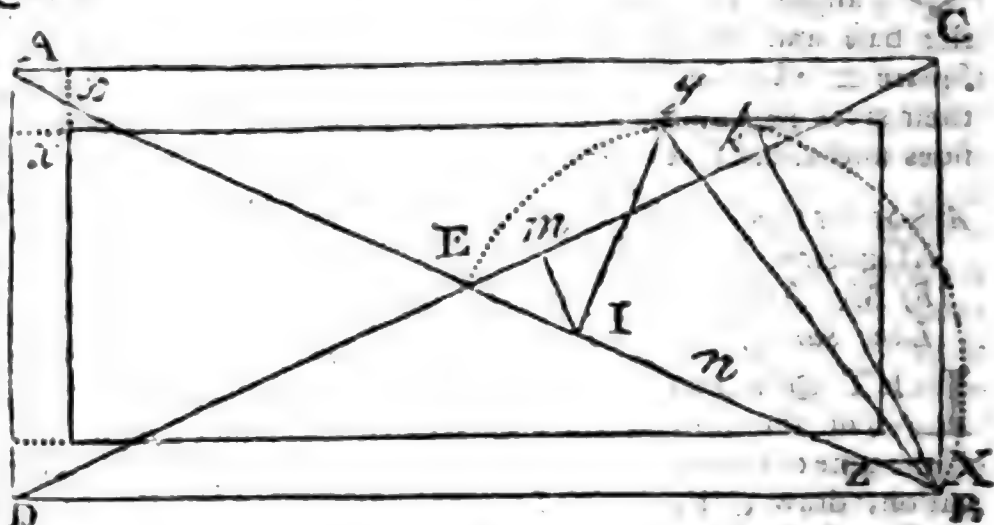
I HAVE sent a solution to the mathematical question in your Magazine for 1757, p. 376, which if you will give a place, the first opportunity, will very much oblige, S I R, Your constant reader, and very humble servant,

JOHN DODSON,

Land surveyor and master of a free-school at Geddingdon, in the county of Northampton.

LET ABCD represent the table. Construction. Draw the diagonals AB and CD; then divide the $\triangle CEB$ ($= \triangle BED = \triangle DEA = \triangle AEC = \frac{1}{4}$ of the whole area) into proportion as 1 to 3, by a line drawn parallel to the side CB, to do which divide the line EB in I in proportion as above; thus set 1 from E to m; also take 3 and set from m to k, then draw kB, and from m draw a line parallel to kB, cutting the line EB in I; then EI and IB are in proportion as 1 to 3. Then (per Ward's Mathematicks, p. 306, and corollary the second) find a mean proportional between EB and BI, which is thus: Divide EB in $\frac{1}{2}$ in n, on N describe a semicircle with the radius nE or nB. Then on I raise a perpendicular cutting the semicircle in Y. Draw the line yB; take that distance and set from E to z on the line EB. Now the line zx drawn perpendicularly to CB is the breadth of the border required = 3,16 inches, from which the border may be drawn parallel to the sides. The above is obvious to every one who understands geometry, without any prolixity to explain it any farther. Q. E. F.

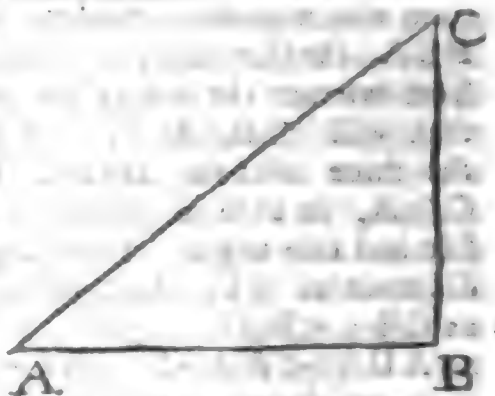
Calculation. Put $a =$ longest side = 5 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches = 5,7709, $b =$ shortest side = 2 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches = 2,625, $C = 10,099 = \frac{1}{2}$ of the area, and $x =$ breadth of the border: Then $a - 2x \times b - 2x = C$, now for $2x$ put y , then the equation will become $ab - by - ya + y^2 = C$, from whence (compleating the square, and extracting the root, or by the method of trial and error) $y = ,652x \therefore = ,326$ feet = 3,648 inches.



QUESTION III. in the London Magazine for 1757, p. 597. answered by Mr. THOMAS SIMS, of Louth School, in Lincolnshire.

PUT $x + y = AB$ and $x - y = BC$, then per question and known principles $2x - d = AC$: (per 47 EUCL. 1.) $2x^2 + 2y^2 = \overline{2x - d}^2$ likewise $x^2 - y^2 = 2a$, or $2x^2 - 2y^2 = 4a$: Now by adding this last equation to the former, gives $4x^2 = 4x^2 - 4dx + d^2 + 4a$, whence $x = \frac{d^2 + 4a}{4d}$, from whence the sides are easily had by an equation simple enough.

[This question was also answered by Bartonienfis.]



SOLUTION to a QUESTION in February last, p. 91. By Mr. WILLIAM DENT, of Long Sutton.

THE equation of the curve is $xx - yyy = axy$ $\begin{cases} a = 4 \\ 6 = 489\frac{1}{2} \text{ the area,} \\ \text{let } y = \frac{x}{z} \end{cases}$

Then we shall find $x = xxx - axz$

And $y = xz - ax$

Therefore $yx = 32xxxz - 5axxxz + 2aaxxz$

whose fluent $yx = \frac{32xxxx}{5} - \frac{5axxx}{4} + \frac{2aaxx}{3} = 6$

solved $x = 6$, therefore $x = 72$

and $y = 12$.

A new QUESTION, by Mr. THOMAS SIMS, of Louth School, in Lincolnshire.

TWO ships at sea, viz. A and B, A in the latitude of 43° north, and B in the latitude of $49^{\circ} 30'$, both sail till they meet in the latitude of 40° N. and by comparing their reckoning together, find that B had sailed 40 leagues more than A. I demand each ship's course and distance sailed from their first situation.

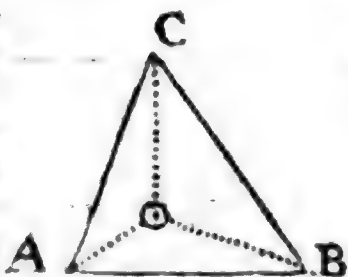
Two QUESTIONS, by Mr. JOSEPH DAWSON, of Holbeck, in Yorkshire.

QUESTION I. Suppose a ship sails from a port in $58^{\circ} 7'$ N. latitude, on a S. W. by W. course, till she arrives at another port in $38^{\circ} 12'$ S. latitude. Query her departure, difference of longitude, distance, and meridional distance, by the log. tangents?

QUESTION II. In an isosceles triangle, there is given the sum of the base and side of the greatest inscribed square = 18 poles, and the difference of their areas = 84 square poles. Query the sides and areas of each?

A SOLUTION to QUESTION I. in our Magazine for November last, p. 549. By Mr. Abraham Stone, of Chesham, Land Surveyor.

LET \odot represent the ship at the time of observation, draw $\odot B$, $\odot C$ and $\odot A$ in their given positions, which will be the required distances, and B C and A the three ports, from which points complete the triangle B C A, the three sides of which are given, from whence the angles are easily found, then will $\odot B$, $\odot C$, and $\odot A$, form the three triangles $B \odot C$, $B \odot A$, and $C \odot A$, in each of which is given one side and one angle. Substitute one of the distances as $\odot C$, then, per trigonometry as $CB : \angle B \odot C :: \odot C : \angle \odot BC$, and as $AC : \angle A \odot C :: \odot C : \angle \odot AC$, from which you have the angles $\odot CB$ and $\odot CA$, which, if added together, should be equal the angle B C A. After a trial or two I find $\odot C = 4.9729$ miles the distance to the port C, the distance to the port B 4.473057 miles, and to the port A 2.738606 miles. And lastly, As a necessary conclusion, I advise the unfortunate lost captain to steer his ship N. E. $3^{\circ} 33'$ E. whereby he may be soon freed



from the apprehensions of danger from the enemy's cannon on the forts, unless possessed with the modern spirit of anti-heroism.

A SOLUTION to Master Thomas Sims's Question inserted in our Magazine for December last, p. 597. By the same.

IN the question in navigation, inserted in your Magazine for December last, I presume the young gentleman made a mistake in the recital of the ship's position at some one of the times of observation; for if the ship's course was direct she could not be first observed S. S. E. then E. by S. and lastly, S. by E. which makes her sail back again from within one point of the E. to within the same distance of the D S. which is contrary



to what is given; but had she been first observed E. by S. then S. S. E. and lastly, S. by E. it might have been solved in the following manner. Let \odot represent the place of observation, draw $\odot B$, $\odot C$, and $\odot D$, in their given positions, E then will B, C, and D, be the places the ship was in at the several times of observation, and form the two triangles $\odot DC$, and $\odot CB$, in which are given the angles $C \odot D$, and $C \odot B$, and the sides B C, and C D. Substitute the angle $\odot D C$, by which all the other are given, then per trigonometry as $\angle C \odot D : C D :: \angle \odot D C : \odot C$, which side is common to both triangles; and as $\angle C \odot B : B C : \angle C B O : \odot C$, which, if equal to $\odot C$ before found, the $\angle \odot D C$ is right, which, after a trial or two, I find to be $27^{\circ} 51' 14''$, from whence the distance $\odot B = 7.58572$ miles, $\odot C = 11.9744$, and $\odot D = 16.165$, and the ship's course \odot S. W. N. by W. $5^{\circ} 21' 14''$ W.

A new QUESTION, by Bartonienfis.

A SLACK rope fastened 30 feet high at one end, and 18 feet at the other: At the distance of 70 feet I observed the performer, when exhibiting on some particular part thereof, to be within 10 feet of the ground, being then the nearest possible. Query the length of the rope, and upon what point thereof he then stood?

A SOLUTION to QUESTION IV. in our
last Vol. p. 597. By Bartonianus.

CONSTRUCTION.

Draw $AB = 100$ from the point A , let fall the perpendicular AC , and set 120 from A to C , draw BD parallel to AC , and set 180 from B to D ; continue CA to c , and BD to d ; make $Ac = AC$ and $Bd = BD$, draw Cd and Dc , and the point of intersection O will represent the port the two ships met at CO and DO , the distance sailed on their last courses; And the angles ACO and BDO , the several courses they sailed on.

Calculation. By a general and well known theorem, as $CA + BD = 300 : AB = 100 :: CA = 120 : AO = 40 :: DB = 180 : BO = 60$, then per trigonometry, as $CA = 120 : \text{rad.} :: AO = 40 : \text{tang. } \angle ACO = 18^\circ 26' \angle BDO$, the required courses, when their sum is greater, than if they had sailed to any other port in the same parallel and between the two ports A and B ; and makes the ship's last course from C , N. by W. $7^\circ 11'$ W. and from D , N. by E. $7^\circ 11'$ E. And lastly, As the $S \angle BDO : BO :: \text{rad.} : DO = 189.736$, and as $S \angle ACO : AO :: \text{rad.} : CO = 126.491$, the distances sailed on their last courses.

[This Question was also answered by Mr. Thomas Sims.]

Dr. CRINE, in his benevolent Pamphlet, called The Management of the Gout, &c. which demands the serious perusal of all those unhappy Persons who are afflicted with that terrible Disorder, gives the following Account of a Medicine (hitherto unknown in this Disease) by which, and living abstemiously, he has softened the Agony of the Fits, improved the Health of Intervals, and perhaps prolonged them. This Medicine is his Breakfast and Supper; his Dinner, that of other moderate People.

THE medicine, the advantages from which I have so much cause to boast, is the root of the *Eardana*, or Burdock; and the method wherein I have taken it is a light infusion. That no mistake may prevent others from finding in it the same benefit, I shall be particu-

lar as to the plant itself, and in the preparation. We have, in England, six species of Burdana, or Burdock; they all possess the same general virtues, but the kind which I have found best, and always have used, is the fourth species

A mentioned by * Ray, the woolly-headed Burdock. This is called *Lappa major montana capitulis tomentosis*, by Calpurnius Bauhine, and *Aræium* the Greek writers. This is common by way-sides, and in waste places; it very much resembles the common Burdock in form and stature; but may be known from it, when young, by the redness of its stalks, and when full grown, by its woolly-heads. Linnæus supposes it only a variety of the common kind: However that be, I have found it possesses greater virtue, and as it is nearly as frequent, and is easily distinguished, no other should be used. Nature, friendly to mankind, tho' in her favours too much neglected, has generally made those things which are most useful, the most common, and most permanent. This plant, which grows every where at our doors, has a perennial root, fit for service at all seasons.

D It should be gathered fresh every time for use; for I have found its virtue is, in a great measure, lost by keeping. When fresh taken up, it is a cordial, diaphoretick, and diuretick medicine: When it has been kept some time, it is a diuretick only. All its virtues are useful in the gout, and therefore it should be used just gathered. Cut one ounce of this root, clean washed, into thin slices; pour on it a pint and half of water in a stone jar; cover the vessel, and as soon as the liquor is cold, pour it off thro' a sieve without pressing. This quantity is two

F doses, warm half of it moderately, and mix with this half a pint of new milk and half an ounce of honey. Drink this alone, or eat it with bread for breakfast, and the remaining half in the same manner for supper. It is not disagreeable, the Flavour is like that of the pea or bean

G kind; and the infusion, thus mixed with milk, tastes like asparagus, or young pea-soup; palates are various, but to me it is as pleasant as any of these: It sits well upon the stomach, and promotes gentle perspiration: It is lubricating and deobstruent: Its principal operation is by

H urine, but not violent; and it at once is serviceable against the disease for which it is given, and against that certain concomitant of it, the stone or gravel. Perhaps, in this respect, it excels all other remedies. In regard to the gout, it does all we can expect or require of a medicine,

cine, unless we knew an absolute or specific remedy. It softens the too firm texture of the coats of the vessels; it separates the solid parts swallowed in our food to a due distance, if drank regularly in this manner; and while it keeps them out of those clutters, which would prevent their passage in the smallest vessels, it lubricates and softens those vessels on the inside, and gives them a due distention: At the same time it refreshes and invigorates the whole frame, promotes circulation, as evidently as it does perspiration; and, in a secondary manner, assists the digestive faculties: For the stomach being charged but once in the 24 hours, with solid or coarse food, according to this regimen, and that not in too large quantity, is able to act properly upon it; and is not a little assisted primarily by this medicine. Thus, if I do not deceive myself extremely, this root possesses all the virtues we expect in courses of medicines for the gout: And has their full effect, while it neither offends the stomach nor loads it. There is also this farther advantage, that in taking it in the regular manner here directed, the patient has the benefit of the best milk course withal; for cow's milk, with this addition, is brought nearly to the state of asses; and this is the moderate way of taking it, which alone is safe. The absolute good effect of milk none can dispute, who have read of its effects, or seen them: But the danger is in this absolute change from a common course of life to one so poor. This is a middle method: The effects of the milk are improved by the medicine; and there is neither the danger attending on the entering upon such a course, nor on the leaving it for a common diet. What I write of the great effect of this medicine, I feel. Mine, tho' not the most terrible state of the gout, was as bad as usually men suffer at my time of life; and it is now reduced to a very slight degree. I have some seasons escaped with two fits in the year, and these only of three weeks each; one in autumn, and another in spring. And if the peculiar unfavourable nature of the season make it worse; if one fit follow another thro' the winter, still they are the slighter for their number; and there are intervals of health. More than this, no man afflicted with the gout can hope, unless an absolute remedy should ever be found: And thus much I can, in general cases, promise to any who will follow the same easy, convenient, and agreeable method."

(We could not excuse ourselves from

inserting this extract, for the benefit of our readers, and earnestly recommend the pamphlet to the perusal of the persons it chiefly concerns.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

A SMALL pamphlet, entitled, *A Copy of an Indenture of Release of several Freehold, or Leasehold Premises, from the late Mr. Henry Raine, of the Parish of St. George, Middlesex, for the charitable Purposes therein mentioned*, having fallen into my hands, and having also seen the trustees advertisements in several of the daily papers of the last month, inviting the girls who have been educated in the hospital, and are properly qualified, to appear and make their claims to the advantages provided for them by the said late Mr. Henry Raine, I have sent you an abstract of the said pamphlet, with a desire you will give it a place in your Magazine, as it seems to be as well planned a charity, as most we have been witness too in these latter days.

Your constant reader,
and well wisher,

B—E—.

Parish of St. George, Ratcliff
Highway, Middlesex.

MR. Henry Raine of this parish, brewer, who died April 18, 1738, having built schools for the educating 50 boys and 50 girls, by indenture, dated June 22, 1736, appoints 45 trustees, and makes over to them the said schools, and many other freehold and leasehold estates, to pay the master 40 pounds, and the mistress 20 pounds per annum, residue for the maintaining and supporting the said schools so built, and another thereafter to be built (and which hath since been erected) the children therein educated respectively being subjected to rules and orders in a schedule to the said indenture annexed.—This indenture sets forth, that he had transferred 4000 pounds of new South-Sea annuities to the trustees.—Two thousand pounds of which (or so much as should be necessary) to build a new charity school (now called hospital) for the entire maintenance, cloathing and teaching 40 girls; the remainder of the said 4000 pounds to be laid out in government securities, or lands in fee simple, for maintaining and supporting the schools built, and to be built, and the children therein brought up and educated respectively.—He has directed, that when the 45 trustees are, by death or three years absence, reduced to 25, the survivors

survivors shall choose others in the place of those deceased.

By the Rules and Directions in the Schedule annexed to the said Indenture. For the old Schools, built Anno 1719 :

The children must have been born in the parish, and recommended by six principal inhabitants, and may be admitted, the boys at nine, and the girls at eight years of age. The boys must continue four years, and three pounds is to be given when put forth apprentices. The girls, if not taken into the new school, or hospital, may also continue four years. The boys are to be taught to read, write, and the grounds of arithmetick, to fit them for services and apprenticeships, (and are at present employed two days in each week in braiding nets for the British fishery.) The girls are to be taught to read, knit, C sew, or mark.

By the Rules and Directions, in the Schedule, for the new School or Hospital, erected Anno 1737 :

Forty girls, who have been at least two years in the old school, shall be chosen of the most deserving, and be instructed and provided with food, and all other necessities, in the hospital, for four years, and may then be put out either as apprentices or servants.—The trustees for managing these charities, are to meet the first Tuesday in every month, and may spend five D shillings and no more, at every such meeting.—The girls in this hospital, by turns, do the common offices of the family, and at other times are employed in making shirts, shifts, &c. for any of the inhabitants (or others) that will employ them, at a very moderate price. And as these children have been kept four years, under a strict and regular management and inspection, entirely from, and independent of their parents (whose examples too often corrupt them) this charity has produced some very good servants, and it is to be hoped will furnish many more. For the donor has, to encourage them, by his will, dated October 17, 1737, not only recommended it to his nephews, Mr. William Duffin and Mr. William Willson, to contribute to the encreasing and enlarging the said charities, in such manner as they should think proper ; but hath H further directed his said nephews, to purchase 4000 pounds, in three per cent annuities or other securities (and which hath since been done and stands in the names of the trustees) and to accumulate and improve the growing interest, until it will

produce 210 pounds a year, for a marriage portion to two girls, viz. 100 pounds, and five pounds for a wedding dinner to each.—He directs, that six of the girls, who had been educated in the hospital, had attained the age of 22 years, had not been married, and were best recommended by the master and mistresses they had served, should yearly draw lots, and those two who should appear to have drawn the fortunate tickets, to be paid 100 pounds each on the day of marriage, which he has appointed to be, one on May 1, and the other on November 5, yearly (if with the approbation of the majority of the trustees.) And has so contrived the method of drawing, that every of them may at one time or other draw the fortunate lot.

[The sum requisite is now (March, 1758) compleated, and the girls begin to draw lots for the marriage portion, on the first of May next, pursuant to the direction of the donor and, for the second time, on the fifth of November next, and so every first of May and fifth of November in every year, for the future.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

The following Account, which is a real Fact, will serve to shew with what Punctuality and Exactness the King of Prussia attends to the most minute Affairs, and how open he is to Application from all Persons.

A N English lady being possessed of actions [shares] in the Embden company, and having occasion to raise money on them, repaired to Antwerp, and made application for that purpose to a director of the company, established there by the king of Prussia, for the managing all affairs relative thereto. This person very willingly entered into treaty with her ; but the sum he offered to lend, being far short of what the actions would bear, and also insisting on forfeiture of her right in them, if not redeemed in twelve months, she broke off with him, and had recourse to some merchants at Antwerp, who were inclinable to treat with her on much more equitable terms. The proceeding necessarily brought the parties before this director, for receiving his sanction, which was essential to the solidity of the agreement ; and he, finding he was like to lose the advantage he had flattered himself with, disputed the authenticity of the actions, and thereby threw her into such discredit, as to render all attempts to raise money on them ineffectual. Upon this the lady wrote a letter by the common post

to his majesty of Prussia, accompanied with a memorial, complaining of the treatment she had received from the director; and likewise inclosed the actions themselves, in another letter to a friend at Berlin. By the return of the post, his majesty condescended to answer her letter; **A** and the actions were returned authenticated, which so restored her credit, that in a few hours all difficulties were removed, relating to the transaction she had in hand; and it is more than probable, the director has felt his majesty's resentment for his ill behaviour.

A Translation of the Lady's Letter.

S I R E,

HAVING had the happiness to pay my court to your majesty, during a pretty long residence at Berlin, and to receive such marks of favour from their majesties the queens, as I shall ever retain a grateful sense of, I presume to flatter myself that your majesty will not be offended at the respectful liberty I take, in laying before you my complaints against one Van Erborn, a director of the Embden China company, whose bad behaviour to me, as set forth in my memorial, hath forced me to make a very long and expensive stay at this place: And as the considerable interest I have in that company may further subject me to his caprices, I cannot forbear laying my grievances at the foot of your majesty's throne, most respectfully **E** supplicating your majesty, that you would be graciously pleased to give orders that this director shall not act towards me for the future, as he hath done hitherto.

I hope for this favour from your majesty's sovereign equity; and I shall never cease offering up my ardent prayers for the prosperity of your glorious reign; having the honour to be, with the most respectful
seal, S I R E,

Your majesty's most humble,
most obedient,
and most devoted servant,

Translation of his Prussian Majesty's Answer.

Madam,

I Received the letter, of the 19th instant, which you thought proper to write me, and was not a little displeased to hear of the bad behaviour of one of the directors of the Asiatick company of Embden towards you, of which you were forced to complain. I shall direct your grievances to be examined, and have just now dispatched my orders for that purpose, to Lentz, my president of the chamber of
April, 1758.

East-Friesland. You may assure yourself the strictest justice shall be done you, that the case will admit. God keep you in his holy protection.

Potsdam,
Feb. 26, 1756.

FREDERICK.

B As we have inserted Mr. Fielding's Plan for a Preservatory and Reformatory, for deserted young Females, and penitent Prostitutes (see p. 132.) we think ourselves obliged to take notice of a humane and worthy Gentleman's (Mr. Robert Dingley) Proposals for the like Purpose, which are as follows.

I. The Government,

SHOULD be, by a president, vice-president, and committee, ballotted for, as in other establishments of a similar nature, always having a strict regard to the ability, character, and disposition of the gentlemen, to be ballotted for, to conduct the affairs of this charity.

II. The Establishment.

D The first establishment must be made at some convenient place, to be found and proposed — (one offers in Goodman's-fields, lately the London Infirmary.) For I should think it by no means adviseable, to begin with building, which would be a vast expence, before a fair essay is made. The proper establishing, and apparent utility being the only means of recommending it to the publick; and experience will best point out, on what plan a future building should be composed. Perhaps it may be found adviseable to have more than one; and even the principal one at a distance, from the metropolis. The house to be called, "The Magdalen, or Penitential House," or, as shall be thought most expressive. The officers necessary, will be, 1. A Chaplain. 2. A Matron. 3. A Physician. 4. A Surgeon and Apothecary. 5. A Steward, who may also be the Secretary. 6. A Porter. **G** These are all the officers requisite. No servants will be wanting. The matron may be wife either to the chaplain, or steward. All these must be of fit age, and discretion, and of the most unblemished characters. They must attend all committees, to make their reports, and receive all necessary orders. This in general. In particular, 1. The chaplain must attend all admissions, to influence decency; who, by a little practice and observation, will be qualified to judge of the real good disposition of the object. He must read morning and evening prayers,

ers, pray and preach twice every Sunday, at certain fixed hours, as shall be judged most convenient; administer the sacrament, at certain appointed seasons; and at other times be diligent in the discharge of his duty towards the sick and uninformed, taking especial care of their instruction in the protestant faith. 2. To enlarge on the business of physician, surgeon, and apothecary, would be needless; application, tenderness, and skill, will ever be required. 3. The matron must govern and regulate the domestic affairs; take in, and deliver out work; set the tasks, employ the objects, and see that every one discharge their duty. 4. The steward and secretary must provide provisions, cloaths, &c. for the house, and keep all accounts and correspondence. 5. The porter must attend the gates, receive and carry messages, do errands, and all other matters in his province.

N. B. Neither of these should have any communication, or the least connection with the women in the house.

III. *Of Admission and the Domestic Economy.*

I. Proper objects for admission—such as apply by petition; which should first be referred to the committee; and their enquiries be made in such manner as shall be thought best. The petition being thus examined, if approved, to be wrote on, “Found proper,” and so preserved, as a proof of the petitioner’s sincerity; who, accordingly, must be bound apprentice, or artied servant to the matron, for seven years; but with a reserve to be dismissed, if afterwards an apparent imposition should be discovered; and when dismissed, never more to be re-admitted: And it would be well, if leave could be obtained from the legislature, to punish, or remove such out of the realm, for a certain time; being as fit objects to be driven from society, as others are, for other enormities.—That the said articles be so drawn, as to have a power of cancelling them, at three or five years, or any other intermediate time, as circumstances require, or a fit vicissitude may offer, to the satisfaction of the president, &c.—such as reconciliation of parents, and relations, change of fortune, and the like. But the parent, or others, to enter into a bond for the good behaviour of the woman released, for a certain time; and if she relapses, to be removed out of the realm, at the discretion of the governors, as in cases of other enormities; for to

keep those who can be provided for, would be burdening the charity, to the prejudice of others that may want it; and to receive those who return to their shame, would be making it only a retreat for iniquity. That persons to be admitted produce, if possible, a certificate of their place of settlement, real name, age, &c. 2. The objects thus admitted (within such an age as shall be determined) to be rendered clean and healthy, either in a sick ward for that purpose, a house, at a distance, or at the publick sick hospitals already established, and this at the expence of the house. 3. The patients thus taken into the care of the house, and made clean, shall have their names registered, and take on them some other name, by which name only they shall be called and known, when entered into the house itself. That they wear an uniform of light grey, black, or sky blue; and in all their dress, be as plain and neat as possible; their own cloaths being laid by, to return them, when they leave the house. That they be classed in twelves in each ward; sleep in separate beds, without curtains: That there be a room for their working, &c. at the end of, or adjoining to each ward. That one in each ward preside in turn weekly, and be answerable to the matron for the behaviour of the rest. That the wards be numbered and named. That they watch in turns one every night, and traverse the ward at least every hour, to see all is in good order, &c. That they eat all in one room, tho’ at different tables, each ward dining by themselves. That there be a superiority or preference of wards. That the objects, in general, be cloathed and fed meanly, tho’ with cleanly and healthful provision; yet according as the matron, &c. shall judge best, a preference be given to some wards before others, according to the behaviour and education of the objects; and that they be cloathed and fed accordingly. That the inferior wards consist of the inferior objects, and those degraded for misbehaviour. That they do all the servile offices of the house, and be subject to dismissal, on gross misbehaviour; as there must be no compulsion, or censorial punishment inflicted; but the strictest order and humanity be observed in every respect. That they rise according to the time of their being in the house, and their good behaviour, especially from the inferior to the superior wards. And that, if possible, a small closet or apartment might be provided for each of the most serious and best-be-

behaved, for their retirement: And that these also be made the immediate reward of good conduct. That they all be kept strict to the hours of devotion, eating, &c. Work so many hours every day, as may be judged fit, and that one read while the rest work, every hour alternately, during the time of their work, and at meals, but only such books of piety and instruction, as the chaplain or committee shall allow; and that, for this purpose, a small and useful collection of books be provided. That every object work, or do something, according to her ability, and have half the benefit accruing from her labour or ingenuity; part whereof to be deposited into the committee's hands for her benefit, when dismissed, on proper behaviour, which sum may also be increased, by the bounty of the house, as favourable opportunities offer of establishing them in the world. That the breakfast and supper of the six inferior wards be water-gruel, milk, or milk-pottage, bread and butter or cheese; their dinner, broth, beef, and herbage, except Sundays; then to have white meat and mutton. The superior wards may have tea, if they buy it themselves, and white meat, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The best pieces of beef on other days, each better, according to the seniority of the ward. That the superintendant of each ward dine at the upper end of each table, and the inferior wards wait on the rest at meals. That those of the senior ward may be permitted to dine with the matron, at the discretion of the matron. That no one whatever be admitted to see, or have any conversation with them, without a leave first had and signed, by the president, or two of the committee. That no letters be received into the house, without being inspected by the matron. 4. For their employ; it may be either making or mending of linen; scouring pewter; making bon-lace, black lace, artificial flowers, childrens toys; spinning fine thread, &c. and woollen yarn for cloths, callimancos, and cruels; winding silk; embroidery, and all branches of millinery, lady's shoes, mantuas, &c. coat-making, stays, cauls for wigs, knitting hose and mittins; making of gloves, leather and filken, (cutting of hair) making garters; drawing patterns, &c. or whatever employ their several abilities and geniuses shall lead to: Ever observing, as well in this, as in every other circumstance, the utmost care and delicacy, humanity and tenderness; so that this establishment may be coveted, and not thought an house of correction, but an

happy asylum, and desirable retreat from their wretched and distressful circumstances.

To the PUBLICK.

Strand, April 5, 1758.

A THE Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, propose, in pursuance of their plan to bestow the following premiums.

Premiums relating to Agriculture, Husbandry, Planting, &c.

B Acorns. A continual supply of useful timber being absolutely necessary, as well for the ornament and conveniency, as for the security of these kingdoms, the society will give, for sowing the greatest quantity of land with *Acorns* alone, before the first day of May, 1759, (five acres at the least) with not less than four bushels on each acre; and for fencing and preserving the same effectually, for raising timber, a gold medal. For the second greatest quantity in the same manner, a silver medal. For the third ditto, a silver medal.

C Chestnuts. For sowing the greatest quantity of land with *Spanish Chestnuts*, (for raising timber) before the first day of May 1759, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal. For the second greatest quantity ditto, a silver medal. For the third ditto, a silver medal.

D Elm. For properly planting the greatest number, either of the *Witch Elm* or of the *small leaved English elms* (for raising timber) before the first day of May 1759, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal. For the second greatest number, in like manner, a silver medal. For the third ditto, a silver medal.

E Fir. For planting out, in the year 1759, at proper distances, the greatest number of that *Pine* commonly called the *Scotch Fir*, being the tree which produces the best red or yellow deal: To be two years old at least, when planted out, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal. For the second greatest number ditto, a silver medal. For the third greatest number, a silver medal.

N. B. The like premiums will be also given for planting out the greatest number of *Scotch Firs*, at the same age, and after the same manner, in the year 1760.

Fly in Turnips. For an effectual method to prevent or destroy the *Fly* which takes the *Turnips* in the leaf, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December 1758, 10l. Ditto, to be produced

duced on or before the third Wednesday in December, 1759, 20l.

Madder. *Madder* being of great use in dying, and now imported from abroad at a very large expence, tho' it may be cultivated successfully in England, as the goodness of what has been produced, (by the encouragement of this society) in the two last years, proves beyond all doubt. There will be given for planting and raising the largest and best roots of *Madder*: Twenty roots of the second year's growth from any single acre of ground, (the whole acre being planted therewith) to be produced as samples, on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1758, 20l. For the second largest and best ditto, 10l. For the same quantity as above of one year's growth, the largest and best, 16l. For the second largest and best ditto, 8l.

Manures. For the best set of experiments, with a dissertation, on the nature and operation of *Manures*, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1758, a gold medal, if really deserving. For a set of experiments and dissertation as above, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in December, 1759, a gold medal, if deserving.

Soils. For the best set of experiments, with a dissertation, on *Soils* and their different natures, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1758, a gold medal, if really deserving. Ditto, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in December, 1759, a gold medal if deserving.

Sheep Rot. For an effectual method to prevent or cure the *Rot in Sheep*, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1758, 10l. Ditto, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in December, 1759, 20l.

Lord Weymouth's Pine. For planting out, in the year 1761, at proper distances, the greatest number of the *white Pine* commonly called *lord Weymouth's*, or the *New-England Pine*, (being the fittest sort for masts) to be two years old at least when planted out; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal. For the second greatest number ditto, a silver medal. For the third ditto, a silver medal.

N. B. The like premiums will be given for planting out *lord Weymouth's Pine*, as above, in the year 1762.

Premiums for discoveries and improvements in Chymistry, Dying, Mineralogy, &c.

Bismuth. For the greatest quantity of *Bismuth*, made from minerals or materials the produce of England, not less than

100lb. weight to be produced, on or before the third Wednesday in January, 1759, 15l.

Borax. *Borax* being of great use in all vitrifications, in the fusion of ores, and absolutely necessary in soldering; and there being reason to believe it may be discovered or made in England, it is proposed to give, for ten pounds weight of *Borax*, discovered or made in this kingdom, having the properties of that which is imported, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in Jan. 1759, 15l.

Crucibles. For making a nest of the largest and best *Crucibles*, of British materials, and equal to the *Crucibles* imported for melting metals and salts; to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in January, 1759, 30l.

Chalk (Black.) *Black Chalk*, whose use in drawing is well known, coming from abroad; and being often very scarce, it is proposed to give, to the person who shall discover a workable vein of *Black Chalk*, equal in goodness to what is imported from abroad, a sample of which, no less than 20lb. weight, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in February, 1759, 20l.

Dying Black. For the finest *jet black* dyed in England, in a piece of superfine broad cloth, not less than 25 yards, superior in colour to any now dyed in England, and the nearest to the finest foreign dyed black cloth; with condition to declare how much the dying cost per yard; to be produced to the society on or before the first Wednesday in March, 1759, 20l.

Dying Green. As dying yarn, red and green, to keep the colour in washing, has been found difficult, it is proposed to give, for dying flaxen yarn, of a lasting and firm *Green-Colour*, not less than 2lb. weight to be produced on or before the last Wednesday in May, 1759, 10l.

Dying Scarlet. For dying flaxen yarn scarlet in grain, of the best holding or fast colour, 2lb. weight at least to be produced at the same time as above, 10l.

Grain Colours. For the best method of improving *Grain Colours*, and rendering them cheaper, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in December, 1758, 10l.

Dying Scarlet in Grain. For the best *Scarlet in Grain*, dyed in England, in a piece of superfine broad cloth, not less than 25 yards, superior in colour to any now dyed in England, and the nearest to the foreign dyed *Scarlet in Grain* cloth: With condition to declare how much the dying cost per yard, to be produced on or before

fore the third Wednesday in December, 1759, 20l.

Sheep (marking.) For the discovery of any cheap composition, of a very strong and lasting colour, for *marking of Sheep*, which will endure and bear the weather a proper time, and not damage the wool, as pitch, tar, &c. do, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in February, 1759, 20l.

Ships Bottoms. As a cheap and effectual composition for securing *Ships Bottoms* from worms and other external injuries, would be of great advantage to the publick, in regard to the preservation both of merchant ships and ships of war, it is proposed to give for the best and cheapest composition, which on sufficient trials, made by the inventor, shall appear most effectual for securing *Ships Bottoms* from worms and other injuries, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in February, 1760, 50l. For ditto, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in February, 1761, 50l.

Retorts. Retorts being necessary in the distillation of acid spirits and for other chymical purposes, it is proposed to give for making the best Retorts of several sizes, not less than twelve, from one quart to three gallons; to be made of British materials, and equal in goodness to the Retorts imported from abroad, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in January, 1759, 20l.

Salt-Petre. Salt-Petre, a principal ingredient in gun-powder being purchased by us in foreign parts, at the expence of large sums of money annually, whilst great quantities are made in France and other countries in Europe; and there being no doubt that this most useful commodity may also be made in England, the society, in the year 1756, proposed to give 100l. to the person or persons who should make the best 10,000lb. weight of Salt petre, fit for gunpowder, at any one manufactory, (by some method different from Mr. Paul Nightingale's patent and specification, copies whereof may be seen at the society's office) within three years, from materials the produce of England or Wales, 100lb. weight thereof to be produced by way of sample, for proper trials to be made thereon. For the second best like quantity within the same time, 50l. But lest waiting so long a time might discourage an immediate application to the making of Salt-petre, it was (last year) and is now again proposed, to give 100l. to the person or persons, who shall make the first 10,000lb. weight of Salt-petre fit for gun-powder, (in manner and on the terms

before described.) Also for the second best like quantity, by a different person at some other manufactory; 50l. Hereby the person who shall produce the first and best 10,000lb. weight of Salt-petre before April, 1759, will be entitled to 200l. and some other person, for the second like quantity, within the same time, may gain 100l.

N. B. The process of making Salt-petre, is given in the *Memoires d'Artillerie* by Mr. De St. Remy; in Hoffman's *Observationes Physico Chæmice*; in Stahl's *Fundamenta Chæmice*, and in several other books.

Train Oil. For an effectual method to edulcorate Train or Seal Oil, for the use not only of the clothier, soap-boiler, &c. but to answer the ordinary purposes of olive oil, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in December, 1758, 10l. For ditto, to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in Decem. 1759, 10l.

Varnish. White or transparent Varnish being of great use in many trades, and for many purposes, there will be given for making one gallon, at least, of the best, most transparent, and colourless Varnish, equal in all respects to Martin's at Paris, commonly called Copal Varnish, the properties whereof are, great hardness, perfect transparency without discolouring any painting it is laid over, being capable of the finest polish, and not liable to crack, 20l. The Varnish that gains the premium, must be better than any before produced; and each candidate when his Varnish is produced, must produce also a pannel (large enough for a coach door) painted with the finest ground of white, blue, green, pampadour, carmine, or red, finished with the same Varnish, the most perfectly secured and polished, so as to be proof against a hot sun, frost or wet, to be left with the society for six months at least, in order to ascertain its merit, specimens of the Varnish and pannels so finished, to be delivered on or before the first Wednesday in March, 1759, and to be determined on the last Wednesday in September, 1759.

Verdigrease. The uses of Verdigrease in dying, painting, and many other branches of trade, occasioning a large importation of it from abroad, tho' it may certainly be made in England: The society will give for making the most and best Verdigrease, equal in goodness to the French, not less than 100lb. weight to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in January, 1759, 30l.

Zaffer. Zaffer being used in the painting of china and earthen ware, and Smalt in

in the composition of *powder-blue*; both which articles are constantly imported from abroad, in very considerable quantities, and at a great expence, there will be given as a premium, for making the most and best *Zaffer* and *Smalt* from English cobalt, (not less than 5lb. weight of *Zaffer*, and 15lb. weight of *Smalt*) to be produced on or before the third Wednesday in January, 1759, together with 1lb. of the ore they were produced from, in order to a counter proof, 30l.

Premiums for improving Arts, &c.

D *Drawings.* Fancy, design and taste, being greatly assisted by the art of Drawing, and absolutely necessary to all persons concerned in building, furniture, dresses, toys, or any other matters, where elegance and ornament are required, it is judged proper to encourage the same, by giving, for the best *Drawing* of an human figure after life; drawn at the academy for painting, &c. in St. Martin's-Lane, by youths under the age of twenty-four; to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in March, 1759, and determined in proportion to their merit, 30 guineas. These *Drawings* are to be made during the academy's meetings, next winter, according to the rules laid down by the society, which will be hung up at the academy. For the best *Drawings* of any statue, at the candidate's own election, in his grace the duke of Richmond's collection, by youths under the age of twenty-one; to be produced and determined as above, 25 guineas. The *Drawings* must be left with the person who takes care of the statues, until they are delivered to the society. For the best *Drawing* of an human figure or figures, or basso-relievos, from models or casts in plaister, the principal figure not under twelve inches, by youths under the age of twenty-two; to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in January, 1759, and determined as above, 15 guineas. For the best *Drawings* or landscapes after nature, by youths under the age of nineteen; to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in March, 1759, and determined as above, 20 guineas. For the best *Drawings* or compositions after nature, of beasts, birds, fruits, or flowers, by youths under the age of twenty-one; to be produced, on or before the second Wednesday in January, 1759, and determined as above, 15 guineas. For the best *Drawings* or compositions as above, by youths under the age of seventeen; to be produced at the same time, and in the same manner, 15 guineas. For the best *Drawings* or compositions as above, by girls under the age of twenty; to be produced at the same time, and determined in the same manner, 15 guineas. For the best *Drawings* or compositions of ornaments, consisting of birds, beasts, flowers, and foliage, fit for weavers, embroiderers, or any art or manufactory, by girls under the age of eighteen; to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas. For the best *Drawings* or compositions of ornaments, being original designs fit for weavers, callico printers, or any art or manufactory, by youths under the age of eighteen; to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas. For the best *Drawings* of an human figure, after a print or Drawing, by youths under the age of eighteen; to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas. For the best *Drawings* of any kind, by boys under the age of fourteen; to be produced and determined as above, 15 guineas. For the best *Drawings* fit for cabinet-makers, coach-makers, manufacturers of iron, brass, china, or earthen ware, or for any other mechanick trade that requires taste, by youths under the age of twenty-two; to be produced and determined as above, 22 guineas. In order to encourage a love of the polite arts, and excite an emulation amongst persons of rank and condition, one gold, and one silver medal will be given for the best *Drawings* of any kind, by young gentlemen or ladies, under the age of twenty; to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in March, 1759, and determined according to their merit. Also two medals, one gold and the other silver, for the best *Drawings* of any kind by young gentlemen or ladies, under the age of sixteen, to be produced and determined as the last.

E *Medal.* The medallick art being capable of great improvement in this nation, it is proposed to give for a copper *Medal*, the size of an English crown, which shall be executed the best, in point of workmanship and boldness of relief, to persons under the age of twenty-five; after a model first produced by the candidate, and approved by the society, the *Medals* to be produced, on or before the third Wednesday in March, 1759, 20 guineas.

G *Models.* For the best *Models* in clay, (not less than twenty inches high) from Michael Angelo's Bacchus, in the duke of Richmond's collection, by youths under the age of twenty-two; to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in March, 1759, and determined in proportion to their merit, 15 guineas. For the

the best *Models* in clay, of figures, beasts, or basso-relievos, by youths under the age of twenty-two; being their own invention, to be produced and determined as the last, 15 guineas. For the best *Models* in clay, of figures, busts or basso-relievos, by youths under the age of nineteen; to be produced and determined as the last, 10 guineas. For the best *Models* or compositions of ornaments in clay, consisting of birds, beasts, fruits, flowers or foliage, by youths under the age of twenty-two; being their own invention, to be produced and determined as the last, 15 guineas. For the best *Models* or compositions of ornaments in clay, consisting of birds, beasts, fruits, flowers or foliage, by youths under the age of nineteen; to be produced and determined as the last, 10 guineas.

N. B. The clay, in all these *Models*, must be left of its natural colour.

For the best *Models* in wax (fit for curious artists in gold, silver, or other metals) by youths under the age of nineteen; to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in March, 1759, and determined in proportion to their merit, 10 guineas. For the best *Model* of the face and the reverse of a medallion, (the subject to be given by the society) its diameter not less than three inches, by youths under the age of twenty-two; to be produced and determined as the above, 10 guineas.

N. B. All candidates for drawing or modelling, (except those who draw from the duke of Richmond's collection, or at the academy) may draw or model at their respective dwellings; but the persons to whom premiums shall be adjudged, will be expected to give satisfactory proofs, that the drawings or models by them produced, were intirely their own performances, without the assistance of any person: And the *Drawings* and *Models*, for which premiums are given, shall become the property of the society, excepting, however, such as gain honorary premiums, which shall remain with the society two months, and be then returned, if desired by their owners.

Premiums to encourage and improve Manufactures, Machines, &c.

Carpets. The reputation of *Turkey Carpets*, on account of strength and wear, occasions such a great demand, that vast quantities of them are annually imported; but could *Carpets* equally serviceable and handsome, be manufactured here, it would cause a great consumption of our wool, a

considerable increase of the dying trade, and employ a number of men, women and children; and in order to produce all this, there will be given, to the person who shall make the best *Carpets* of one breadth, after the manner of *Turkey Carpets*, in price, colour, pattern and workmanship, to be at least fifteen feet by twelve feet, and to be produced on or before the last Wednesday in March, 1759, 30l. For the second best of the same dimensions, by some other person, 20l.

N. B. No person who has gained any premium for making *Carpets* will be now admitted as a claimant, except for the first premium, for which premium such claimant, or claimants, shall produce six carpets of the dimensions above, superior to any others produced.

Crapes. To the manufacturer who shall make the largest quantity of *Crapes*, commonly used for mourning hatbands, scarfs, &c. nearly equal in goodness to the best foreign crapes, not less than 100 yards, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in March, 1759, 30l.

Drugget. For the best *Drugget* to be made nearest and most agreeable to the quality of a *Drugget* of foreign manufacture, a pattern of which will be delivered by the register of the society, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in Feb. 1759, 20l. For the second best, 10l.

Grinding in work-houses. A premium of 20l. will be given to any parish, wherein the greatest quantity of wheat shall be ground into meal, by hand-mills, worked by the poor (in any work-house within the bills of mortality) in proportion to the number of poor in the said work-house, which meal shall be consumed therein or sold out to other persons, satisfactory proofs to be made thereof on or before the third Wednesday in February, 1759. For the second greatest quantity, in like manner, 15l. For the third ditto, 10l.

Hand-Mills. There being still great room for invention and improvement in the making of *Hand-mills*, there will be given to the person who shall make for the society on or before the first Wednesday in November, 1758, an *Hand-mill* which will most effectually and expeditiously grind wheat and other grain into meal, in a cheap manner, for making bread for the use of the poor, 50l.

Mill-Stones. The price of mills for grinding corn being greatly increased by the use of French or other foreign *Mill-Stones*, and it seeming probable that stones of the same, or at least as good a kind, may be found in this kingdom, the society

ciety propose to give for making and producing, on or before the first Wednesday in April, 1759, the best and cheapest pair of *Mill stones*, not less than 25 inches diameter, of English stones or burs, that shall come nearest in goodness to the mill stones made of French burs for grinding wheat and other grain, 15l. For the second best, 10l. For the third ditto, 5l.

Paper (Silk.) As it appears by trials already made, that a very valuable *Paper* may be manufactured from *Silk rags* alone, without the mixture or addition of any other rags, there will be given, for making the greatest quantity of *Paper*, and best in quality, from *Silk rags* alone, not less than one ream to be produced on or before the last Wednesday in January, 1759, 20l. For the second greatest quantity, and best in quality, not less than a ream, 10l. For the third ditto, not less than a ream, 5l.

Paper (French.) Notwithstanding the art of paper making is brought to great perfection in England, yet, as considerable quantities of a particular sort are annually imported, it is thought proper to give, for making one ream of *Paper*, which upon trial shall be judged equal, in all its qualities, to the *French Paper*, proper for receiving the best impressions of copper-plates, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in April, 1759, 20l. Specimens of *French Paper* will be delivered at the society's office to any paper maker.

Spinning. For the finest spun-yarn from flax of English growth, not less than six pounds weight, to be produced on or before the second Wednesday in February, 1759, 10l.

Work-houses. Good order and regulation in parochial *Work-houses* must greatly conduce to amend the morals of the poor, to incite industry, and promote our manufactures. It is thought fit to give to the masters, or mistresses, or those who under any denomination superintend the labour of the poor in work-houses, the following premiums, viz.

Worsted Yarn. For spinning the best *Worsted Yarn* in any work-house, where the poor are not lett to farm, not less than 50 lb. weight (fit for the use of weavers) which shall, on or before the third Wednesday in February, 1759, be proved to have been spun therein, between the present date and that day, by such poor persons only as shall have been therein relieved, 15l.

Linen Yarn. For spinning not less than 1000lb. weight of *Linen Yarn*, from hemp or flax (fit for any handicraft trades in the

lower branches of weaving) in any work-house, and by such poor persons as above, within the time aforesaid; sufficient samples to be produced; 10l. to the best deserving.

Linen Yarn (fine.) For spinning not less than 200lb. weight of the *finest Linen Yarn* (fit for the principal branches of weaving) for making stockings, or to be used as sewing thread, within the time, and on the conditions above-mentioned, 15l.

Cotton Yarn. For spinning not less than 500lb. weight of *Cotton Yarn*, nearest to the sort called *Surat*, or *Turkey Cotton Yarn*, in any work-house as above, within the same time, and on the same conditions, 10l.

Knitting Hose. For causing to be knit, within the time above-mentioned, by women and children relieved in the work-house of any parish, whose poor are not farmed out (and provided 20 women and children, or upwards, have been employed) the largest quantity in proportion to their number so employed, of white, low priced, slight worsted hose for women, from yarn spun in the said work-house; such hose to weigh about 3lb. per dozen, and each stocking to measure full 23 inches in the leg, and nine inches in the foot, and to be knit from two-threads of soft worsted spun on the short wheel, called the *Canterbury* or *Leicester wheel*: For the greatest number of such hose as come nearest to a pattern, to be given by the society, in the proportion of one dozen pair, at least, for each woman and child, 15l. For the second parcel, in quantity and quality, of the like hose, on the same conditions, 10l. For causing to be knit, on the above conditions, the largest and best quantity of the like worsted hose for women, of the same size, and about the same weight, but knit from three threads, the long wheel spinning, 15l. For the second parcel ditto, in quantity and goodness, 10l. The hose must be produced to the society, or to such as they shall appoint to examine the same, and must be made, as near as may be, to the samples of each sort, which will be delivered by the register to any person who shall apply by a subscriber.

N. B. Certificates will be required from the masters, mistresses, or superintendants of such work-houses, as are candidates for spinning or knitting, specifying the number, sex, and ages of the poor employed therein, how many days they were so employed, and the justness of the samples delivered in; and also a certificate, or certificates, from the rector, vicar, or curate,

curate, and from the overseers of the poor of the parish where each *Work-house*, is situated, that they have respectively examined into the facts certified by such masters, or other person, believe the same to be true, and that the poor have been treated in the mean time with humanity and compassion. No person will be entitled to more than one of the above premiums.

Premiums for the Advantage of the British Colonies.

Logwood. For planting the greatest quantity of *Logwood*, in any of our plantations, before the 25th of December, 1759, 20l. For planting, fencing, and securing the greatest number of *Logwood Trees*, not less than five hundred, in any of our plantations, before the third Wednesday in December, 1760, 40l.

Olive. For planting, cultivating, and properly securing, within four years from the date hereof, in any of our colonies southward of the Delaware river, the greatest number of *Olive Trees* (not less than a thousand) for the production of oil, 50l. For the second greatest number, not less than eight hundred, 40l. For the third greatest number, not less than six hundred, 30l.

Each claimant for these premiums will be required to produce a certificate, under the hand of the governor of the province, that a sufficient proof had been made before him, that the number of trees, mentioned in the said certificate, are under actual improvement and cultivation.

Pot-ash. The money paid to foreigners for large quantities of *Pot-ash*, used in our manufactures, being very considerable, the society promises to give, to the person who shall, on or before the second Wednesday in December, 1760, import into England, from any of his majesty's colonies in North-America, the greatest quantity of *Pot-ash*, not less than fifty tons, nearest in goodness to the best foreign *Pot-ash*, at any one port. The quantity landed to be ascertained by certificates under the hands of the collector and comptroller of the customs; and the quality to be ascertained in such manner as the society shall direct, 100l.

Safflower. *Safflower* being useful in dying, &c. it is proposed to give, for sowing, raising, and curing the greatest quantity of *Safflower*, in any of our plantations, (not less than 500lb. weight) before the 25th of December, 1759, 15l. For the second greatest quantity, 10l.

N. B. The same two premiums will be given again, on the same conditions, for April, 1758.

sowing, raising, and curing of *Safflower* before the third Wednesday in December, 1760.

Silk in Georgia. The production of *Silk*, in the American colonies, being undoubtedly a proper object of encouragement, as it must tend greatly to the advantage of those colonies, and prove highly beneficial to the mother-country, by promoting a very valuable branch of its manufactures: In order to forward the same, by such bounties as may operate in equal proportion to the benefit of the poorest, as well as the richest planter, the society propose to give, for every pound weight of cocoons produced in the province of Georgia, in the year 1758, of a hard, weighty, and good substance, wherein one worm only has spun, 3d. For every pound of cocoons produced in the same year, of a weaker, lighter, spotted, or bruised quality, tho' one worm has only spun in them, 2d. For every pound of cocoons produced in the same year, wherein two worms have interwoven themselves, 1d.

N. B. The premiums will be paid under the direction of Mr. Ottolenghé, superintendant of the *Silk Culture* in Georgia, to every person who shall bring his balls or cocoons, to the publick filature at Savannah, according to notice already sent to Georgia.

Silk in Connecticut. For every pound of cocoons produced in the province of Connecticut, in the year 1759, of an hard, weighty, and good substance, and wherein one worm only has spun, 3d. For every pound of cocoons produced in the same year, of a weaker, lighter, spotted, or bruised quality, tho' only one worm has spun in them, 2d. For every pound of cocoons produced in the same year, wherein two worms are interwoven, 1d.

N. B. These premiums will be paid under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Clapp, and Dr. Gerard Elliot, of Connecticut, on condition that a publick filature be established at Connecticut, under the direction of the said gentlemen; and that each person bring his or her balls, or cocoons, to such publick filature.

Silk in Pennsylvania. For every pound of cocoons produced in the province of Pennsylvania in the year 1759, of an hard, weighty, and good substance, and wherein one worm only has spun, 3d. For every pound of cocoons produced in the same year, of a weaker, lighter, spotted, or bruised quality, tho' only one worm has spun in them, 2d. For every pound of cocoons produced in the same year, wherein

wherein two worms are interwoven, &c. These premiums will be paid under the direction of John Hughes, and Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia, Esqrs. on condition that a publick filature be established in Pennsylvania, under the direction of those gentlemen; and that the balls, or cocoons, are brought to such publick filature.

Wine. As producing *Wines* in our American colonies will be of great advantage to those colonies, and also to this kingdom, it is proposed to give to that planter, in any of our said colonies, who shall first produce (within seven years from the date hereof,) from his own plantation, five tons of white or red *Wine*, made of grapes the produce of the colonies only, and such, as in the opinion of competent judges, appointed by the society in London, shall be deemed deserving the reward, not less than one ton thereof to be imported at London, 100*l*. Certificates under the hands of two or more justices of the peace, residing in the county, or of the minister and church-wardens of the parish, where such *Wine* was made, setting forth, that the *Wine* was grown or made at the place mentioned therein, and that the remainder of the *Wine* is equally good with that imported; and such certificate backed or countersigned by the governor or chief magistrate of the colony, will be expected by the society.

Premiums for Treatises and Plans.

Arts of Peace. A gold medal will be given for the best treatise on the *Arts of Peace*, containing an historical account of the progressive improvements on the morals and manners of the people, and pointing out the most practicable means of their future advancement. All treatises are to be sent to the society, on or before the second Wednesday in December, 1761. Each writer is desired to mark his treatise with some sentence or verse, and to send a paper sealed up, containing his name and address, and inscribed on the outside with the same sentence or verse, as the treatise is marked with; which paper, in case his treatise is intitled to the medal, will be opened; or else destroyed unopened, or delivered back, if it be so desired, and the medal will be delivered to the author, or any person producing a letter signed by him; and distinguished by his token, empowering such person to receive the medal.

Reception of Prostitutes. As common *Prostitutes* are the apparent cause of idleness and vice of the most pernicious kind, the Society for the encouragement of *Arts*,

Manufactures and Commerce, being ambitious of promoting the welfare of their fellow subjects, offer the *Society's Medal*, in gold, as an honorary reward for the plan which shall be best judged for the establishment of a *Charity house* or *Charity-houses*, for the *Reception* of such common *Prostitutes*, as are delirous to forsake their evil course; that by a due mixture of piety and useful industry, they may put themselves in such a way of life as will in a few years, render them worthy members of the community. All plans are to be sent to the society's, on or before the third Wednesday in May next; each writer is desired to mark his plan with some sentence or verse, and to send a paper sealed up, containing his name and address, and inscribed on the outside with the same sentence or verse, as the plan is marked with, which paper, in case his plan is intitled to the medal, will be opened, or else destroyed unopened, or delivered back if it be so required. And the medal will be delivered to the author or any other person producing a letter signed by him, and distinguished by his token, empowering such person to receive the medal. Whereas there are societies for the encouragement of *Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*, in that part of Great-Britain, called Scotland, and also in Ireland; therefore all the premiums of this society, are designed for that part of Great-Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary, and the claims shall be determined as soon as possible, after the delivery of the specimens, proper affidavits, or such certificates, as the society shall require, to be produced on every article.

By order of the Society,

GEORGE BOX, Secretary.

Note. Any information or advice that may forward the design of this society, for publick good, will be received thankfully, and duly considered, if communicated, by letter, directed to Mr. Box, at the society's office, opposite the new Exchange buildings in the Strand, London.

Dr. HILL, in his *Idea* of a Botanical Garden, in England, &c. After having displayed the *Utility* of the Science, the *Encouragement* it has Abroad, and lamented the little *Cultivation* it meets with in England, says,

“OUR climate will support the needful plants; and the knowledge they may be employed to convey, will answer the greatest purposes. The science of

of nature is to be studied, not in books, but in her immediate productions; and one lesson there, even from a moderately qualified instructor, will be worth many years of tedious reading. This will be firmly established in the memory, because the present object will imprint it strongly on the imagination: And it must be true, for the proofs are placed before our senses.

The knowledge of plants is useful; because mischiefs, too fatal to be named, rise daily from the want of it: This is the interest of every man, for the health and life of every one are concerned in it; and, tho' we have not yet employed them, we have all the necessary advantages. The whole is in our power, without trouble or expence: And a very few years may establish this country, as an example to others, in that science it has so long neglected.

The Paris garden enjoys no natural advantages not to be found in that at Kensington: But ours has many, and those very great, in which the French ground is deficient. It would be easy to establish this as a rival, and soon to render it superior: And there would be no injury to the place.

No mangling or disfiguring of parts is necessary: For a botanick garden may have all the advantages of those formed only for pleasure; and, from the variety of objects, certainly will have more.

This summer retreat would be more agreeable to his majesty while he is there; and, in the royal absence, a school of botany. A weekly lecture might be given on Saturdays, the king, on that day, usually dining at Richmond. The residence of the professor being on the spot, every thing would be kept in order; and, for the time wherein the garden itself is sacred to the royal retirement, the necessary plants might be raised on duplicate beds, in some small spot annexed to the ground. A little more than an acre would be sufficient for this purpose; and it would be glorious to pass from that plain school, in his majesty's absence, to the vast plan of illustration.

This is a plain proposal for a botanical garden in England. The ground is ready, and the plants are easily obtained. The lectures might be free to all the world: And there need be no charge laid upon the publick for its support. The price, which is regularly allowed for keeping his majesty's garden of Kensington in order, is sufficient to admit this slight increase of expence; and he, who has the honour of that employment, would have still sufficient profits.

This is not a rash or inconsiderate assertion. The sum that is paid is known; the profit on that price is easily calculated; and he who should engage to furnish out of it stoves, and all the other expensive articles in gardening; and to keep up a succession of the plants raised in every other part of Europe, would leave still as much profit to himself as an honest man should desire.

The medicinal plants are not disgusting to the sight; nor would a mixture of the more common (where that might be required) among the usual favourites of the eye, be any disadvantage. Nature offers no deformity; and variety is a great source of beauty."

He then lays down the plan of such an improvement, and of lectures thereon, which we cannot help wishing may meet with the countenance of those who alone can direct its being put in execution.

B I L L S of Mortality from March 14. to April 18.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Christ. | { Males 722 } 1356 |
| | { Femal. 634 } |
| Buried | { Males 842 } 1715 |
| | { Femal. 873 } |
| Died under 2 Years old | 512 |
| Between 2 and 5 | 144 |
| 5 and 10 | 56 |
| 10 and 20 | 61 |
| 20 and 30 | 150 |
| 30 and 40 | 156 |
| 40 and 50 | 179 |
| 50 and 60 | 157 |
| 60 and 70 | 145 |
| 70 and 80 | 111 |
| 80 and 90 | 37 |
| 90 and 100 | 7 |
| 100 and upwards | 1 |

| | |
|--------|-------------------------|
| Buried | { Within the Walls 161 |
| | { Without the Walls 409 |
| | { In Mid. and Surry 809 |
| | { City & Sub. West. 336 |
| | 1715 |

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Weekly, March 21 | 301 |
| 28 | 367 |
| April 4 | 365 |
| 11 | 207 |
| 18 | 325 |
| | 1715 |

Increased in the Burials the last Month, 102.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
1 Dr. 2s 3d.



Ye shepherds and nymphs that adorn the gay plain, Ap-
proach from your sports, and give ear to my strain: Amongst
all your number a lo-ver so true, Was ne'er so un-
done with such bliss in his view.

2.
Was ever a nymph so hard-hearted as mine,
She knows me sincere, and she sees how I
pine; [wrath,
She does not disdain me, nor frown in her
But calmly and mildly resigns me to death.

3.
She calls me her friend, but her lover denies,
She smiles when I'm cheerful, but hears
not my sighs;
A bosom so flinty, so gentle on air,
Inspires me with hope, and yet bids me despair.

4.
I fall at her feet, and implore her with tears,
Her answer confounds, while her manner
endears:

When softly she tells me to hope no relief,
My trembling lips bless her in spite of my
grief.

5.
By night, while I slumber, still haunted
with care,
I start up in anguish, and sigh for the fair;
The fair sleeps in peace, may she ever do so,
And only, when dreaming, imagine my woe.

6.
Then gaze, at a distance, nor farther aspire,
Nor think she cou'd love, whom she cannot
admire;
Hush all thy complaining, and dying her slave,
Commend her to heav'n, and thyself to the
grave.

A COUNTRY DANCE. SUKEY'S FAVOURITE.



First couple set and turn three with the second woman, the same with the second man,
cross over, and right and left, whole figure top and bottom, that again, lead out on the
man's side, the same on the woman's side, and turn it out.

An Ode to the Country Gentlemen of England.
By Dr. AKENSIDE.

W Hither is Europe's ancient spirit fled?
Where are those valiant tenants of
her shore, [sped,
Who from the warrior bow the strong dart
Or with firm hand the rapid pole-axe bore?
Freeman and soldier was their common name,
Who late with reapers to the furrow came,
Now in the front of battle charg'd the foe:
Who taught the steer the wintry plough t'in-
dure, [pow'r,
Now with stern council check'd incroaching
And bade the gen'ral weal her scepter'd vaf-
sal know.
But who are ye; from Ebro's sluggish sons
To Po, to wanton Loire and boasting Seine;
From Rhine's weak progeny to Danube's
thrones,
And the far bord'ers on the Cimbric main,
Abjett and self deserted? whose proud lords
Have baffled your tame hands, and given
your swords
To slavish russians hir'd for their command:
These, at some greedy monk's or harlot's nod,
See rifled nations crouch beneath their rod:
These are the publick will, the reason of
the land.
Thou, heedless Albion, what, alas! the while
Dost thou presume? O inexpert in arms,
Yet vain of freedom, how dost thou beguile
With dreams of hope these near and loud
alarms? [nown'd,
Thy splendid home, thy plan of laws re-
The praise and envy of the nations round,
What care hast thou to guard from fortune's
sway?
Amid the storms of war, how soon may all
The lofty pile from its foundations fall,
Of ages the proud toil, the ruin of a day!
No: Thou art rich. Thy streams and fer-
tile vales,
Add industry's wife gifts to nature's store;
And every port is crouded with thy sails,
And every wave throws treasure on thy shore.
What boots it? If luxurious plenty charm
Thy selfish heart from glory, if thy arm
Shrink at the frowns of danger and of pain,
Those gifts, that treasure is no longer thine.
A coward's golden heaps malignant shine,
Bribing rapacious force to work their owner's
bane.
But what hath force or war to do with thee?
Girt by the azure tide and thron'd sublime
Amid thy floating bulwarks, thou can'st see
With scorn the fury of each hostile clime
Dash'd ere it reach thee. Sacred from the foe
Are thy fair fields. Athwart thy guardian
prow
No bold invader's foot to tempt the strand—
Yet say, my country, will the waves and
wind
Obey thee? Hast thou all thy hopes resign'd
To the sky's fickle faith? the pilot's waver-
ing hand?
For let not—O! thy surest bane beware—
O! let not danger's threats, nor rev'rence
won

By virtuous kings, seduce thee to prepare,
In armies ever waiting round the throne,
A wretched safety. Then, farewell thy
claims [flames
Of freedom! Her proud records to the
Then bear, an off'ring at ambition's shrine;
Whate'er thy ancient patriots dar'd demand
From fierce Plantagenet's or Stuart's hand,
Or what great William seal'd for his adopted
line.

But if thy sons be worthy of their name,
If lib'ral laws with lib'ral hearts they prize,
Let them from conquest and from servile
shame

In war's glad school their own protectors rise.
Ye chiefly, heirs of Albion's cultur'd plains,
Ye leaders of her bold and faithful swains,
Now not unequal to your birth be found:
The publick voice bids arm your rural state,
Paternal hamlets for your ensigns wait,
And grange and fold prepare to pour their
youth around.

Why are ye tardy? what inglorious care
Detains you from their head, your native
post? [share,

Who most their country's fame and fortune
'Tis theirs to share her toils, her perils most,
Each man his task in social life sustains,
With partial labours, with domestick gains
Let others dwell: To you indulgent heav'n
By council and by arms the publick cause
To serve for publick love and love's applause,
The first employment far, the noblest hire,
bath giv'n.

Have ye not heard of Lacedæmon's fame?
Of Attic chiefs in freedom's war divine?
Of Rome's dread gen'ral? the Valerian
name?

The Fabian sons? the Scipios, matchless line?
Your lot was theirs. The farmer and the
swain [plain;

Heard his lov'd patron's summons from the
The legions gather'd; the bright eagles flew
Barbarian monarchs in the triumph mourn'd;
The conquerors to their household gods re-
turn'd, [Sabine plough.

And sed Calabrian flocks, and Acce'd the
Shall then this glory of the antique age,
This pride of men, be lost among mankind?
Shall war's heroic arts no more engage
The unbought hand, the unsubjected mind?
Doth valour to the soul no more belong?
No more with scorn of violence and wrong
Doth forming nature now her sons inspire,
That like some mystery to few reveal'd,
The skill of arms implicitly they yield,
And from their own defence abash'd and
aw'd retire?

O shame to human life, to human laws!
The loose advent'rer, hireling of a day,
Who his fell sword without affection draws.
Whose God, whose country is a tyrant's pay.
This man the lessons of the field can learn;
Can every palm, which decks a warrior, earn,
And every pledge of conquest: While in vain
To guard your altars, rights, paternal lands,
Are social arms held out to your free hands
Too arduous is the lore; too irksome w
the pain.

The *myst'ries* of religion then
 Presume not, (pray) to jest on;
 Nor, to please modern *miserable* men,
 Call truths divine in question.
 Sir!—there's no *jesting* with *edg'd tools*,
 Nor pardon for the vicious—
 For vile, profane, infernal fools,
 So monstrously malicious!
 Dear Sir! consider, that God's word
 Is *powerful, quick, and mighty*—
 Sharper than any two *edg'd sword*,
 Than mountains far more weighty.
 Pay then the rev'rence, that is due,
 (No doubt)—to *sacred scripture*;
 Nor look at these kind lines askew:
 Since you so *gently* whipt are.
 For *principles* absurd and base,
 The world may well despise men:
 Then, help not thus to bring disgrace,
 Still further on *excessmen*.
 "We're foes to monarchy—('tis said)
 And for this cause *careless* are!"
 But who 'gainst *heav'n* itself makes head,
 Strange rebels, (I protest) are.
 To fight against the KING of Kings,
 And set him at defiance,
 (Upon my word!) are desp'rate things!—
 A nation's worst annoyance.
 Thus if his majesty king George—
 Your *brethren*—or poor Britain—
 Or if you love yourself—don't forge
 A comment so unfitting.
 To give ALMIGHTY God the *lye*,
 Must urge a dreadful sentence;
 Or, call for, long before you die,
 A most severe repentance.
 O! duly meditate on *hell*,
 With weepings and with mournings:
 For *who*, dear *Shatterbrain* can dwell
 With *everlasting burnings*?
 Restrain your bold *blaspheming tongue*,
 Tho' just your wrath at Rome be:
 For, after all, if you're i'th' wrong,
 How doleful must your doom be!
 What signifies it to look sour,
 And curse the poor *pretender*.
 Unless religion to secure
 You help our *faith's defender*?
 Instead of that—to bring about
 It's utter extirpation,
 You, in most shocking fashion flout,
 And run down *revelation*.
 For God's sake! what can it avail,
 (Yet thus the case in fact is)
 At *reges* and *romanists* to rail?
 Yet nor believe nor practice.
 As for religion,—since its plain,
 That you have yours to choose, Sir,
 Why shou'd you—(be inform'd I'd fain)
 Of others turn accuser?
Papists and *Jacobites*, howe'er,
 (O curious, quaint aspersions!)
 You make it ev'ry day appear,
 Are your downright aversion.
 'Tis true—we ought, Sir, to defend
 The *British constitution*:
 But can *hypocrisy* befriend
 The glorious *revolution*?

Can *atheism* our divisions heal?
 Or vice be virtue voted?
 Or, of good *protestants* the weal,
 By *infidels* promoted?
 To *scholarship* you lay great claim:—
 But, who the truth can learn well,
 That's quite confin'd, (O burning shame!)
 To documents infernal?
 Read learned *Leland*!—I desire;
 If you're of truth a lover:
 And, after—if you don't *perspire*,
 I then shall—give you over.
 But, above all—pray, don't impart
 Your *dev'lish* had disorder;
 I mean, such *principles*, (dear heart!)
 As by the wise abhor'd are.
 At *St-f-rd* (I remember well)
 You lay upon the lurch, Sir,
 To compass *profelytes* for hell;
 And ne'er wou'd go to church, Sir.
 But often at the madmen gibe,
 That scrupled to forsake her;
 And thus, with the *free-thinking* tribe,
 Seem wiser than your *MAXIMS*.
 And, Sir, you probably proceed,
 In *Ch-sh-re* too, as boldly:
 But, O!—let *C-ngl-t-n* take heed,
 And look upon you coldly.
 May ev'ry *christian soul* beware,
 And guard against *infection*;
 And you, Sir, time sufficient spare,
 For serious just reflection.
 Consider *Shatty*! out of hand,
 Since time is so precarious,
 On what a precipice you stand;
 For reasons multilarious.
 A *Deist's* e'en a cursed Dunce;
 Nor, on a death-bed *doughty*:
 Good God!—you may be gone, at once!
 Then—pray, Friend—look about ye!
 The story of the *swarming pan*
 Charms some, that fond of change are:
 But, question his descent none can,
 Whose cradle was a manger.
 Sir!—the great SAVIOUR of the world,
 Was surely, no impostor:
 Into *perdition* they'll be hurl'd,
 That such a thought can foster.
 Recant, for shame—I wish, you wou'd,
 As soon as you've got sight on
 What's here intended for your good,
 By Your's, SIR,

April 8, 1758. † R..... L.....

VERSES to a FRIEND. From Doddsley's
 Collection of Poems. Vol. V.

HAVE you not seen, my gentle 'squire,
 The humours of a your kitchen fire?
 Says Ned to Sal—I lead a spade;
 Why don't you play?—the girl's afraid—
 Play something—any thing—but play—
 'Tis but to pass the time away.
 Pho! how she stands—biting her nails—
 As tho' she play'd for half her vails—
 Sorting her cards, haggling and picking—
 We play for nothing, do us, chicken?
 That card will do—blood! never doubt it—
 'Tis not worth while to think about it.

Sa'

Sal thought and thought, and miss'd her aim;
 And Ned, ne'er studying, won the game.
 Methinks, old friend, 'tis wond'rous true,
 That verse is but a game at Loo.
 While many a bard, that shews so clearly,
 He writes for his amusement merely,
 Is known to study, fret, and toil,
 And play for nothing all the while;
 Or praise at most (for wreaths of yore,
 Ne'er signify'd a farthing more!)
 Till having vainly toil'd to gain it,
 He sees your flying pen obtain it.

Thro' fragrant scenes the trifler roves,
 And hallow'd haunts that Phoebus loves;
 Where with strange heats his bosom glows,
 And mystick flames the god bestows.
 You, who none other flame require,
 Than a good blazing parLOUR fire,
 Write verses—to defy the scorners,
 In cake houses, and chimney corners.

Sal found her deep laid schemes were vain;
 The cards are cut—come deal again—
 No good comes on it when one lingers—
 I'll play the card comes next my fingers—
 Fortune could never let Ned lose her,
 When she had left it wholly to her.

Well, now, who wins?—Why, still the same—

For Sal has lost another game.

I've done, she mutter'd—I was saying,
 It did not *argue* my playing.
 Some folks will win they cannot chuse;
 But think or not think—some must lose.
 I may have won a game, or so—
 But then it was an age ago—
 It ne'er will be my lot again—
 I won it of a baby then—

Give me an ace of trumps, and see,
 Our Ned will beat me with a three.
 'Tis all by luck that things are carry'd—
 He'll suffer for it when he's marry'd.
 Thus Sal, with tears in either eye,
 While victor Ned sate tittering by.

Thus I, long envying your success,
 And bent to write, and study less,
 Sate down and scribbled in a trice,
 Just what you see—and you despise.

You, who can frame a tuneful song,
 And hum it as you ride along;
 And, trotting on the king's high-way,
 Snatch from the hedge a sprig of bay;
 Accept the verse, howe'er it flows,
 From one, who is your friend in prose.

What is this wreath, so green! so fair!
 Which many wish, and few must wear?
 Which one man's indolence can gain,
 Another's vigils ne'er obtain?
 For what must Sal or Post sue,
 Ere they engage with Ned or you?
 For luck in verse? for luck at Loo?
 Ah, no! 'tis genius gives you fame,
 And Ned, thro' skill, secures the game.

The Extent of COOKERY. From the same.

—*Alisquæ et Idem.*

WHEN Tom to Cambridge first was sent,
 A plain brown bob he wore;
 Read much, and look'd as tho' he meant
 To be a fop no more.

See him to Lincoln's-Inn repair,
 His resolution flag;
 He cherishes a length of hair,
 And tucks it in a bag.
 Nor Coke nor Salkeld he regards,
 But gets into the house;
 And soon a judge's rank rewards
 His pliant votes and bows.
 Adieu ye bobs! ye bays give place!
 Full-bottoms come instead!
 Good Lord! to see the various ways
 Of dressing—a Cat's head!

Sannazarii Epigramma. Lib. ii. Ep. xxxiv.

In Galeatium Carracciolum.

HYPPOLYTEN, LEDEN, THELCHINAM diligis
 unus:
 Dic mihi, quid tota restat in urbe boni?

IMITATED.

YOU toast, my friend Bob, Nicholas, Tyne
 rel, and Rieeby; [ye?
 Then what's left in Oxford for me, I beseech

ANSWER to the REBUS, p. 148.

BUR (inverted) is oftentimes us'd on the
 green;

And π is one half of the negative no. 4.
 Ham then is that part of a swine that you
 mean; [without bow.

So Miss Burnham's the lady who shoots
 IGNOTUS.

This was also solved by T. C—p, of New-
 gate-Street, and others.

A R E B U S.

OF a liquid two-fifths, shed at will by
 the fair; [care;
 Add to it five hundred, but write it with
 Then two-thirds of a vessel for fruit made,
 or wine, [must join;
 The like parts of what's put into bread you
 By which, rightly connected, the dullest may
 tell [does dwell;
 The name of a town, where the brightest
 Who, without robbing Cupid, has darts a
 vast store, [wounds us the more.
 Which, the more she'd conceal, the bet
 LONGOTUS.

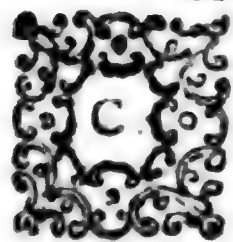
A FRAGMENT. From Doddsley's Collection.

WHEN recent in the womb I lay,
 Ere yet my life began,
 Thy care preserv'd the sleeping clay,
 And form'd it into man.
 Oh! may this frame, that rising grew
 Beneath thy plastick hands,
 Be studious ever to pursue
 Whate'er thy will commands.
 The soul that moves this earthly load
 Thy semblance let it bear;
 Nor lose the traces of the God,
 Who stamp'd his image there.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

TUESDAY, March 28.



APT. Shuldham, late commander of the Warwick, taken by the French (see our Vol. for 1756, p. 298.) was honourably acquitted, by a court-martial, of all misconduct in regard to the loss of the said ship.

WEDNESDAY, 29.

A house (at the Mulberry-Garden) in Nightingale-Lane, was consumed by fire.

THURSDAY, 30.

Admiralty-Office. His majesty's ship the Windsor, commanded by captain Samuel Faulkner, arrived in Plymouth Sound, on the 26th instant, and has brought in the Pacifique, a French East-India ship from the Ile of France, bound for Port l'Orient, loaded with coffee, &c. which he took on the 24th instant.

FRIDAY, 31.

William Green, Jeremiah Bailey, Samuel Ong, John Davis, John Allen, Joseph Wheely, Joseph Wood, and Alice Davis, were executed at Tyburn. Wood and Alice Davis were drawn on a sledge (see p. 50.) and the latter, after being strangled, was burnt: The former poisoned himself in the morning; but his body was carried to Tyburn and hung up, with the rest, and afterwards opened, and his heart taken out. Benham, Allen, and Humphreys, were respited during pleasure (see p. 149.) and Mary Carney, Elizabeth Meadows, Mary Maine, Gabriel Savoy, Mary Baxter, Ann Merrit, James Wales, and Philip Ryley, all formerly convicted, were ordered to be transported for life.

MONDAY, April 3.

Came on to be tried at Kingston upon Thames, before the Hon. Sir Michael Foster, Knt. and a special jury of gentlemen of the county of Surry, the trial of the indictment against Martha Grey, for obstructing certain foot ways leading from East-Sheene thro' Richmond-Park, when the jury found the defendant guilty. (See our Vol. for 1756, p. 247.)

TUESDAY, 4.

The Marine Society had their anniversary dinner, at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand.

Merrick Burrell, Esq; was chosen governor, and Bartholomew Burton, Esq; deputy governor of the Bank of England, for the ensuing year.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

The following gentlemen were chosen directors of the Bank of England: Bryan Benson, Matthew Clarmont, Wm. Cooper, Philip Delahatze, Robert Dingley, William April, 1758,

Hunt, Benjamin Longuer, Benjamin Leathicullier, Robert Maith, Charles Palmer, Theophilus Salwey, Richard Stratton, Chas Savage, Alexander Sperling, Harry Thompson, Matthews Beachcroft, Esqrs. Thomas Chitty, Esq; and alderman; Peter Du Cand, Robert Salisbury, James Spilman, Peter Thomas, Thomas Whately, John Weyland, Esqrs.

Came on the election of directors of the Hon. East-India company, when the following gentlemen were chosen, being the proprietors list, excepting Sir James Creed, Messrs. Hadley, Manship, and Newnham. William Barwell, Christopher Burrow, John Brown, John Boyd, John Dorrien, John Raymond, George Stevens, Frederick Pigou, Laurence Sullivan, Roger Drake, Henry Crab Boulton, Giles Rooke, Esqrs. — The above gentlemen were in both lists.

* Thomas Rous, * Charles Outts, * Thomas Phips, * Henry Savage, * Henry Plant, Henry Hadley, * Timothy Tullie, * George Dudley, John Manship, Sir James Creed, Nat. Newnham, jun. * John Harrison, Esqrs. — The following gentlemen were not chosen. * Samuel Harrison, * Thomas Waters, Thomas Saunders, * Benjamin Booth, Michael Impey, Edward Darell, * Richard Warner, Charles Chambers, Maximilian Western, Thomas Burdett, Esqrs. Sir John Torriano, Knt. George Udney, William Loney, Esqrs.

Those marked * were in the proprietors, and not in the house list.

There were 444 persons who ballotted at the above election, of which 249 voted for every gentleman mentioned in the proprietors list, and 42 for every gentleman in the house list.

FRIDAY, 7.

Laurence Sullivan, Esq; was elected chairman, and Roger Drake, Esq; deputy chairman, of the directors of the East-India company.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when George Smith, for stealing plate, in a dwelling-house; Henry Strickland, for robbing a stable; William Stephens, for robbing a warehouse, at a fire in Basinghall-street; James Cotes, for a footpad robbery; Richard William Vaughan, for forging a false Bank note; and William Boodger, for publishing a bill of Exchange, knowing it to be forged, received sentence of death: Seventeen to be transported for seven years; one to be whipped, and two branded.

Page, the highwayman, was executed at Pennenden-Heath. (See p. 151.)

SATURDAY, 8.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Parker, of his majesty's ship the Brilliant, is arrived at Plymouth,

Plymouth, and has brought in with him two ships he took in his late cruize, one called *La Nymphe*, of Grandville, commanded by Jaques de la Borderie, and has 20 six-pounder guns and 160 men; the other *La Vengeur*, of Dunkirk, commanded by Gaspard Lyon, mounts 12 six pounder guns, and had 90 men.

His majesty's sloops the *Wolf*, captain Cricket, and *Grampus*, capt. Allen, have taken and brought into Lowestoffe roads, a privateer snow of Dunkirk, commanded by Peter Bedaunt, mounting 3 three pounder guns, and had 54 men.

TUESDAY, 11.

Between the hours of 10 and 11, at night, the temporary wooden bridge, built for the convenience of carriages and passengers, whilst London-Bridge was widening and repairing, was discovered to be on fire, and continued burning till noon, the next day, when the ruins fell into the Thames. An advertisement was published, by Mr. Secretary Pitt, with the offer of a pardon, to the discoverer of the perpetrators of so vile and wicked an action (it being supposed to be done wilfully and maliciously) and the city offered a reward of 200*l.* for the same purpose. The lord mayor licenced 40 boats extraordinary to work on the three succeeding Lord's days, whose stations were advertised in the publick papers, and great numbers of hands were set to work to make a passage over the remains of the old bridge. This unhappy accident proved very detrimental to the inhabitants on each side the bridge, and put a great stop to the trade of London and Southwark. The inhabitants of the borough were also greatly distressed, by the destroying the troughs, which conveyed water to them during the repairing of the bridge.

Baron Kniphausen, minister plenipotentiary from the king of Prussia, had his first private audience of his majesty, and, on the 13th, of the prince of Wales and the princess dowager.

Admiralty-Office.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Osborne to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Prince at Sea, March 12, 1758.

"On the 28th of last month, between Cape de Gatt and Carthagea, I fell in with *M. du Quesne* in the *Foudroyant* of 80, the *Orpheus* of 64, the *Oriflame* of 50, and the *Pleiade* of 24 guns, which were the four ships sent from Toulon to reinforce *M. de Clue* at Carthagea. On their seeing my squadron they immediately dispersed, and steered different courses; on which I detached ships after each of them, whilst with the body of my squadron I stood off the bay of Carthagea, to watch their squadron there; and, about seven in the evening, capt. Storr, in the *Revenge* of 64, supported by capt. Hughes, in the *Berwick* of

64, and capt. Evans, in the *Preston* of 50 guns, took the *Orpheus*, commanded by *M. de Herville*, with 502 men. Capt. Gardiner, in the *Monmouth* of 64, supported by capt. Stanhope, in the *Swiftsure* of 70, and capt. Hervey, in the *Hampton-Court* of 64 guns, about one in the morning took the *Foudroyant*, on board which was the *marquis du Quesne*, chef d'Escadre, with 800 men. Capt. Rowley, in the *Montague* of 60, and capt. Montagu, in the *Monarch* of 74 guns, run the *Oriflame* ashore, under the castle of Aiglos; and had it not been for violating the neutrality of the coast of Spain, they would have entirely destroyed her. The *Pleiade*, of 24 guns, got away by mere out-sailing our ships.

In this action we have had the great misfortune to lose capt. Gardiner, and capt. Storr has lost the calf of one of his legs. And, on this occasion, I should do the officers and seamen great injustice, if I did not mention to their lordships their very alert, gallant, and brave behaviour: And I must, in a very particular manner, recommend lieut. Carkett, of the *Monmouth*, for his bravery, after his captain's death, in engaging and disabling the *Foudroyant* in such a manner, as to oblige her to strike as soon as the other ships came up; and whom I propose to give the command of the *Foudroyant* to, as a reward for his conduct."

[By other accounts it appeared, that the *Monmouth* had 150 men killed and wounded, and the *Foudroyant* 200; and that the *Revenge* had 100 men killed]

WEDNESDAY, 12.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the governors of the Small-pox Hospital, 735*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* was collected for the support of that charity.

THURSDAY, 13.

Several eminent merchants had a meeting on the subject of Mr. Dingley's proposal for a publick Magdalen Charity-house; (see p. 193.) since which 2332*l.* 2*s.* has been subscribed to carry the same into execution.

The bill for indemnifying persons omitting to qualify themselves for offices, and six others, received the royal assent by commission.

A message was delivered by the earl of Holderness, to the house of peers, wherein his majesty acquainted the house, that he had entered into a convention with the king of Prussia, which he had ordered to be laid before them; and desired their concurrence for making good his engagements with that monarch. In answer to this message, their lordships presented a warm and affectionate address, when his majesty was pleased to say, "That he thanks the house of lords for the dutiful and affectionate expressions of their zeal for his majesty's honour and true interest, the welfare of their country, and the defence of his kingdoms and dominions; and has the utmost reliance on their vigorous support."

Was held a court of common-council at Guildhall, when the following gentlemen were chosen a committee for carrying into execution an act of parliament, for building a bridge over the river Thames, from Blackfryars to the opposite shore in the county of Surry: Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir William Calvert, Mr. Alderman Alfop, Sir Crippe Galscoyne, Mr. Alderman Dickenson, Sir Richard Glyn, Mr. Alderman Chitty, Sir Samuel Fludyer, Mr. Alderman Alexander, Mr. Alderman Bridgen, Mr. Sheriff Nelson, Mr. Sheriff Gosling, Mr. Deputy Abington, Mr. Deputy Coles, Mr. Deputy Martindale, Mr. Deputy Moorey, Mr. Deputy Nash, Mr. Deputy Skynner, Mr. Deputy Underwood, Mr. Edward Barwicke, George Bellas, Esq; Mr. Richard Blunt, Mr. Thomas Burfoot, Mr. John Cartwright, Mr. Josiah Colebrook, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Christopher Fullager, Mr. Robert Gamon, Mr. Stephen Hunt, Mr. John Paterfon, Mr. Stephen Preacher, Mr. John Price, Mr. William Prereting, Mr. Roger Staples, Mr. Boyce Tree, and Mr. William Tyfer.

TUESDAY, 18.

The anniversary Latin sermon was preached at the church of St. Alphage, near London Wall, pursuant to the will of the founder of Sion college.

THURSDAY, 20.

At the feast of the sons of the clergy, 551l. 14s. 6d. and at St. Paul's, 207l. 1s. 6d. and, at the rehearsal on the 18th, 306l. 1s. was collected for that charity. Total 1066l. 14s.

Admiralty-Office. His majesty's ship Gibraltar is arrived at Spithead from Gibraltar, with the marquis du Quesne, chef d'Escadre of the French king, who was taken in the Foudroyant, by the squadron of his majesty's ships, under the command of admiral Osborne, with the two captains of the said ship, and two captains of the Orpheus, taken at the same time, who are landed at Southampton, in order to go to Northampton, where they are to reside.

FRIDAY, 21.

The house of commons came to a resolution to raise 5,000,000l. by way of subscription, viz. 4,000,000l. at 3 1-half per cent. for 24 years, the interest to commence from the 5th of July; and 500,000l. by way of lottery, at 3 per cent. the interest to commence from the 5th of January, 1759.

| Payments on Annu. | Payments on Lottery. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 20 per Cent. April 29 | 10 per Cent. April 29 |
| 15 ————— May 30 | 10 ————— June 20 |
| 15 ————— June 28 | 20 ————— July 18 |
| 15 ————— July 27 | 20 ————— Aug. 10 |
| 15 ————— Aug. 30 | 20 ————— Sept. 20 |
| 15 ————— Sept. 27 | 20 ————— Oct. 20 |
| 15 ————— Oct. 26 | |

Three per cent. to be allowed for anticipating the payments on the annuities: Nothing on the lottery, but to have the tickets at pleasure.

The merchants of Bristol presented the brave capt. Lockhart, a gold cup, worth 100l. (See p. 51.)

Three dwelling-houses, with many out-houses, &c. were consumed by fire, at Wappenham, in Northamptonshire.

SATURDAY, 22.

Admiralty-Office.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Edward Hawke to Mr. Cleveland, dated April 11.

"On the third of April, the squadron, consisting of seven ships of the line and three frigates, made the light of the Baleines on the Isle of Rhe, (about nine at night, the weather being fair, and a moderate breeze at N. N. W. At eleven tacked and stood off till half past two in the morning of the 4th, when we tacked again, wind at N. E. then brought to, and prepared for action: At three we made sail towards Basque road: At day-break we discovered a numerous convoy, a few leagues to windward, and gave chase; but the wind baffling, the convoy, with three frigates that escorted it, got into St. Martin's on the Isle of Rhe, except one brig that was run on shore and burnt by the Hussar. At noon, we bore away for Basque road in a line a-head, with a moderate gale at N. N. W. At four in the afternoon discovered the enemy plain, lying off the Iled'Aix. Their force was the Florissant of 74, Sphynx 64, Hardi 64, Dragon 64, Warwick 60 guns, and six or seven frigates, with about 40 merchant ships, which I have been since informed had 3000 troops on board. At half past four made a signal for a general chase to the S. E. At five, the enemy began to cut and slip their cables, and to run in great confusion: At six, their commodore made off, when we were within gun-shot and half: Many of those ships which fled were by this time on the mud: As I knew for certain there was not sufficient depth of water for us to follow them, at half past six we came to an anchor abreast of Iled'Aix: At five, next morning, saw all the enemy's ships aground, and almost dry, about five or six miles distant from us: Many of the merchants, and several of the ships of war, were on their broadsides. As soon as the flood made, I put the best pilots on board the Intrepid and Medway, and sent them a gun-shot farther in, where they anchored; and sounding a little a head at high water, they found but five fathom, of which the tide rises 18 feet. By this time boats and launches from Rochefort, &c. were employed in carrying out warps to drag the ships thro' the soft mud, as soon as they should be water borne: In the mean time they throw overboard their guns, stores, ballast, and were even heaving water out of their ports; all which we could plainly discover. Some of the men of war got that day as far up as the mouth of the Charente. The merchant ships were aground towards

Isle Madame. Our frigates boats cut away about 80 buoys laid on their anchors, and what they had thrown overboard. On the 5th, in the morning, I sent capt. Ewer, of marines, to the *Isle d'Aix*, with 140 marines, in order to destroy the new works carrying on there; which he accordingly effected, preserving good order, and giving no disturbance to the inhabitants of the island. When we got out of Basque road on the 7th, I learned from a neutral ship from St. Martin's, that the large convoy, chased by us on the 4th, was laden with provisions, stores, &c. for America, with 35 more ready at Bourdeaux, to have been escorted by the ships of war which lay at *Isle d'Aix.*"

Admiralty-Office. On the 7th instant, the *Effex* of 64 guns, with the *Pluto* and *Proserpine* fireships, which sailed the 24th of last month, in order to join Sir Edward Hawke, fell in with 12 sail of the enemy's merchant ships, escorted by a frigate of 22 guns, from Bourdeaux bound to Quebec, and took the frigate, called the *Galathée*, a letter of marque, of 20 guns, and one merchant ship. Capt. Hume, of the *Pluto*, was unfortunately killed, engaging the letter of marque. The *Antelope* and *Speedwell* sloops, have taken two more of the above-mentioned merchant ships.

MONDAY, 24.

It appeared, by Mr. Fielding's advertisement, that 566l. 4s. had been subscribed to put his scheme for a Preservatory and Reformatory into execution. (See p. 132.)

At the anniversary meeting and feast of the laudable order of the Antigallicans, the Right Hon. William, lord Blakeney, was rechosen grand president.

A foreign volunteer in the secret expedition was, in fact, a spy, and is now with the French minister at the Hague; and boasts how he confounded the councils of the English generals.

All ships and vessels coming from Smyrna, are ordered to perform a quarantine of 40 days. (See p. 149.)

The bounties granted to seamen, &c. are continued to May 20. (See p. 151.)

The prohibition for the exportation of gunpowder, &c. is continued for six months longer.

The town of Berwick on Tweed, have presented the freedom of their corporation to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, in silver boxes. (See p. 151.)

The town of Leeds, in Yorkshire, have paid 200l. 11s. for the support of the Marine Society.

At the assizes at Taunton, six were capitally convicted, two of them for murder, who were executed as usual: At Shrewsbury three, but reprieved: At Stafford one, for poisoning his wife, who was executed, as usual: At Warwick four, but reprieved: At Kingston eight, of whom the two Whites, brothers, were executed on the 14th at

Kennington Common, and the others were reprieved: At York four, for obstructing the execution of the militia act; two for rioting, and three for sheepstealing. (See p. 151.)

The Hon. Mr. Finch, and the Hon. Mr. Townshend, having proposed to give two prizes, of fifteen guineas each, to two senior bachelors of arts, of the university of Cambridge, and the like to two middle bachelors, who shall compose the best exercises in Latin prose, which are to be read publicly by them on a day hereafter to be appointed near the commencement: The vice-chancellor gives notice, that the subjects for this year are, for the senior bachelors: *Utrum summa hominum felicitas juxta Epicurum in sensuum delectationibus precipue ponatur.* For the middle bachelors: *Utrum diversarum gentium mores et instituta a diverso eorum situ explicari possint.*

About the middle of the month a farmer's dwelling house, barn, and stable, in Northamptonshire, were set on fire, and consumed, by some rogues who stole two horses out of his stable. About the same time, also, the house of Mr. Petly, at Gurston farm, in the parish of Ash, in Kent, was consumed by fire.

The lord primate, earl of Shannon, and the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, are appointed lords justices of Ireland, in the absence of the lord lieutenant.

New-York, Feb. 17. There are two expeditions now on foot, one against fort Gubat, under col. Broadstreet; the other against Crown-Point and Ticonderoga, which is the grand one, commanded by lord How, who has the chosen officers and men of the army with him; by this day the event of them is over; God grant it with success. The privateer, Johnson, capt. Wright, has taken a large ship from Martinico for France, after a bloody engagement.

Extract of a Letter from Kensington in Connecticut, Jan. 20.

"On the third instant, about sun-rise, at this place was a fog of so strange and extraordinary an appearance, that it filled us all with amazement. It came in great bodies, like thick clouds, down to the earth, and in its way, striking against the houses, would break and fall down the sides in great bodies, rolling over and over. It resembled the thick steam rising from boiling wort, and was attended with such a heat, that we could hardly breathe. When I first saw it I really thought my house had been on fire, and run out to see if it was so; but many people thought the world was on fire, and the last day come. One of our neighbours was then at Sutton, 100 miles to the eastward, and reports it was much the same there."

On the 17th past, a proof was made of a cannon of a new invention, at Paris, which fires sixty times in ten minutes, without requiring to be spunged. With a proper charge

charge of powder it carries 100lb. of lead, and one man may bear its carriage. It was approved of by the prince of Conti, who was present at the trial; and orders are given for making several at Vincennes on the same model.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

March 28. **R**OBERT Chester, of the Temple, Esq; was married to Miss Caesar.

29. Charles Jackson, of the Post-Office, Esq; to Miss Martin.

William Woodley, of Hill-street, Esq; to Miss Payne.

His grace the duke of Douglas, to the Hon. Miss Douglas.

William Parry, Esq; to Miss Hasket, of Salisbury, with a fortune of 8000l.

April 3. Rev. Mr. James Samber of Salisbury, to Miss Eyres, with a fortune of 3000l.

Mr. Delanoe, to Miss Harnage.

John Blackman, Esq; to Mrs. Gizzot.

Capt. Williams, to Miss Mosely.

5. Charles Sutton, Esq; to Miss Redbury, of Rochester.

6. William Hufsey, Esq; to Miss Marsh, of Basinghall-street.

7. Rev. Mr. Johnson, to Miss Sally Hales, niece of the learned Dr. Hales.

8. Mr. James Clarke, an eminent dry-salter, to Miss Hankey, daughter of Sir Joseph Hankey, knight and alderman.

13. Mr. Coope, jun. an eminent sugar-baker, to Miss Jester.

14. Luke Goddard, of Edmonton, Esq; to Miss Griffin.

17. James Blundel, Esq; to Miss Molly Holmes.

Capt. John Dyer, late of the Defiance privateer, to Miss Pye.

25. Rev. Mr. Andrews, to Miss Hawkins, eldest daughter of Caesar Hawkins, of Pall-Mall, Esq;

April 8. Lady of George Onslow, Esq; was delivered of a son.

10. Countess of Northesk, of a son.

19. Lady of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

March 20. **A**LEXANDER Hamilton, of Pincaitland, in North Britain, Esq;

27. Hon. Mr. Bateman, brother to lord Bateman.

Lady Sidney Sherrard.

Moses Mendez, of Bevers-Merks, Esq; an eminent Jew merchant.

Mr. Maddox, only son of the bishop of Worcester.

Capt. Armstrong, an able engineer.

23. Samuel Norton, Esq; some years since high sheriff of Surry.

31. Mr. James Hicks, an eminent surgeon, of Hatton-Garden.

Thomas Foljambe, Esq; high sheriff for Yorkshire, in 1755.

George Trenchard, Esq; many years member for Poole, in Dorsetshire.

April 2. Miss Elizabeth Maria Manhip, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Edward Jordan, of Wintley, in Shropshire, Esq;

John Blancher, of Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, Esq;

3. Thomas Crispe, of Preston, in Lancashire, Esq;

5. Tho. Gilbert, of Queen's-square, Esq;

6. Rev. Mr. Aufrere, minister of the French chapel, St. James's.

James Ashbourne, of Berkeley-square, Esq;

7. Ralph Thrall, Esq; an eminent brewer in Southwark.

Mr. Comyns, bookseller at the Royal-Exchange.

Lady Pole, relict to the late Sir William Pole, Bart.

William Brakenridge, of Wells, in Somersetshire, Esq;

John Jolliffe, of Corton-hall, in Worcestershire, Esq;

9. Nicholas Hardinge, Esq; member for Eye, in Suffolk, joint secretary to the Treasury.

Hugh Higginson, of Salop, Esq;

Foster Cunliffe, Esq; father of Sir Ellis Cunliffe, member for Liverpool.

10. Rt. Hon. the countess dowager of Kildare, grandmother to the present earl, aged 93.

Mr. Abraham Franco, an eminent Jew merchant.

Mrs. Hardman, relict of John Hardman, Esq; formerly member for Liverpool.

11. The countess of Carnwarth

Samuel Gellibrand, Esq; late deputy secretary to the lords of trade.

13. Mrs. Mary Sydall, relict of Dr. Sydall, late bishop of Gloucester.

14. Col. Gordon, commandant of the Chatham division of marines.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Maule, bishop of Meath, in Ireland.

16. The Relict of the late Wadham Wyndham, Esq;

William Collings, of Minehead, in Somersetshire, Esq;

17. William Brooke, of Bowes, in Yorkshire, Esq;

Mrs. Lomax, wife of — Lomax, Esq; in child-bed.

Mrs. Willyams, wife of John Willyams, of Plaistow, in Essex, Esq;

19. Lady of Henry Faar, Esq; member for Lyme.

20. Henry Lowther, of Suffolk, Esq;

Rt. Hon. James Tynte, privy counsellor in Ireland.

Tho. Bevois, Esq; high sheriff for Surry, in 1742, aged 71.

Lady Gibbons, wife of Sir William Gibbons, Bart. speaker of the assembly at Barbadoes.

Mr.

Mr. Read, consul general, in Barbary, murdered by the Moors.

Capt. John Donkley, of the Enterprize man of war, in America.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, March 30. A conge d'elire was ordered by his majesty, to the dean and chapter of Canterbury, to elect Dr. Thomas Secker, bishop of Oxford, to be archbishop of that see, vacant by the death of Dr. Hutton.

—, April 1. For the translation of Dr. John Garnet, bishop of Leighlin and Fernes, to the bishoprick of Clogher, void by the death of Dr. Clayton.—For the translation of Dr. Carmichael, bishop of Clonsfert and Kilmacduagh, to the bishoprick of Leighlin and Fernes.—The king was pleased to promote Mr. Gore, dean of St. Patrick Cashell, to the bishoprick of Clonsfert and Kilmacduagh.—Mr. Paul, to the deanery of St. Patrick, Cashell.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Wm. Withers, B. A. was presented to the vicarage of Bodley, in Bedfordshire.—Mr. Pennisot, to the living of Ditton, in Surry.—George Bellas, M. A. to the rectory of Yattenden, in Berkshire.—Mr. John Sawyer, to the vicarage of Winslay, in Cumberland.—Mr. William Worley, to the vicarage of Uppington, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Richard Evans, to the vicarage of Wenlockson, in Staffordshire.—Mr. Baker, to the vicarage of Biddesley, in Gloucestershire.—W. Spire, D. D. to the living of Creke, in Northamptonshire.—John Foster, M. A. to the rectory of Shrawardine, and vicarage of Montfort, in Shropshire.—John Jackson, M. A. to the rectory of Langton, in Hampshire.—Mr. Reynolds, to the rectory of Gisleham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Samuel Hall, to the vicarage of Highberry, in Northamptonshire.—Mr. Francis Wheeler, to the rectory of Boxford, in Buckinghamshire.—John Offey, M. A. to the rectory of Burnham-Overy, in Norfolk.—Francis Bacon, M. A. to the rectory of Mulsten, in Leicestershire.—Henry Newman, B. L. to the rectory of Hepstone, in Devonshire.—John Englis, B. A. to the rectory of Easton-Magna, in Norfolk.—Mr. Marshall, to the rectory of Faulkham, in Kent.—William Harding, M. A. to the vicarage of Holles-Magna, in Lincolnshire.—Edward Horn, M. A. to the rectory of Moormanton, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Smelt, to the vicarage of Enfield, in Middlesex.—Mr. Burman, to the rectory of Dibden, in Hampshire.—Mr. Wright, to the rectory of Tatterset, in Norfolk.—Mr. Robert Adkin, to the rectory of Wetheringset, with Brockford, in Suffolk.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Robert Moreton, M. A. to hold the rectory of Lagenhoe, with the rectory of Borley, in Essex.—To enable William Hart, M. A. to

hold the rectory of Creeds, with the vicarage of St. Austwell, in Cornwall.—To enable Richard Head, M. A. to hold the rectory of Compton-Chamberlain, with the vicarage of Rowlton, in Wiltshire.—To enable John Wheatley, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Aslackly, with the rectory of Chaxby cum Normanby, in Lincolnshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, April 1. His majesty was pleased to grant unto Sir William Evers Morres, of the county of Kilkenny, Knt. the dignity of a baronet of Ireland.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Daniel Webb, Esq; chosen treasurer of Christ's-Hospital, in the room of Mr. Scarth, deceased.—Thomas Potter, Esq; recorder of Bath, in the room of the lord keeper, who resigned.—James West, Esq; recorder of St. Alban's, in the room of Mr. Garrard, deceased.—Elliot Bishop, Esq; chosen recorder of Kingston, in the room of Nich. Hardinge, Esq; deceased.

[*Bankrupts, Course of Exchange, and Catalogue of Books, in our next.*]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

AFTER the reduction of Minden, as mentioned in our last, the combined army, under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, began to move towards Hamelen, where the French had their head quarters, but the latter did not think fit to stay for them; for, upon their approach, the French retired from Hamelen, leaving their sick and wounded, and part of their magazines behind them, and without stopping till they came to Paderborn, where they fixed their head quarters, on the 18th ult. but the combined army having next day arrived at Melle, the former retreated, as fast as they could, to the Rhine, and, in their march, were joined by the troops that had been at Embden, and by those that had been at Cassel, and in the landgraviate of Hesse, which they evacuated on the 21st ult. During this whole retreat of the French troops, they were closely attended by the Prussian Hussars and Hanoverian Hunters, who killed, or made prisoners, a considerable number of their men, and seized many of their baggage waggons, and some of their artillery; and in many places they left great numbers of sick and wounded, with large magazines of provisions and forage, besides what they destroyed; yet, in all accounts from their army, they tell us, that they were forced to retire for want of provisions and forage, no supply of which, it seems, they could find till after they had passed the Rhine, which they have now all done, except their garrison in Wesel, where the count de Clermont has, at present, his head quarters; but, it is probable, he will

will not long continue there, as the vanguard of the combined army is already arrived at Haltern. The French were so precipitate in their retreat, that they, it seems, forgot to call in the garrison they had left in Vechte, a small fortress north-west of Diepholt, which was presently invested by the Hanoverians, and forced to surrender to them soon after the beginning of this month, wherein, they say, they found a French train of no less than 200 pieces of cannon and mortars; and we may probably soon hear the same account of a small party the French had left in the county of Bentheim, as a detachment of Hanoverians was, on the ninth instant, sent to restore that county to the possession of his majesty, their sovereign.

With regard to the war in the west end of Pomerania, all we have heard since our last, is, that the Prussian marshal Lewald has had leave, on account of his great age, to resign the command of the army, and is appointed governor of Berlin. That, on the 15th ult. the fort of Penemunde surrendered to the Prussian general Manteuffel, the garrison, consisting of eight officers, and 180 soldiers, being made prisoners of war*. And that, in the night of the fourth instant, the Swedes made an attempt to retake this fort by surprize, but were repulsed, with great loss, by the Prussian garrison, though it consisted of only 150 men.

And with regard to the expected war in the east end of Pomerania, it is not yet begun. A Russian army has, indeed, arrived upon the banks of the Vistula, and have not only made themselves masters of the whole of Brandenburg-Prussia, but also have possessed themselves of Elbing, Thorn, and such other places in Polish-Prussia, as they think necessary; but as their army has not yet passed that river, they have, as yet, met with no opposition from the Prussians; and the late revolution among the ministers of that empire, may, perhaps, retard, if not alter their measures; for, towards the end of last month, we were surprized with the news, that the famous count Bestuchef, who has been prime minister ever since the present emperor's accession, was not only dismissed from all his employments, but he and his whole family, together with some of his friends, taken into custody; in consequence of which, general Schuwalow was sent to command the Russian army in Prussia, in the room of generals Fermer and Brown; who, at the same time, were ordered to deliver up to him all the original orders and instructions they had ever received from count Bestuchef.

The Prussians have opened the campaign in Silesia, by laying siege, in form, to Schweidnitz, which they began on the 21st ult. but though they have since continued it with great vigour, they had not made themselves masters of it on the sixth instant, when our last advices came from thence. In the meantime the king of Prussia, at the

head of another part of his army, marched towards the eastern frontier of Bohemia, and sent a detachment as far as Trautnaw, where there was an Austrian garrison, which, after a warm resistance, was obliged to abandon the place, and retreat towards their grand army. By this the Prussians have opened themselves a way into Bohemia, where they immediately poured in detachments of light troops, to raise contributions, and to harass the outposts of the enemy. At the same time the baron de la Mothe Fouquet, at the head of another detachment from the Prussian army, marched against the Austrian general Jahnus, who was posted in the county of Glatz, obliged him to abandon all the posts he had occupied in that county, and pursued him as far as Nachod, within 20 miles of Koniggratz, where the grand Austrian army was posted, and where it has continued ever since the arrival of marshal Daun, who set out the ninth ult. from Vienna, to take upon him the command of that army, but has not yet attempted any thing of consequence; no, not even to relieve Schweidnitz, on account, as the Austrians say, of the difficulty of passing the mountains, which are, as yet, covered with snow.

The army of the empire is assembling under the prince of Deux-ponts, near Bamberg, in Franconia; and the Prussians are forming an army to oppose it, which is to be commanded by prince Henry of Prussia, and to consist of 30 000 men. The French seem, likewise, as if they intended to send a new army into Franconia, because they are fortifying Hanau and Altsachsenburg, both which are quite out of the way of any army that is designed to act upon the Lower Rhine, or in Westphalia.

Dresden, April 10. A few days ago the Prussian commandant of this city, obtained of the prince royal, the keys of the Japan palace, in order to see the fine Porcelain; but as he was looking about him, he discovered a door plaistered up, which he caused to be opened, and entered a large room, in which he found 3000 tents, and other field utensils, which were concealed there when the Prussians took this city. The commandant immediately caused them to be distributed among the troops who are to join prince Henry's corps.

From Bresl we have an account, that M. Beauffier sailed from thence, the 12th ult. with five men of war and 16 transports, having on board 1270 soldiers, and great quantities of ammunition and provisions, for Louisburg. And from Paris we hear, that, on the sixth instant, several persons concerned in the affairs of their army, last summer and winter, were committed to the Bastille; but as we do not hear that they are persons of any rank, we may conclude, that the French Tyburn has the same character with that in England.

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The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For M A Y, 1758.

To be continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- I. Some Remarks upon a Pamphlet, intitled, The Conduct of an Admiral, lately published.
- II. Academicus to Convexo.
- III. The most effectual Method for preventing Robberies.
- IV. Degeneracy of the Times.
- V. Circle of Franconia described.
- VI. The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.
- VII. Remarks on the Poor Laws.
- VIII. Method to prepare Seed-Wheat.
- IX. Inclosing Arable Fields defended.
- X. An account of the British Colonies in the West-Indies.
- XI. Revolutions in Barbadoes.
- XII. Degeneracy of the Athenians.
- XIII. Description of the American Balza.
- XIV. Account of the Karmathians.
- XV. Achievements of Abu Thaber.
- XVI. Of the Assassins, Murderers.
- XVII. Wisdom of our present Councils.
- XVIII. Proposal for annoying the Enemy.
- XIX. Query on Dr. Smoller's History.
- XX. French Man of War, &c. taken.
- XXI. Affecting Account of the burning of the Prince George.
- XXII. Account of the Camel and Dromedary.

- XXIII. Female Buffs, and Lady Huffers.
- XXIV. Captures on both Sides.
- XXV. POETRY. Ode to Amynta; Psalm cxxxvii; Martial imitated; the Expostulation; Estimate of human Greatness; Love Song; written at an Inn; the Pepper-Box and Salt-Seller; an Enigma; Orthodox Advice; a Pastoral set to Musick, a new Country Dance, &c. &c. &c.
- XXVI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Great Sale of Pictures; Fortunate Lot for Marriage drawn; Officers of the Foundling-Hospital chosen; Adventure of Anderson; French Ships of War taken and destroyed; Bravery in the West-Indies; Fire at Bridge-town; Collections; Benefactions; Sessions at the Old-Bailey, Executions, Fires, &c. &c. &c.
- XXVII. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts.
- XXVIII. Alterations in the List of Parliament.
- XXIX. Course of Exchange.
- XXX. Catalogue of Books.
- XXXI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- XXXII. Stocks; Wind, Weather.
- XXXIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

With an accurate MAP of the Circle of FRANCONIA, elegantly coloured; and a fine Representation of the CAMEL and DROMEDARY, drawn from the Life, engraved on Copper: Also, a curious CUT of an American Balza, or Vessel of Burthen.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Selfch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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Many ingenious productions, received from our obliging correspondents, will be inserted in our next.



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For M A Y, 1758.

Some REMARKS upon a Pamphlet, intitl'd,
The Conduct of an ADMIRAL, lately
Publish'd.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,



WHEN I saw advertised an account of the late expedition against Rochfort, by an officer who had so great a share in the conduct of it, and whose capacity and experience are so well known, I expected to have seen every one of the material questions stated by one of your correspondents, in your Magazine for February last^o, fully answered; but, upon perusal, I found myself very much disappointed: For the author seems to confine himself entirely to the single question, whether fort Fouras was attackable or accessible by sea?

If indeed, the question were, whether fort Fouras was reducible by an attack from the sea alone, I shall grant, he has made it pretty plain, that it was not. But if our troops had landed in Chatalillon Bay, and had begun their attack upon that fort by land, at the time of half flood, I think he has made it plain, that they might have been effectually assisted by a bombardment and canonade from the sea.

I say this, upon a supposition that the soundings marked in his chart of Basque road, were made at low water; for he has not thought fit to tell us, at what time of the tide they were made. But I must suppose, they were made at low water, because he tells us in p. 22, that the tide rises, in that road, 14 or 15 feet, and in spring tides near 20; whereas at the time of his sounding, there was but six or seven feet water in the channel of the river Charente, which, at high water, admits of first rate men of war as he himself confesses p. 21. Consequently I must suppose,
May, 1758.

that the soundings marked in his chart were all made at low water; and from them it appears, that there was then five feet water within very little more than half a mile of fort Fouras, and the water still deeper at a greater distance, the whole way between that and the Isle of Aix.

If then there was, at that short distance, five feet at low water, and if the tide rises 14 or 15 feet, there must have been 19 or 20 feet depth at high water, and 12 or 13 feet from half flood to half ebb, within very little more than half a mile of that fort. Therefore at this short distance, our two bomb ketches might have continued bombarding the fort for five or six hours, and our 60 gun ships, or even our third rates, if a spring tide, might have continued battering it for three or four hours, without danger of being aground.

I do not say that, at such a distance, and in such a short time, they could have so demolished the fort, as to render it practicable for our seamen to land in order to take it by assault, as they did, in the last war, the castles of Porto Bello, Chagré, and Boccachica; but if, at the same time, an attack had been made by a detachment from our army at land, it would have so distracted the little garrison in the fort, that they would probably in that time have prevented an assault by a surrender, especially as they knew, that the bombardment and battering would be renewed as soon as the tide returned, that is to say, in seven or eight hours. And if our army had once made themselves masters of this fort, they would have had what our generals seemed so anxious about, a safe retreat to our fleet, in case they had found themselves in danger of being overpowered by numbers at land; as it appears from our author's chart, that the passage from the point of land on which fort Fouras stands, to the isle of Enit, is not above a mile over; and from that island they might, at their own leisure, and
F f 2 with

with great safety, have embarked on board their transports, even tho' the whole neighbouring coast of France had been crammed with regular troops.

Before I have done, I must take notice of two facts mentioned in this pamphlet, which I cannot easily reconcile: One is, as I have already mentioned, that in Basque road the tide rises 14 or 15 feet, and in spring tides near 20: And the other is, in p. 21, that it was near high water, when the *Infernal* bomb-ketch ran aground at three miles distance from fort Fouras; and yet it is allowed, or at least not contradicted, that the *Infernal* drew but 11 feet water.

Now if the tide rises 14 or near 20 feet, and if the depth of water, even at low water, be no where less than five feet, the whole way from the Isle of Aix to within about half a mile of fort Fouras, how was it possible for the *Infernal*, which drew but 11 feet, to run a ground at three miles distance on September 29, at near high water, if she steered a direct course from the island towards the fort. I particularly mention the day, because it was full moon on September 27, at five o'clock in the afternoon, and consequently the 29th could not be above a tide or two after the highest spring tide; and from hence I cannot but observe, that if the troops had been landed on the 25th or 26th, as they might have been, they would have had the very height of the spring tides for their attack upon fort Fouras, and consequently the most effectual assistance from our men of war and bomb-ketches.

In short, the more I find said or published about this expedition, the more intricate and mysterious it's disappointment appears to me, and I believe to many others, beside,

S I R,

May 13, Your constant Reader
1758. and humble Servant,

B—— F——.

ACADEMICUS to CONVEXO.

(See p. 184.)

S I R,

I Scarcely know any thing that would give me a greater pleasure, than to lead another out of an error, except to renounce one myself. I was in expectation, of receiving one of these pleasures from you; but have now reason to believe you will afford me neither; since the one you seem not *willing* to give me, the other, if I may judge by your manner of writing, not *able*. Would you have

convinced me that I entertained a wrong opinion of the bishop of Cloyne's principles of human knowledge, you ought to have proved the existence of matter; this you have been so far from doing, that you never even explained what you mean by the word matter, and I can not conceive that you could have any other design in what you have already wrote, than to collect the most palpable absurdities you could meet with. Amongst numberless other absurdities with which your letters abound, I particularly admire the following, your supposing "the souls of men to be material, that God is extended," your saying that the bishop of Cloyne has proved that "we perceive nothing but what we do perceive," your talking of "observing and meeting with resistance and yet denying it to be a sensation," and above all, your attempting to confute an opinion, which it is manifest from your writings you never read. I will in this place endeavour to show that matter cannot possibly exist, according to the only two definitions I ever heard of it. If matter be defined something existing without the mind, of which our ideas or sensations are the copies or resemblances, I ask how can we know that this something exists? It cannot be by perceiving it, for you allow that whatever we perceive can exist only in the mind; it remains then that from reason we infer its existence; and how from reason? Why, because we have sensations in our minds, we conclude that there must be something existing without us, of which they are the copies or resemblances. Not to take notice that the conclusion, by no means follows from the premises, the conclusion in itself implies an absurdity. For to say that what we perceive is like what we do not perceive, is to say, that colour is like something, I know not what, uncoloured, extension like something unextended, solidity like something unsolid. Q. E. A.

If matter be defined a solid, extended, unperceiving, unperceived, inactive substance, and which excites sensations in our minds: We may answer that we are certain no such substance can possibly exist, for the very definition of it involves in it a contradiction; to say an inactive substance excites sensations, is just as absurd as for a man to say that an inactive substance is active. We cannot either have the faintest conceptions of such a substance, for to conceive extension and solidity or resistance (which are sensations) in an unperceiving substance, is to conceive perceptions

ceptions unperceived.—Thus weak appears to me the foundation on which the supposition of matter is built.

—*Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti.*

It is a matter of great surprize to me, that any one who has the least regard for religion, that any one who is desirous of driving the atheist from every entrenchment, that any one who is willing that mankind should be persuaded of the goodness and omnipresence of the Deity, should be so unwilling to believe that he is the immediate cause of our sensations, that he is, as St. Paul saith, "not far from every one of us," that in him "we live, and move, and have our being." So great is the excellency of this opinion, and in short of all the writings of the bishop of Cloyne (the *quasi philosophorum Deus*) that prior to the proof of them, every good man will wish them true. For this reason I wonder that you, sir, who wrote so learnedly, so concisely, and so clearly upon virtue, should show such backwardness in embracing this opinion, you who manifested such an intimate acquaintance with the writers upon that subject, by saying that some have defined it to consist in self-love, which is as false, tho' not so impudent, as your assertion, that the ingenious and worthy Dr. Law maintains that "the belief of spirit is only a vulgar notion."

I do not doubt but you will return an answer to this, but let me beg of you to keep close to the point in dispute; first define what you mean by the word matter, and then if you can prove that matter does exist, if only that it is probable it may exist, if only that it is possible, or if, lastly, you can only shew that it is not absurd to suppose its existence, I will acknowledge myself infinitely indebted to you for convincing me of an error, and believe that it does exist. But should you answer this letter in the same vague, trifling, absurd manner you have the others, I shall return your's no answer, thinking it in vain to contend with the two invincible antagonists obstinacy and ignorance.

Cajus est errare, nullius nisi insipientis in errore perseverare. CIC.

I am, SIR,
Your, &c.
ACADEMICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I always was a great friend to the scheme now on foot of providing an

hospital for repenting prostitutes, I read with great pleasure, in your Magazine for 1750, p. 435, a letter upon this subject, which I think you should republish upon the present occasion, as it would promote that charitable and useful design, and consequently oblige every one who is a friend to it, particularly,

May 22, Your assured Friend,
1758. and humble Servant.

The most effectual! METHOD for preventing
ROBBERIES.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE frequency of street and highway robberies has, I find, set many upon contriving methods, how to prevent them; and most people think of nothing but increasing the severity of the punishment, or establishing a greater reward for apprehending and convicting the unfortunate criminals. The first of these methods will probably produce the same effect in this country, it has done in France: Robberies will generally be attended with murder. And the other method will bring many innocent men in danger of being convicted by perjury. Such projectors are like physicians: They think of curing, but never think of preventing the distemper; and like them too, by curing one sort of malady, they may probably lay a foundation for one of more fatal consequence: But they should consider, that the doctor gets by the cure, whereas he could not propose to get much by the prevention; and as this is not their case, they should turn their thoughts towards preventing this evil, which at present seems to be far from being in its wane.

As the most successful method for discovering how to prevent as well as cure any disease in the body natural, is to inquire into its causes, so it is the same with respect to the distempers of the body political; and tho' several other causes of the present frequent robberies may be assigned, yet, I believe, the most efficient is the multitude and impudence of our street-walkers, and the great number of bawdy-houses that are kept not only openly, but I may say, avowedly, in many of our high streets. Let us consider the strong, the almost irresistible incitement of natural appetite, and the weak restraint of reason or discretion, in youths from fifteen to five and twenty; and we may easily conceive, how impossible it is for them to resist the many

many temptations they meet with in our streets, not only at night and at late hours, but in open day-light, and at every hour of the day.

The unfortunate women, as they are called, are in this country, and indeed in every country, none of the least beautiful of the sex; because none but the beautiful can in any country thrive at the trade. They have not only beautiful persons, but they soon learn all the cunning arts that can entice those that are *wild of understanding: Their lips drop as an honey-comb, their mouth is smoother than oil.* Multitudes of them, and many in gorgeous attire, walk our streets from twilight until it is *black and dark night*, pulling every gentleman they pass by the sleeve, and inviting him to their apartment, or to the tavern, most of which are open for their reception. Nay, at all hours of the day they are standing at their doors, or sitting in their parlour windows, decked out like duchesses, and beckoning every man in tolerable dress, that happens but to cast an eye towards them.

Suppose then a young fellow near the end of his apprenticeship, or just commenced journeyman, with a little money of his own, or perhaps of his master's, in his pocket: I say, suppose such a young fellow picked up, or beckoned by one of these female devils; how can he resist the temptation? Nature prompts, beauty fires, their dress and their tongue allure; and the present conversation of the world has weakened the restraints both of modesty and religion. He yields,—and this commences an acquaintance, which leads him into a greater expence than he can support. This leads him to our private gaming tables, where ten to one he contracts an intimacy with some gentleman of the road, who initiates him in all the other mysteries of wickedness.

By this means he is for some time enabled to supply the extravagance, and preserve the affections of his mistress; for from experience I know, that the character of a highwayman is no exceptionable one, at any of our publick stews, because in the raking days of my youth, it was the character I generally assumed, as it not only secured me from insults, but recommended me to the good graces of my doxy. Once, indeed, I run some risk of being sent to Newgate; for one of the ladies, thinking to entitle herself to a share of the reward, slipped out, fetched a constable with his posse, and had me taken up; but being carried before a justice I was well known to, I had my lady committed to Bridewell, and

gave the constable a guinea for his diligence and trouble.

I am for this reason so far from being surpris'd at the increasing number of our highwaymen and street-robbers, that I wonder they are not more numerous; for unless we can remove this which I take to be the chief cause, no severity in punishment, no reward for the discovery, can prevent their increase. I am not so weak as to think it possible to prevent prostitution entirely; but as a worthy prelate said in the famous debate upon the bill for licensing gin-shops, *Vice should as much as possible be confined to holes and corners**. By an old law in Scotland it was enacted, that common women be put at the outmost end of towns; and by a law of Richard II. it was enacted, *that no brothel houses should be kept in Southwark, but in the common places therefore appointed*; yet now that they are by law absolutely prohibited, they are openly kept by connivance in our most publick streets; which makes their consequences much more pernicious: When prostitutes can be found only in by-corners and unfrequented places, men must go to them with a premeditated and deliberate resolution, which none but the thoroughly abandoned will ever do: But when they croud our streets at night, and appear publickly in them every hour of the day; a young fellow cannot go about his master's business without being led into temptation, and is often involved in ruin before he has time to reflect.

This cause must therefore be removed, before any good-effect can be expected; but how must it be removed? The sending of wicked women (as they are called in the Marshalsea prison) to Bridewell for a month or two, only renders them more abandoned and more vicious: Their character is then lost to mankind, and they think of nothing but making reprisals.

For my part, I think there are none of the human species deserve more compassion than our common prostitutes: I believe very few of them would remain in that way, if it were possible for them to get out of it; and my reason for saying so is, that in all my youthful rambles, I never met with one whom I could not make dissolve into a flood of tears, by a lively representation of her lost condition. Some of the most hardened have sworn at me, called me parson, and with an exclamation desired, I would preach no more such stuff to them; but they were always at last overcome, and being ashamed

shamed of their compunction, have abruptly left the room.

Such unfortunate creatures deserve the more compassion, when we consider how many of them have been led, or rather forced into that way of life. A beautiful girl in the bloom of youth, and of a A healthy, vigorous constitution, happens to be caught in the critical minute, by a sedulous watchful lover, experienced in all the wiles of gallantry, and instructed by Ovid's Art of Love: Another innocent believing girl gives credit to the vows of constancy, and perhaps promises of marriage, made by a man who had before engaged her affections: A discovery is made, she is turned out of doors by her parents, abandoned by her relations, and in a month or two left, perhaps, in a B tawdry-house, destitute of every thing but her beauty, by her villainous, cruel, barbarous betrayer.——A servant maid, of more beauty than ordinary, happens to be out of place, and to continue so till she has spent her money, pawned her cloaths, and is reduced to the greatest penury: Pinched by want on one side, and solicited on the other by some mercenary, deceitful procuress for a rich lord, or richer Jew, she at last yields up her innocence, neglects her former acquaintance, in a year or two is deserted by her first keeper, and then for want of a character finds it impossible to return to her primitive business.

In all such cases, what must be the consequence?——Absolute prostitution.——Therefore I have often wondered, that the publick has not provided some method, by which these unfortunate objects may earn a subsistence, and retrieve their characters, in some degree. In popish countries they have many convents for what they call *les filles debauchées*; and I am surprised, that in this age and country, so fruitful of hospitals, some one has not thought of an hospital for unfortunate women. There are numbers of rich men who ought to contribute to its support: I G believe, many charitable ladies would; and I am sure, it would very much diminish the number of our prostitutes, and consequently the frequency of robberies, and other such crimes.

If you publish this, you may hear again from me upon the same subject; H but whether you do or no, I shall still remain,

S I R,

Your constant reader,

OS. 8, and humble servant,

1758.

AN OLD RAVER.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

THE time of war, when people are obliged to contribute largely for its support, and consequently cannot spare so much for superfluities, seems the fittest to suppress luxury; for experience shews, that peace always promotes it: And indeed, if men will be luxurious, when in distress and under the pressures of war, there can be little hopes of their leaving it off in times of peace, and when their circumstances are more affluent. It must, however, be confessed, that such a reformation will be an arduous task; for nothing is more difficult than to conquer vicious habit; but difficult as it is, it may be done; and it must be attempted, nay effected, or this kingdom will come to confusion: For luxury, by its constant, and natural consequences, leads a state to destruction; it not only emasculates the minds, and debilitates the bodies of the people, but deprives them of their industry, which is the strength of every state; for no people were ever at once D luxurious and industrious.

To what a degree, this pestilent distemper hath spread itself through the nation, is but too visible: Every village must now have a publick assembly; every handicraftsman must have his horse and country-house, and every tradesman's E wife, her routs. Singing, dancing, fiddling, gaming, are now no longer amusements, but the serious business, the important duties of the day. Matches at cards are now made for every day, for a month or two to come, Sunday not excepted; and miss, before she arrives at her teens, or has the least knowledge of her needle, must have a whist-master, and be instructed in Hoyle's most necessary and important rules. In every place, do you find any thing going forward, but gaming? Are not the card-tables encompassed morning, noon, and night? Did I F say morning? In that I own myself mistaken, and ask their pardon; for the Sun's rising is the time of their going to bed. Do not health, virtue, peace of mind, and all the duties of life now concede to cards, and give way to gaming? To rattle and slur the spotted ivory; to shuffle and cut the painted paper, are not estates mortgaged, husband and wife separated, children neglected, and churches forsaken? In truth, gaming is, in both sexes, now arrived to such a pitch, and become so general, that we may, with great propriety, be called a nation of game-

gamesters. Is not every dispute, or difference in opinion, now decided by a bet? Is there any thing too little, or too great; too serious, or too ridiculous, for a wager? If a man be taken ill, a wager is directly laid, whether he will recover or not; if he be old, how long he will live; God preserve his majesty's life! for I am apprehensive, there are many betts depending on it: If an expedition against the enemy be on foot, a wager is immediately laid, where and against what place, it is destined; another, whether it will succeed or not, and a third, by what time such place will be taken: Then, wagers are laid, whether a lady can ride a thousand miles in a thousand hours, or whether geese or turkies can travel fastest. In short, the nation is game-mad; and something must be done to bring them to their senses.

To overcome this raging, this destructive fashion of gaming, which a corrupt administration introduced to engage the people's attention, and prevent them from minding their misconduct, and discerning their bad designs, what must be done? To offer advice, when men will not hearken to their interests, would be blowing against the wind: But if no gamester was, by law, capable of holding any place of profit under the government, as really I think he ought not, it might perhaps have some effect.

The Romans had a law, by which their patricians, when they had squandered away their estates and fortunes, forfeited their rank and order; and I could almost wish we had such a law in this land: But, indeed, when men are so insane, as not to take warning by the destruction of others, nor grow wiser even from their own distresses, but chuse rather to be ruined than not follow the fashion, what can laws avail? Besides, hath not the disease got so deep, and infected all ranks so far, as to admit a doubt, who should make them? What then can be done? I protest I know not what to propose, the distemper is too deeply rooted for any remedy that I can think of; it is a malady that calls for the skill of the most able state-physician; it is a labour fit only for a Hercules: He that hath already done wonders for his country, may, probably, find out some cure for this almost universal insanity of it.

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

BRITANNICUS.

A Description of the CIRCLE of FRANCONIA, with a beautiful MAP of that Circle, finely coloured.

THE circle of Franconia is bounded by Upper Saxony and the territories of Hesse, on the north; the circles of Swabia and Bavaria, on the south; by Bohemia on the east; and by the palatinate and electorate of Mentz, on the west, and is about 130 miles in length, and near as much in breadth. The face of the country exhibits a great variety of hills, vallies, forest and champain, producing corn and wine; but in no great plenty; and about Nurenburch the soil is barren. Franconia comprehends the bishopricks of Wurtzburg, Bamberg, and Aichstat; the dutchy of Coberg; the marquises of Cullembach and Onspach; the territories of the master of the Teutonic order; the districts of Scharzenburgh, Hennerburg, Wertheim and Hollach, and several imperial cities. Of some of these in particular:

Wurtzburg is situated on both sides the Mayne, 60 miles east of Franckfort, and is the capital of that bishoprick and of all Franconia. The bishop's territories are upwards of 200 miles in circumference, being the richest soil in the circle, and he has above 400 towns and villages in his dominions. In the Map they are coloured red.

The bishoprick of **Bamberg** is 60 miles long and 40 broad, the capital city Bamberg. It is coloured blue.

The bishoprick of **Aichstat** is about 30 miles long, and 12 broad; chief town Aichstat: Coloured yellow. These three bishops are princes of the empire and members of the diet.

Cullembach marquise is about 34 miles long, and 30 broad; and is also coloured yellow.

Onspach marquise is about 50 miles long and 20 broad; the present marquis is nephew to the late queen Caroline. It is coloured green.

The county of **Hollach** is about 25 miles long and 15 broad. Coloured red.

Wertheim is a county, also, 26 miles long and 12 broad. Coloured brown.

The dutchy of **Coberg** is situate 17 miles north of Bamberg.

The territory of **Nurenburch** is about 30 miles long, and 20 broad. Coloured red in the Map. The city of Nurenburch is situate on a fine plain, and is about seven miles in circumference, surrounded by a wall, but of no strength; it is a very populous city, has the best inland trade in Germany, and is famous for clock work and toys, commonly called Dutch toys. It is an imperial city, governed by its own magistrates; the legislative authority vested in 400 of the principal inhabitants. The imperial regalia are kept in this city.

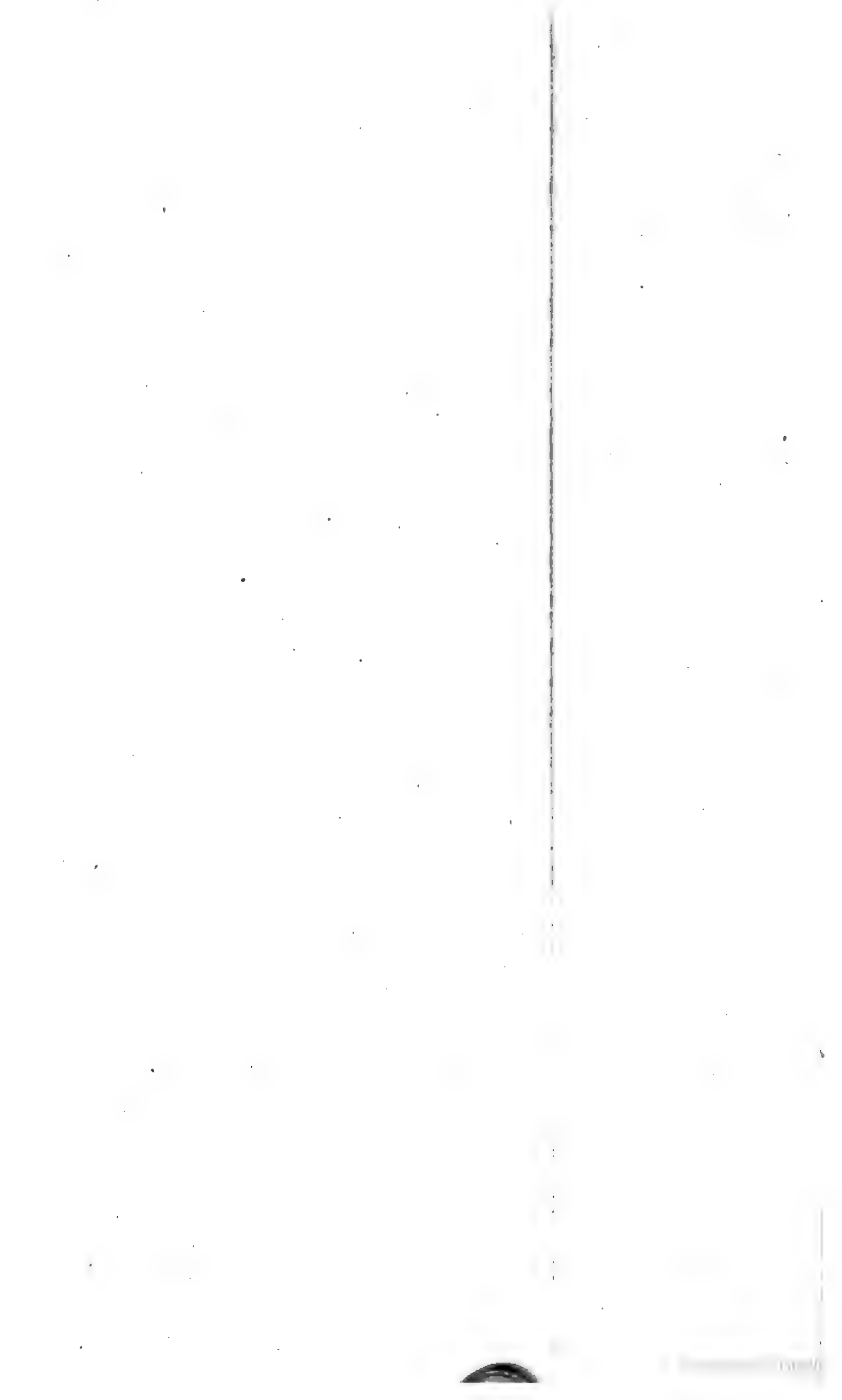
In this circle are, also, the imperial cities of Altorf, Rotemburg, Swinfurt, Weinsheim, and Weissenburg.



A MAP of the
CIRCLE
of
FRANCONIA
from the best
Authorities
By T. Kitchin Geog.

Long. E. from London





The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 176.

HAVING now taken notice of the most material bills brought in during the last session, which had the good fortune to be passed into laws, I now come to those bills which were brought in, but had not the same good fortune, of which sort the most remarkable was, that relating to admiral Byng. I have already taken notice of the board of Admiralty's having acquainted the house with this unfortunate gentleman's being in custody *. And I shall now add, that, on February 17, Mr. Hunter, from the board of Admiralty, acquainted the house, that for the trial of the said admiral a court-martial had been held, and had sentenced him to be shot to death; and that his majesty having signified his pleasure, that the said sentence should be carried into execution, a warrant was signed to put him to death, on Monday the 28th of that month. This was all that happened on that day, relating to this gentleman; but, on the 16th, Mr. Secretary Pitt acquainted the house, that he had a message from his majesty to that house, signed by his majesty, which he presented to the house, and the same being read by Mr. Speaker, was as followeth, viz.

GEORGE R.

"His majesty, agreeably to his royal word, for the sake of justice, and of example to the discipline of the navy, and for the safety and honour of the nation, was determined to have let the law take its course, with relation to admiral Byng, as upon Monday next; and resisted all solicitations to the contrary.

But being informed, that a member of the house of commons, who was a member of the court-martial, which tried the said admiral, has, in his place, applied to the house, in behalf of himself, and several other members of the said court, praying the aid of parliament to be released from the oath of secrecy imposed on courts-martial, in order to disclose the grounds whereon sentence of death passed on the said admiral, the result of which discovery may shew the sentence to be improper; his majesty has thought fit to respite the execution of the same, in order that there may be an opportunity of knowing, by the separate examination of

May, 1758.

the members of the said court; upon oath, what grounds there is for the above suggestion.

His majesty is determined still to let this sentence be carried into execution, unless it shall appear, from the said examination, that admiral Byng was unjustly condemned.

G. R."

As soon as this message was read, a motion was made, that so much of an act made in the 22d of his present majesty, intitled, *An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of his Majesty's Ships, Vessels, and Forces by Sea*, as related to the oath of secrecy, directed to be taken by a court-martial, might be read, which was read accordingly, and the words of the oath, directed by that clause, to be taken by every member of a court-martial before they proceed to trial, so far as relates to secrecy, are as follow: And I do further swear, that I will not, upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of this court-martial, unless thereunto required by act of parliament.

This clause, and oath thereby enjoined, being thus read, it was upon motion ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill to release from the obligation of the oath of secrecy the members of the said court-martial, pursuant to the exception contained in the said oath; and that Mr. Potter and Sir Francis Dashwood should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly the bill was then immediately read a first and second time, committed, reported, and ordered to be ingrossed; and, on Monday the 28th, it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords.

But before I follow this bill into that house, I must observe, that the aforesaid message was objected to, and those who advised it very much blamed, by several members of the house, and indeed it could not be justified, because it is a rule, and a very necessary maxim in our constitution, that the king is to take no notice of any thing that passes in either house of parliament, but what is laid before him by express order of the house. By this wise maxim a freedom of debate is secured,

G g

cured, and the crown is guarded against any misrepresentation, or false information, of what passes in parliament; and the message was certainly inconsistent with this rule; for tho' it was true, that one of the members of the house, who had been a member of the court-martial for the trial of Mr. Byng, had applied to the house, as mentioned in the said message, yet as the house had thereupon come to no resolution, nor had ordered any address to the crown in consequence of that application, it was irregular to take notice of it in any message from his majesty; nor was it at all necessary, because his majesty's message might, and ought to have been founded solely upon the unanimous representation of the court-martial to the board of Admiralty, and the proceedings had thereupon, which, together with the message, ought to have been laid before both houses of parliament; for, tho' the sentence was legal, as was rightly determined by the judges, yet from the separate examination of the members of the court-martial, after being freed from their oath of secrecy, the sentence might have appeared to be extremely severe; and it is in such cases only that there can be any room for mercy; because when a sentence appears to be unjust or illegal, it is justice, not mercy, that is to take place.

It was therefore imprudent in Mr. Byng's friends to advise the conceiving of the above message in such terms; but as this proceeded from inattention, and not from any design to incroach upon any part of our constitution, the house did not think it necessary to take any express notice of the irregularity of the message, or to pass any censure upon it. However, in the other house, it produced an effect, probably very unlucky for Mr. Byng; for the bill appearing to their lordships not to have such a foundation as could be satisfactory to that house, they resolved to have all the members of the court-martial examined at their bar, for which purpose they sent a message to the house of commons on March 2, to desire that house to give leave, that such of the members of the court-martial as were members of their house, might attend their lordships house on that day, in order to be examined upon the second reading of the said bill; and the house of commons having accordingly granted leave, as desired, and the other members of the court martial having been ordered to attend, they all attended accordingly upon the second reading of the bill.

This excited a very general curiosity without doors, because it was expected by many, that the members of the court-martial would have unanimously desired to be excused answering any questions, until after the bill, then before the house, was passed into a law; which expectation was founded upon its being imagined, that they could not freely and fully answer any questions relating to the trial, or to the bill then depending, before having their oath of secrecy dispensed with by act of parliament. But as they did not insist upon any such excuse, nor give their lordships any satisfactory reason for shewing, that the man they had condemned was a proper object of mercy, their lordships were of opinion, that there was no occasion for passing any such bill, and therefore it was almost unanimously rejected; which probably it would not have been, at least not so unanimously, if the message, and consequently the bill, had been founded solely, as I have said, upon the unanimous representation of the court-martial; for our sovereigns have very rarely, if ever, refused mercy to a condemned criminal recommended thereto by his judge and jury; but there was an unlucky circumstance attended this unfortunate gentleman's case; for had he been pardoned, the enemies of the government would have said, and the populace, then highly enraged at the loss of Minorca, would have believed, that he had private orders not to do any thing effectual for the relief of that island: Even his death has, with some people, only freed him from the reproach of being in the infamous secret.

The only other unfortunate bill brought in last session, which I shall take any particular notice of, was introduced as follows: On Friday, March 18, the house was moved by Mr. Grenville, that so much of an act made in the first year of his present majesty's reign, intitled, *An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty of 500,000*l.* towards discharging Wages due to Seamen, and for the constant, regular, and punctual Payment of Seamen's Wages for the future, &c.* as relates to the payment of seamen's wages, might be read; and the same being read accordingly, he then moved, that an act made in the first year of his present majesty's reign, intitled, *An Act for encouraging Seamen to enter into his Majesty's Service*, might be read; which being likewise accordingly read, he then moved, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the encouragement of seamen employed in his majesty's navy, and for establishing a regular method

method for the punctual, speedy, and certain payment of their wages, and for preventing frauds and impositions attending the same; which motion was agreed to, and leave accordingly ordered *nem. con.* and that he, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, should prepare and bring in the same.

On March 21, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the bailiffs and burgesses of the ancient borough of Scarborough, Yorkshire, in common-council assembled, in behalf of themselves, and other the inhabitants of the said borough, and also in behalf of the other seaports and maritime towns of this kingdom, complaining of the distressed circumstances of many of the families of seamen belonging to that borough (and who had been some time in his majesty's sea service) by their not having as yet received any part of their pay; and alleging, that the petitioners apprehended, that if the mariners in the royal navy should receive a convenient part of their pay at reasonable instalments, the same would be of great relief to their families, and very much conduce to the encouragement of other mariners to enter into such service; and therefore praying, that the grievances aforesaid might be redressed, and for such purpose, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the more speedy and regular payment of the wages of mariners in his majesty's service, and that the petitioners, and those others, on whose behalf they likewise petitioned, might have such further, or other relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

At the same time there was a petition of the same purport presented from the town of Whitby; both which were ordered to lie upon the table, and there were afterwards, before the bill was brought in, several other petitions presented to the same effect, all which were ordered to lie upon the table.

At last, upon April 21, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Grenville, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. On the 26th, it was read a second time, and committed. May 5, the house resolved itself into a committee upon the bill, went thro' the same with several amendments, and ordered it to be reported the next morning, when several more amendments were made, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed. And, on the 11th, the bill was read a third time, when a clause was added, by

way of Ryder, a new amendment made, and the bill passed, and sent to the lords.

As no new law ever was, or, indeed, ever can be formed and drawn up in such terms, as to render it impossible to raise any objections to it, there were objections made in the house of lords to several clauses in the bill; and upon the whole it was said, that it would often be impossible, from the nature of things, to carry the law into execution; because, in time of war, accidents frequently happen, which render it absolutely necessary for our preservation, or for putting a speedy end to the war, by distressing the enemy, to be at a greater expence upon our navy than was foreseen, and previously provided for by parliament, and, in every such case, it would be impossible to make such a punctual and speedy payment of the wages due to seamen, as was provided for by the bill. This general objection, as well as the particular criticisms that were made upon several clauses of the bill, might, perhaps, have been easily and satisfactorily answered, but as the session of parliament was probably drawing near to an end, their lordships thought, that they could not have time to consider the bill so maturely as the importance of it required; and as no great inconvenience could happen from putting it off to another session, in which time, as upon the first reading they had ordered the bill to be printed, every lord would have time to consider it maturely, and to consult the gentlemen of our navy upon the subject, therefore they resolved to drop the bill for that session; and as a bill of the same nature will probably, in the next session, be brought in, and passed into a law, I shall at present give no account of its contents.

I must now, however, observe, that it is surprising how the gentlemen who have formerly been chiefly concerned in our administration, should ever have, by their conduct, made such a bill or law necessary; for the wages due to our brave seamen, should always, in charity as well as justice, have been the first to be regularly and punctually paid; and our ministers must always have been egregiously negligent, if there was not a parliamentary fund sufficient for that purpose previously provided. The truth is, I believe, that such a case never happened, because there are several articles of navy expence that are in a gross sum provided for by parliament, besides that of the wages to grow due to seamen, particularly those articles which come under the head of victual-
ling;

ling; therefore, when any accident happens, which renders a greater expence necessary upon the heads of seamen's wages and victualling, than has been foreseen and provided for by parliament, the deficiency always ought to be thrown entirely upon the head of victualling, and not upon the head of seamen's wages, because navy bills bear an interest from the day they are due, but seamen's tickets never bear any interest, tho' not paid, perhaps for years after they are due; and because the first proprietors of navy bills, that is to say, the contractors with our navy board, are generally rich men, who can lie out of their money, or can raise money by sale, or mortgage of their navy bills, at a small loss, whereas our seamen are mostly poor men, who cannot lie out of their money, nor sell their tickets, but at a monstrous discount, so that to prevent their wives and families from starving, they are often forced to sell their tickets at 30 or 40, sometimes 60 or 70l. discount.

For these reasons, I say, when a deficiency in the parliamentary grants does happen, that deficiency ought to be wholly thrown upon the head of victualling: It is cruel, as well as unjust, to throw any part of it upon the head of seamen's wages; and, I believe, no case ever happened, when there was not money enough granted by parliament in the preceding session, for the regular, punctual, and full payment of all seamen's wages growing due in the subsequent year. But the practice has generally been very different: From most of the navy debt accounts laid before parliament, I believe, it will appear, that the debt due upon the head of seamen's wages has almost always greatly exceeded that due upon the head of victualling: I shall mention only the accounts of the years 1748, and 1752, because the reader may see them in your Magazine *. From the former it will appear, that, on Dec. 31, 1747, there was due on the head of seamen's wages, 2,820,271l. and on the head of victualling, but 744,535l. and from the latter it will appear, that tho' in the session 1747-8, and the session 1748-9, no less than 5,000,000l. had been granted for paying off the debt of the navy, yet, on Dec. 31, 1751, there was 704,098l. due on the head of seamen's wages, and but 346,752l. on the head of victualling.

Thus it appears, that our poor seamen have always been left greatly in arrear, and, indeed, every head of expence upon

our navy has generally been allowed to run very considerably in arrear, for both which some reasons (none of them very good) are in a manner avowed; and others (all very bad) suggested, that dare not be avowed. For our running yearly in debt upon the head of the navy, it is coarsely said, that ministers must now and then provide a lame leg to beg with: They know that the less they ask for our navy, the more easily they shall obtain what they ask for other services; and as the parliament is always ready to provide for a navy debt, our ministers seldom, if ever, ask for so much for our navy, as they even foresee may probably be wanted, by which means a new debt, or an addition to the navy debt, is almost annually incurred. Then for allowing seamen's wages to run in arrear, they pretend publick oeconomy, because as navy bills bear an interest, and seamen's tickets do not, by paying off the former preferably to the latter, they save to the publick the payment of the interest that would afterwards have become due, if those bills had not been paid. This may be called oeconomy; but it is a most oppressive oeconomy, because it is laying our poor seamen under a necessity to pay perhaps above 50l. per cent. interest, for what could not cost the publick above 5l. per cent. interest. Therefore it is an oeconomy this generous nation will never desire, nor ever thank any minister for practising, upon a national account.

These, I say, are the reasons which are, in some measure, openly avowed, and as these reasons are far from being good, people are apt to suggest such reasons as no man will dare to avow. With respect to the navy debt in general, it is observed, that even navy bills, as well as all other navy securities, come to a very great discount, when great numbers of them come to the market, which is always the case when the navy debt is very much in arrear, and as ministers know that the parliament will readily agree to provide for paying off the navy debt, or a part of it, as soon as they desire it, and as none but they can previously know when they are to desire it, therefore they increase the navy debt yearly, until all navy securities come to sell at a considerable discount, then they privately resolve to apply to the next session of parliament to have the navy debt provided for, and as soon as they have so resolved, they send out some under agent to purchase the navy securities by degrees, at the then market discount, by which they are fore

* See *London Mag.* for 1748, p. 252, and ditto for 1752, p. 216.

of making a considerable advantage. And with regard to seamen's tickets it is suggested, that they are left for years unpaid, on purpose that the pursers of our men of war, and other rich men who are the friends of the ministers for the time being, may have an opportunity to purchase them at a monstrous discount from our poor necessitous seamen.

Thus it appears, that ministers and their friends may make many and great advantages by running the nation deeply in debt to the navy; and the people, who are always jealous of those in power, are apt to suggest such ugly reasons, when they can form no idea of any one that is good, which, in this case, no man is able to do; because if our ministers should, in any one year, be obliged by any accident to run into a greater expence upon the head of the navy, than was provided for by the preceding session, it is easy for them, it is even their duty, to lay an estimate of the extraordinary expence incurred before parliament, and to move for its being provided for in the very next session. Ministers are but the stewards of the people, and as no honest and faithful steward will allow his master to run in debt, without giving him due notice of it, so no minister ought to allow the people to run imperceptibly in debt: It is therefore the duty of every minister, to lay every shilling of debt contracted, before the representatives of the people, in the very next session of parliament, and it is the duty of every representative to lay it in the most plain and publick manner before his constituents. This seems plainly to be the design of our present ruling ministers, otherwise none of them could have thought of such a bill as this I have now given an account of; and I must add, that nothing could tend more to the honour of the gentlemen who are now at the head of our admiralty and navy boards, than their being the patrons and promoters of a bill, for establishing a regular method for the punctual, speedy, and certain payment of seamen's wages, and for preventing frauds and impositions attending the same.

The other bills of a publick nature, which were brought in last session, but had not the good fortune to be passed into laws, were as follow, viz.

A bill for enlarging the terms and powers granted and continued by several acts of parliament, for repairing the harbour of Dover, in Kent, and for restoring the harbour of Rye, in Sussex, to its ancient goodness, which was thrown out

upon the third reading in the house of commons, April 7.

A bill to continue an act, made in the 6th year of his present majesty's reign, for the better regulating of lastage and ballastage in the river Thames, which was read a first time, April 26, and afterwards dropped.

A bill to restrain and limit the vending and disposing of poisons, which was passed by the commons, May 23, and sent to the lords, where it was dropped. If it had included all sorts of distilled liquors, as well as other poisons, it would have been a most useful bill for the morals, as well as health of the people.

And, a bill for regulating the manner of licensing alehouses in cities and towns corporate within England, which was read a first time, May 13, and afterwards dropped. If it had restrained the licensing of alehouses, and limited them to a certain number in each parish, it would, like the former, have been a most useful bill for the morals, as well as health of the people. But as both would have tended to diminish the publick revenue, no such bills can ever be expected to pass, whilst it is raised by taxes upon vulgar luxury.

I now come to those affairs, wherein some bill was, or seemed to be intended, but no bill was actually brought in, and the first of this kind was that relating to corn. I have already shewn how ready our parliament was to give all possible relief to the poor in this respect*, and have given an account of the bills passed into laws for this purpose†. But as the gentlemen of the house of commons were resolved to prevent, if possible, any such distress for the future, as before-mentioned, a committee was, on December 16, appointed, to consider of proper provisions, for preventing the high price of corn and bread for the future; and to report the same to the house with all convenient speed. For which purpose they were empowered to send for persons, papers, and records; and it was ordered, that all who came to the committee should have voices. On December 21, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Newcastle under Line, in Staffordshire, representing the miseries and hardships to which the poorer sort were reduced, by the then present high price of provisions; and alledging, that the then present dearness of corn was not (as the petitioners apprehended) occasioned by a real scarcity of that article in the

* See *Lond. Mag* for last year, p. 372.

† See ditto, p. 533.

their neighbourhood or county, but by an artificial scarcity, created by the millers and badgers, to whom it had, for some time past, been almost a general practice, in the said county, for the farmers to sell their corn, at their own houses, instead of bringing it to market; that the millers ground theirs into flour, which they sold out wholesale, mixing it with pernicious ingredients of a lower value; that the badgers brought their corn to market, but by confederating amongst themselves to expose to sale but small quantities at a time, by buying up what little the farmers yet brought to market, before those that wanted it for their own use could supply themselves, and by many other contrivances, had brought it up to the exorbitant price it then bore, which the poor were obliged to pay, as they could not possibly be supplied from any other persons; that if these practices were suffered to continue, the petitioners believed, that all kinds of grain would soon be at a much higher price than they were at even at that time; and further representing, that when farmers brought their corn, and other produce of their farms, to market, and there sold them to the consumer, all such commodities were at a reasonable price; and that it was undoubtedly the interest of a trading nation, to take care that the useful and industrious manufacturer might be furnished with a subsistence for himself and his family upon moderate terms, by which means the price of labour would be kept down, and the petitioners would be able to undersell their rivals at foreign markets; and therefore hoping, that the house would take the premises into their most serious consideration, and provide such remedy as should be thought most proper.

This petition was referred to the said committee, as were many others upon the same subject, some of which represented the same grievances complained of in this petition; and besides the grievances which gave occasion for bringing in and passing the bills I have already mentioned, some represented against the mobs and riots which frightened people from bringing their corn to market; and against grain and flour not being sold by any certain and uniform weight or measure throughout the kingdom; and against buying or selling corn any where but in open market, and not by sample; and against dressing or bolting mills. But in some of the petitions it was allowed, that the high price, in part, proceeded from the old stock of grain being, in a great measure,

exhausted, and from the badness of the then last year's crop, as a great deal of it proved light in the ear. In short, the opinions of the people without doors were so various, that it required the most serious and mature deliberation to determine what was most proper to be done for the future, with regard to which the reports from the committee were as follow, viz.

January 28, The lord mayor of London reported the following resolutions of the committee, 1. That in order to prevent abuses and frauds in buying and selling corn and grain, and to reduce it to one standard, all persons be obliged to buy and sell all sorts of corn, grain, meal, and flour, by weight only. 2. That the bounty given for the exportation of corn and grain, should be ascertained by the weight of such corn and grain; and, 3. That the assize of bread be fixed agreeable to the price and weight of the corn and grain, of which such bread shall be made. These resolutions were then only read at the table; and it was ordered, that the said report should be taken into further consideration on the third of March then next.

February 2, The lord mayor of London reported the following resolution of the committee, viz. That the provisions made in relation to engrossing of corn, by an act of parliament passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Edward the Sixth, intitled, *An Act against Regrators, Forestallers, and Engrossers*; and by another act passed in the 5th year of queen Elizabeth, intitled, *An Act touching Badgers of Corn, and Drivers of Cattle to be licensed*; and by another act passed in the 15th of Charles the Second, intitled, *An Act for the Encouragement of Trade*, have been found inconvenient, and have rendered the supplying one part of this kingdom with corn, from another part thereof, very difficult; which resolution was agreed to by the house, and thereupon a bill was ordered to be brought in, to explain and amend the laws against regrators, forestallers, and ingrossers of corn; and the lord mayor, and Mr. recorder of London, Mr. Rose Fuller, the lord register of Scotland, and Mr. William Noel, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same, to whom Sir John Philipps was afterwards ordered to be added.

March 9, The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider further of the said report made Jan. 28, but came to no resolution. And Jan. 11, upon a motion made by Sir John Philipps, an instruction was ordered

to the aforesaid corn committee, to inquire into the abuses of millers, mealmen, and bakers, with regard to bread, and to consider of proper methods to prevent the said abuses, and for better settling the assize of bread.

This is all that was done in this important affair during last session; for so many difficulties were found in every regulation proposed, that it was at last resolved to suspend doing any thing until the next session; and even then it is to be feared, that nothing very effectual can be done; for when men have lost all shame, and have no regard to character, provided they can by any means get money without running the risk of the gallows or the pillory, which is the case with too many in this nation at present, it is hardly possible to prevent the poor from being oppressed and skinned by the rich, without arming our governors with such an arbitrary power as is inconsistent with a free government.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

THE exclusive privileges of cities and corporations, and the restraining laws that confine the labouring manufacturer, mechanick, &c. to the parish they belong to, have a tendency, as I humbly conceive, to cramp industry, and oblige the lower class of people to live upon parish allowance, when otherwise they might provide for themselves and families in a comfortable manner. As the case stands at present, should a spirit of industry prompt them to remove from their corporation, parish, or settlement, and to try to get their bread in any other part of the kingdom, they are liable to be so far treated like a criminal, as to be sent to the house of correction, and passed at a great expence to the place they came from. This is a piece of cruelty which the most barbarous nations are strangers to, and is utterly irreconcilable with that spirit of humanity and charity which our country justly boasts of: It is also very bad policy in a state, whose wealth and grandeur is supported by commerce. I cannot comprehend how trade can flourish, unless it be open and free, and every member of the commonwealth have liberty to settle where most for their interest.

As to exclusive charters for trading companies, it may be allowed that some of them are necessary evils, which is the most that can be said in favour of them. The East-India company, for example,

might very well be indulged with the exclusive privilege of trading to the countries where they have so long been settled; but, in my humble opinion, it is too much to suffer them to monopolize all traffick beyond the line. The Hudson's

A Bay company, I likewise apprehend, might also be rendered more beneficial to the nation: A few get large fortunes at present by that trade: Freighting three or four ships in a year answers their purpose well enough; but how much more the nation might get by laying that trade open, or, at least, putting the managers of it under some better regulations, will, I hope, be enquired into by the higher powers.—But to return to my subject.

The present method, for every parish to maintain its own poor, is, in a great measure, the cause of the many difficulties and hardships they labour under. The laws made for their relief are consulted by parish officers, only to know how to get rid of them, not give them bread. To understand settlements, certificates, removals, put out apprentices, and jockey or over-reach a neighbouring parish, are all deemed necessary qualifications, and procure so much work for lawyers, that the money spent upon them is sufficient to maintain a great part of their poor: So that the laws relating to the poor, instead of being calculated for their relief, seem rather to be framed for the extinguishing of charity; tho' that cannot be supposed to have been the intention of the makers of them: It was only an oversight in them, which, I hope, the present generation will remedy.

As the number of inhabitants is the strength of a kingdom, and its wealth is in proportion to the quantity of labour, how much then is it the interest of the state to cherish the numerous offspring of the poor (who may be deemed the seeds of our wealth) and protect and relieve the distressed, lest they perish thro' want? For if we suffer them to perish, who will fill our ships with manufactures, or consume the produce of our lands? If they sink, the nation must soon become contemptible. And especially in time of war it is more incumbent on us to be extremely careful of the offspring of the poor; while so many thousands are cut off yearly by sickness or the sword, in the land and sea service, we should redouble our vigilance, to prevent a farther decrease of the people by misery and indigence, to which many women and children are reduced, by the absence or loss of the fathers and husbands in the wars. And we ought to consider

consider besides, that when the war is over, tho' we have totally ruined the commerce of France, and, in consequence, may expect to have a very flourishing trade; yet, if we should not then have hands enough to improve all the advantages that may fall in our way, the deficiency must be made good by a supply of foreigners flocking over to us; or else we must let slip those advantages, and they will be transferred to other nations.—But to return again to our point.

It is very oppressive to particulars, that parishes should be restrained to the maintaining their own poor, and none else. Some pay from four to six shillings in the pound, while others do not pay above a groat; and in the latter the poor are not better maintained by their numerous and wealthy inhabitants, than they are in the former; the allowance is the same. But as the whole country has an interest in the support of the poor, I think the burthen ought to be equally laid; every christian nation should be considered but as one great parish, and a general fund, for the relief of the helpless and indigent, ought to be established in it, instead of providing for them in that mongrel-like manner which has too long prevailed.

It is greatly for the landed interest, that the poor should consume the produce of the earth, whether they can provide for themselves or not. The price at market is more or less, according to the demand. Starve but a tenth part of the people, the market must be immediately glutted, and consequently the price sink in proportion.

It is no difficult matter to point out a remedy for this great national evil, so as that the poor may be no great burthen to any body, and, in such a manner, that no individual may want the necessaries of life. In this plan the lion and the wolf will protect the young lamb. *If ye know these things, happy are ye, if ye do them; that our light may shine forth like the sun at noon day.*

Some politician arithmeticians, if I remember right, have calculated that, in a well regulated commonwealth, the number that stands in need of being supported by charitable contributions, does not exceed the fortieth part of the people; when it does, it must be owing to mismanagement in the rulers of the state, or to some publick calamities, which no human wisdom can foresee or prevent. Now supposing the number of people in England to be five millions, the fortieth part is 125,000, who, I suppose, might be very comfortably maintained for a million ster-

ing. The legislature may easily know how much money is annually raised, in the parishes throughout England, for the poor, and how many are maintained by each parish; and from this knowledge, a scheme may be formed, in time, for their easier and better support.

I am, &c.

RUSTICUS.

As we gave Mr. Yelverton's successful Method of Husbandry, in our last, p. 165, it may not be unacceptable, to those Readers who are Encouragers of Agriculture, if we subjoin, from Mr. Maxwell's Practical Husbandman, the following curious Letter.

A Letter from (the late) Mr. Lockhart, of Carnwath, to Mr. Hope, of Rankeilior.

S I R,

IN compliance with your desire, I send you an account of the method I followed last year in preparing my seed-wheat. I got it from a gentleman at Brussels, who had it from one in Normandy, that kept a great part of his estate in his own management, and was reckoned an artist in agriculture. He recommended this method as what he constantly followed, and as attended with success in all sorts of grain. I made the experiment last year; and, whether from this, or what other cause, I shall not say, but so it was, that I never had such wheat in this place: Mr. Briggs said, he thought it better than yours, tho', sure I am, the soil is not near so good, nor was it so well prepared. The inclosure had been six or seven years in grass, had carried first a crop of oats, next of peas, and, without any fallowing, or dung, this crop of wheat. So far by way of introduction; next comes the receipt.

“Take as much water as will fully cover the quantity of grain you intend to use; add thereto a reasonable quantity of a mixture of horse, cow, and such other dung, as you can conveniently get, so as not to make the water too thick; add likewise, for every boll you are to steep, about a peck, or sixteenth part of such sort of grain. Boil all these till the grain is reduced to a mush; and keep the kettle or caldron covered. Next drain off the water; and, while it is lukewarm, infuse your grain for three days, as my author directed me; but I kept mine in the liquor only half that time, otherwise, I am sure, it would have bursted, for it swelled prodigiously. Wherefore, I imagine, that when it is steeped three days, it must be of

of a crop reaped a year before ; whereas mine was not cut down six weeks, and could not so well bear a long infusion.

I had almost forgot the principal ingredient, viz. a pound of nitre, or saltpetre, to each boll you infuse, which must be dissolved in the water when it is past boiling. Mind to keep the vessel covered whilst it is steeping, with something to keep in the steam. When it has been steeped so long as you intend, drain off the water, spread the grain on a floor, and then mix with it about a firlof of sea sand (if you are so situate as it can be come at) to each boll of seed : And lastly, with lime to dry it, as is usually done in other cases."

My author philosophised thus : He said it was to be demonstrated, that the nitre had such an inherent attractive quality, that the salts in the composition, and the nitre itself, being infused into the seed, did attract thereto the nitrous particles mixed in the mould and the circumambient air, which caused the seed to sprout much sooner, and more vigorously than otherwise ; and that it was attended with many other benefits, which I have partly forgot, and besides were too tedious to repeat. I did, indeed, observe last year, that, in five or six weeks time, my wheat appeared of a fresher colour, and further advanced, than what was sown in the neighbourhood about the same time : But I was inclined to impute this to mine being in a warm inclosure, and the other in the open fields. However, I will be more exact this year : For a tenant of mine sowed on the same day I did ; and I design to compare two or three times a week, and make what observations occur to me in their progress. I design to try this way with barley ; and, that I may form a judgment with more certainty, I will sow the ridges alternately with seed steeped and not steeped : If you think it worth your while, I wish you would do the like, and then we will compare notes. I was likewise told, that this liquor poured upon strawberry-beds, or any other vegetable, in the spring, when the juices begin to rise, has great effects.

Seven or eight months ago, I saw a book of husbandry (a translation from the French) in which was this infusion, with some small variation of no moment : But I have forgot where I saw the book, or what was the title of it. I am, &c.

Mr. MAXWELL'S REMARKS.

The above is a most promising receipt : For, besides the observations in this very May, 1758.

intelligent gentleman's letter, it seems reasonable to think, that nothing can be more natural for impregnating grain than the strength and essence of itself. But since nitre is added, it is best to be cautious ; for it has been found, by experience, that salts, tho' they have the virtues mentioned, kill or destroy the vegetative powers, when the application is immoderate, either with respect to the quantity, or the time the grain is steeped ; so that there has often been a necessity to sow over again with the same, or some other grain. To make the better judgment concerning this so critical an affair, the nature and condition of different grains are carefully to be considered ; but, by a course of observations and experience, the most certain knowledge and direction are to be obtained : Meantime, it is best to observe the maxim, Avoid extremes.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN your last (p. 135.) and a former Magazine, a certain gentleman censures the enclosing of open arable fields, as a thing of the worst tendency with regard to the publick ; and as I am assured the gentleman is mistaken, and would mislead others, I ask the favour of you to give the following thoughts a place in your next, in order to set the affair in a just light. I am, S I R,

Your humble servant,

April 25, 1758.

P—.

WHILST fields continue open, it is usual to sow two crops of corn, and the third year to lay them by under summer fallow, so that they produce no crop every third year. But in enclosed lands it is usual to sow the land the third year with turnips or clover, a crop of either of which is nearly as profitable to the farmer, as a crop of corn : There is one crop in three clear gain by enclosing. But this is not the only advantage ; for if the land be well treated with clover and turnips, it usually produces better crops after either, than if it had lain by and been summer fallowed and manured. So that enclosed lands, under good management, are often rendered of near double the value they were when open : For in open fields there can be no unusual methods of improvement pursued, without common agreement, and this can seldom be come at, as some will disagree out of ignorance or perverseness, and so all schemes, for common improvement,

H h

ment, prove abortive. And if lands, by producing more corn, or feeding more cattle, are rendered of more value to the farmer, they must be of more value to the publick : For as an increased produce is every farmer's interest, it becomes of consequence the nation's interest, and tends to the introduction of plenty. But the gentleman supposes, that enclosed lands are mostly converted into pasture, and so produce less corn. This shall be admitted as true within his knowledge (tho' the reverse be the case within my knowledge in the southern counties) it must also be admitted as true, that lands enclosed can be most improved, and do produce *more of something, corn or grass*; the conclusion is therefore clear, that the enclosing of open arable fields is for the publick good, and tends to produce plenty. If farmers pasture more cattle than usual, it is because meat is dear, and this management pays them best ; when meat becomes so cheap, as to render his pasturage the least profitable method, they will pasture less, and sow more of their lands with corn. The farmers, like persons of all other occupations, ever intent upon their own interest, either pasture or sow most of their land, as they find that cattle or corn pays them best ; and so in promoting their own interest, promote that of the publick. And as it is beyond dispute, that enclosed lands are capable of a greater improvement, and yield a greater produce than open fields, I am clear of opinion, that the enclosure of all the open arable fields in the nation, would greatly contribute to the national advantage. The enclosing of land would employ the poor in ditching, hedging, planting, felling, &c. such lands would produce more wood, corn, grass, &c. This must produce more hoeing, thrashing, mowing, fuel, and the materials of subsistence for the poor ; and the improvement of the lands would pay for it ; and thus parishes, who now cannot employ, and so must maintain their poor, would be relieved, and the effects of plenty would be more diffused. In many parts of this nation there is not half employment for the poor, and especially in winter, when they most need it, and their parishes are obliged to maintain them. In many parts of this nation we have vast heaths, and unprofitable tracks of land, which are capable of great improvement ; they would produce corn and wood in great plenty ; The culture of these, and the manufacture of their produce, would employ, feed, and clothe our supernumerary poor, and ease the

farmer, who has, of late, been loaded beyond all example. And should so happy, so publick spirited a scheme, ever take place, and even lower the price of corn, and apparently lessen the value of our other lands ; yet the relief they would find from the burden of the poor would be such, that the farmer might well give his old rent for his lands.

A short Account of the BRITISH COLONIES, in the Islands of AMERICA, commonly called the WEST-INDIES ; Continued from p. 168.

BUT such is the domineering nature of mankind, and such an attachment have they to present profit, that neither future safety, nor publick interest, could ever prevail with our planters to take any such measures for increasing the number of their white inhabitants ; and as both our plantations and colonies are supposed to be under the immediate power of the crown, our ministers have always been shy of getting any regulation for the better government of any of them established by an act of the British legislature ; tho' it has been found, by long experience, and from the nature of mankind may be supposed, that no law, which is thought to be inconsistent with the private interest, or even the private passions of the rich, will ever be agreed to by an assembly of the rich in any country ; for in such cases the publick interest is generally so clouded by the private, that the most piercing ray of reason can seldom, if ever, break thro'.

But it is remarkable, that in this conspiracy there was not one of the native American slaves that had any concern in it, or knew any thing of it, tho' they were as ill treated by their masters as the negroes were, and tho' there were then great numbers of such in the island ; for, at that time, and for many years afterwards, our planters in Barbadoes used to purchase for slaves all such American Indians as were taken by our plantations upon the continent, in their wars with their Indian neighbours ; and to this custom it was owing, that the above-mentioned unfortunate Yarico was brought to Barbadoes, and there sold for a slave to the highest bidder, by that cruel wretch Mr. William Inkle, in return for her love to him, and leaving both country and friends to follow him, after having saved him from being murdered and scalped by her countrymen. But by this custom our countrymen in, or trading upon the coast of America, were often tempted to kidnap the poor Indians in time of peace, which

which sometimes provoked them to take up the hatchet against our settlements upon the continent *; therefore the council, and assembly of Barbadoes, were at last prevailed on, about the time of the revolution, to make a law, by which it was enacted, That none should bring, sell, or dispose of any Indians to that island, upon pain of forfeiting the same; which act put an end to this infamous traffick, at least with regard to this island.

From the first planting of this island to the year 1649, the inhabitants had lived in great concord and friendship among themselves, and without any disturbance from without, by which it was become so populous, that there were then reckoned to be about 50,000 men, women, and children in it, beside negroe and Indian slaves, who were much more numerous, and had thereby been tempted to form the conspiracy before-mentioned. Many of the planters were likewise become very rich, by their having few or no lawyers, consequently few law suits among them; and by their having carried on a constant trade with the Dutch, during the civil wars in Britain and Ireland. But upon their hearing of the murder of king Charles the First, they split into two parties, one of which was for proclaiming king Charles the Second, and the other for submitting to the parliament, which was certainly the safest. However, the royalists being by far the majority, they carried it, and the king was solemnly proclaimed, whereupon col. Allen, and some other gentlemen, returned to London, for fear of being insulted by the opposite party.

When king Charles the Second, who was then at the Hague, heard of the bold and steady loyalty of this little island, he presently, with the approbation of the earl of Carlisle, sent over the lord Willoughby of Parham, as their governor, in the room of capt. Bell; and his lordship, upon his arrival, called an assembly, in which a most loyal act was passed, recognizing his majesty's title, and this lord as their governor, soon after which his lordship undertook an expedition to our Leeward Islands, in every one of which he got the king proclaimed, and his majesty appointed major-general Poyntz to be governor of them.

But the republicans, who had then the government of Great Britain in their hands, were too vigilant to allow any part of the British dominions to continue long in the possession of their enemies; therefore, in 1651, they sent out a strong Squadron, with 2000 land forces on board,

under the command of Sir Geo. Ayscue, to reduce these islands, as also Virginia, where the king had likewise been proclaimed. October 16, Sir George arrived in Carlisle bay, where he found no less than 14 sail of Dutch ships, all of whom he seized and made prize of, as he soon after did of three others, for carrying on a contraband trade with the British colonies. But as he saw the people of the island regularly drawn up in arms upon the shore, and every thing prepared for opposing his landing, he did not attempt it in that place, as the bay was guarded by several well provided forts; therefore he cruized off and on upon the coast, in expectation, perhaps, that the people would divide and fall out among themselves; but perceiving that no such thing was like to happen, he, at last, in December, came to an anchor in Speight's bay, and, on the 17th, he detached 900 or 1000 men, under the command of the above-mentioned col. Allen, to land under the fire of the cannon from the ships. The Barbadians bravely opposed their landing for some time, but at last, after the loss of about 60 men on both sides, among whom was col. Allen, they were, by the fire from the ships, and the troops in the boats, obliged to retire, and to abandon a little fort they had upon the bay; which Sir George Ayscue took possession of, and then landed the rest of his troops. But instead of marching directly to give battle to the enemy, which would have occasioned a deal of blood to have been spilt, he continued at the fort, and only harassed them by sending out detachments daily, which kept them in a continual alarm. This prudent conduct gave them time to cool, and to consider the mad undertaking they had so rashly engaged in: Some of the rich planters began then to see how ridiculous it was in the people of that little island, to think of standing alone against the then established government of Great Britain and Ireland; and consequently a great party, under the leading of col. Modiford, declared for coming to a treaty with the admiral, which he readily agreed to, and commissioners on both sides being named, he as readily granted to all of them, even not excepting the governor, a full indemnity, and absolute security as to the free enjoyment of their lives, liberties, and estates; which generous treaty, as well as Sir George Ayscue's whole conduct, shews the wisdom, as well as humanity of the orders he had received from those who were then at the head of the commonwealth.

wealth; for, by severity, a great number of lives would have been lost, every one of which would have been a loss to this country, and this thriving colony would probably have been almost totally destroyed. But Barbadoes was not the only place that experienced the clemency of the A commonwealth, for Sir Geo. Ayscue soon after shewed the same prudence and generosity in the reduction of Virginia, as has been before related *.

The island of Barbadoes being thus brought under the power of the commonwealth, they appointed one Mr. Searl as B governor, who continued but a short time, and was succeeded by the above-mentioned col. Modiford, during whose government the fleet sent out by Oliver Cromwell against the Spaniards, in the beginning of 1655, arrived at Barbadoes, where they were supplied with fresh water C and a great deal of fresh provisions; and tho' the people were mostly of that party then called royalists, yet several hundreds of them went as volunteers on board this fleet, and were very instrumental in the conquering and holding the island of Jamaica; which I mention in honour to the D people of this nation; for tho' we are generally among ourselves divided into different parties, yet it may be said of all parties, that they are ready to join and support the opposite party in any measure that appears to be calculated for the honour and interest of their native country; E and we have in our history many instances of men who have abandoned their party and joined the opposite, when they found that their own party was pursuing measures inconsistent with our constitution and the true interest of this kingdom. In this last case we had two instances in the be- F fore-mentioned lord Willoughby and major-general Poyntz, both of whom had been at first on the side of the parliament, and both had joined the king's party, when they saw the parliament pursuing such measures as must end in the total overthrow of our happy constitution; but G if it be true, that a venal, selfish spirit, now generally prevails among all ranks of men in this nation, we can expect few examples of either of these two kinds for the future.

As soon as Jamaica was subdued col. Modiford removed to that island, and in H his room col. Tufton was appointed governor of Barbadoes by Cromwell, in which post he continued until after the protector's death, when our government here became so changeable and uncertain, that the earl of Carlisle ventured to grant, Henry Hawley, Esq; ventured to ac-

cept a commission for being governor of Barbadoes, without any authority or approbation from the ruling powers here at home; and as he knew that col. Tufton was not liked by the people of Barbadoes, he, by virtue of this commission, insisted upon his yielding up the government to him; which the colonel not only refused, but began to prepare for supporting himself by force of arms, as he thought he might depend upon the council and assembly, who had been continued in power almost ever since the island had been re- B duced by Sir George Ayscue, and were mostly his creatures; but this has left us a remarkable lesson, how little the protection, even of a parliament, is to be depended on, when it has lost the regard and affection of the people, which was the case of the then council and assembly C of Barbadoes. The people almost unanimously declared in favour of Mr. Hawley, and when the venal members of col. Tufton's council and assembly found this, they, to a man, deserted their governor, and left him to the resentment of the people whom he had disobliged by con- D tinuing them so long in power; whereupon he was seized, tried, and condemned by a court-martial, and soon after executed in pursuance of their sentence.

Upon this a new council was appointed, and a new assembly chosen; and as the people had thus got the power into their own hands, they resolved, that no man should, for the future, continue their representative in the assembly much longer than they had a mind he should; for they got a law passed, whereby it was enacted, That no assembly to be held within that island, should continue longer than one F whole year, from the time of their first meeting as an assembly. Which act was confirmed after the restoration, and has subsisted ever since. How happy would it be for Britain, if our parliaments were under the same regulation, and all those boroughs deprived of their right of send- G ing any representative to parliament, who now preserve it by their supposed, rather than by their real existence, or who have long since forfeited it by their abandoned venality.

[To be continued in our next.]

A CAVEAT to ENGLAND.

Degeneracy of the Athenians, in the Time of Philip, of Macedon. From Dr. Leland's Life and Reign of that Prince.

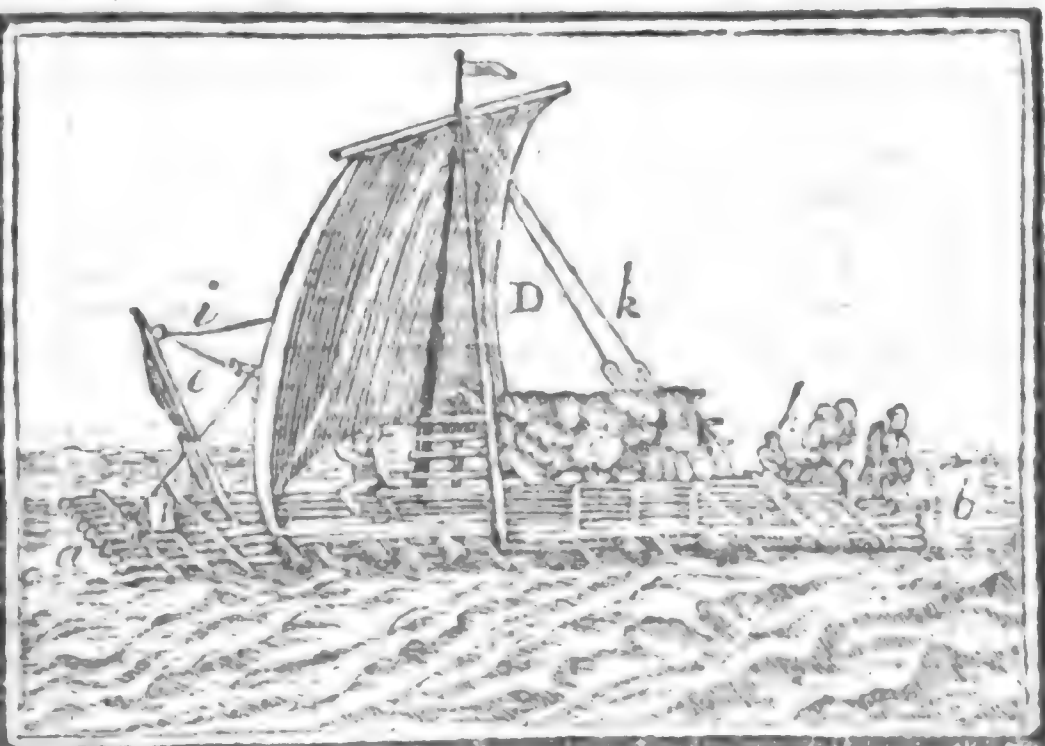
“ I T may not be thought unworthy of attention, to examine what was the manner of private life in Athens, at the eve

eve of its downfall, when every part of its government betrayed such total corruption and depravity : And of this Athenæus hath particularly informed us. A love for publick spectacles was the first thing which the youth was taught. There every object, which could inflame their passions, was presented to their view : They hung, with an effeminate pleasure, on the musical airs with which women were employed to enervate and captivate them : They wasted their important hours, which should have been devoted to discipline and instruction, in wanton dalliance with the performers ; and lavished their fortune, and their vigour, in an infamous commerce with these, and other women of abandoned characters. The schools of their philosophers were in vain open for their instruction ; and, possibly, these might have been held in some contempt, as fitted only for the formal and recluse, and beneath the notice of the man of business, destined to the exalted and active scenes of life. Thus the younger men entered into what is now called the world, totally ignorant, and considerably corrupted ; already accustomed to regard all selfish gra-

tifications, as their chief happiness ; and prepared to acquire the means of these gratifications, by the most sordid, or the most iniquitous practices. Their love of money, or their incapacity for more rational entertainment, engaged them in gaming ; which, when frequently indulged, is well known to grow into an insatiable habit, which taste and reflection cannot always subdue. Magnificent and costly feasts were now also become honourable distinctions at Athens. The sordid gratification of their palate became the study, and exercised the invention of its inhabitants. Thus was their wealth lavishly and ignobly wasted, while the publick exigencies were sparingly and reluctantly supplied. Athenæus hath even recorded one almost incredible instance of their depravity. They had lately, as we learn from this author, conferred the freedom of their city (the highest compliment usually paid to kings and potentates) on two men, whose only merit was, that their father had been eminent in the art of cookery, and was famous for having introduced new sauces."

THE Voyage to South-America, from which we gave an extract in our last Magazine*, has given us a more exact account of the construction and use of those Spanish, or rather American vessels of burthen, called Balzas, than any hitherto published, therefore we shall communicate it to our readers, as it may hereafter contribute to save the lives of unfortunate sailors, who shall have the misfortune to be shipwrecked upon a desert shore.

a The prow or head.—b The stern.—c The awning or tilt.—d The poles or sheers, on which the sail is hoisted.—e A kind of mastsprit.—g a guara, drawn up.—h The fire-boards.—i The bowling of the sail.—k The back stays.—l The deck.—m, n, o. Other guaras for steering the balza.



The ingenious author's account is as follows.

"From the houses I shall proceed to give an account of the vessels, which, omitting the chatas and canoes as common, are called Balzas, i. e. rafts, a name which sufficiently explains their construction, but not the method of managing them, which these Indians, strangers to the arts and sciences, have learned from necessity.

These Balzas, called by the Indians Jangadas, are composed of five, seven, or nine beams of a sort of wood, which tho' known here only by the name of Balza, the Indians of Darien call Puero ; and, in all appearance, is the Ferula of the Latins, mentioned

tioned by Collumella; and Pliny, lib. xiii. cap. 22. takes notice of two species of it, the lesser by the Greeks called Nar-techia, and the larger called Narthea, which grows to a great height. Nebrija calls it in Spanish Canna Beja, or Canna Heja. Don George Juan, who saw it **A** growing in Malta, found no other difference betwixt it and the Balza or Puero, only the Canna Beja, called Ferula by the Maltese, is much smaller. The Balza is a whitish, soft wood, and so very light, that a boy can easily carry a log of it three or four yards in length and a foot in diameter. Yet of this wood is formed the Janjades or Balzas, represented in the figure. Over part of it is a strong tilt **L**, formed of reeds. Instead of a mast, the sail is hoisted on two poles or sheers of mangrove wood, **D**, and those which carry a foresail have two other poles erect- **C** ed in the same manner.

Balzas are not only used on rivers, but small voyages are made at sea in them, and sometimes they go as far as Paita. Their dimensions being different, they are also applied to different uses; some of them being fishing Balzas, some carry all **D** kinds of goods from the Custom-house to Guayquil, and from thence to Puna, the Salto de Tumbes, and Paita; and others of a more curious and elegant construction, serve for removing families to their estates and country houses, having the same convenience as on shore, not being **E** the least agitated on the river; and that they have sufficient room for accommodations, may be inferred from the length of their beams, which are twelve or thirteen toises, and about two feet, or two and a half in diameter. So that the nine beams of which they consist form a breadth **F** of between 20 and 24 Paris feet; and proportional in those of seven, or any other number of beams.

These beams are fastened or lashed together by Bejucos, and so securely, that with the cross-pieces at each end, which are also lashed with all possible strength, **G** they resist the rapidity of the currents in their voyages to the coast of Tumbes and Paita. The Indians are so skilful in securing them, that they never loosen, notwithstanding the continual agitation, tho' by their neglect in examining the condition of the Bejucos, whether they are not **H** rotten or worn so as to require others, there are some melancholy instances of Balzas, which, in bad weather, have separated, and by that means the cargo lost, and the passengers drowned. With regard to the Indians, they never fail of

getting on one of the beams, which is sufficient for them to make their way to the next port. One or two unfortunate accidents of this kind happened even while we were in the jurisdiction of Quito, purely from the savage carelessness of the **A** Indians.

The thickest beam of those which compose the Balza is placed so as to project beyond the other in its after part; and to this is lashed the first beams on each side, and thus successively till the whole are secured; that in the middle being the **B** principal piece, and thence the number of beams is always odd. The larger sort of Balzas generally carry between four and five hundred quintals, without being damaged by the proximity of the water; for the waves of the sea never run over the Balza; neither does the water splash **C** up between the beams, the Balza always following the motion of the water.

Hitherto we have only mentioned the construction and the uses they are applied to; but the greatest singularity of this floating vehicle is, that it sails, tacks, and works as well in contrary winds, as **D** ships with a keel, and makes very little lee-way. This advantage it derives from another method of steering than by a rudder, namely, by some boards, three or four yards in length and half a yard in breadth, called Guaras, which are placed vertically both in the head and stern between the main beams, and by thrusting **E** some of these deep in the water, and raising others, they bear away, luff up, tack, lay to, and perform all the other motions of a regular ship. An invention hitherto unknown to the most intelligent nations of Europe, and of which even **F** the Indians know only the mechanism, their uncultivated minds having never examined into the rationale of it. Had this method of steering been sooner known in Europe, it would have alleviated the distress of many a shipwreck, by saving numbers of valuable lives; as in the year **G** 1730, the Genovesa, one of his majesty's frigates, being lost on the Vibora, the ship's company made a raft; but committing themselves to the waves, without any means of directing their course, they only added some melancholy minutes to the term of their existence. Some affecting instances induced me to explain the reason and foundation of this method of steering, in order to render it of use in such calamitous junctures; and that I may perform it with the greater accuracy, I shall make use of a short memoir drawn **H** up by Don George Juan.

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The direction, says he, in which a ship moves before the wind is perpendicular to the sail, as Mess. Renau, in the *Theorie de Manœuvres*, chap. iii. art. 1. Bernoulli, cap. i. art. 4. Pitot, sect. 2. art. 13. have demonstrated. And reaction being contrary and equal to the action, the force with which the water opposes the motion of the vessel, will be applied in a perpendicular direction to the sail, and continued from leeward to windward, impelling with more force a greater body than a smaller, in proportion to the superficies, and the squares of the sines of the angle of incidence, supposing their velocities equal. Whence it follows, that a Guara being shoved down in the fore part of the vessel, must make her luff up; and by taking it out, she will bear up or fall off. Likewise on a Guara being shoved down at the stern, she will bear up, and by taking it out of the water, the Balza will luff, or keep nearer to the wind. Such is the method used by the Indians in steering the Balzas, and sometimes they use five or six Guaras, to prevent the Balza from making lee-way, it being evident, that the more there are under water, the greater resistance the side of the vessel meets with, the Guaras performing the office of lee-boards, used in small vessels. The method of steering by these Guaras is so easy and simple, that when once the Balza is put in her proper course, one only is made use of, raising, or lowering it as accidents require, and thus the Balza is always kept in her intended direction."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE ridiculous, surprizing, and often cruel effects of enthusiasm, when not strictly kept under the government of reason, cannot be more clearly demonstrated, than from the history of the sect called Karmathians, which we have a pretty full account of in the History of the Arabians, by the Abbe de Marigny, lately published, therefore the following extracts from that History may perhaps deserve a place in your Magazine.

"The following year (898 of the Christian Æra) they (the Mussulman army) were forced to take the field, to stop the progress of a sect of enthusiasts, who had alarmed all Arabia: They were called Karmathians, from the name of the founder of their religion and doctrine. This man at first contented himself with propagating his tenets; but they that

succeeded him, finding their disciples very numerous, prevailed on them to take up arms, and endeavoured to make conquests. Before I give an account of their exploits, it may not be improper to describe the person and doctrine of the founder of this sect.

Karmath, for so the impostor was called, was born in a village near Cusath, called Hamadan Karmaz, whence he took his name: Others say he was so named, because he was little and deformed, according to the signification of the Arabian word Karmath. He published a doctrine tending to the overthrow of Mussulmanism; and as the new preacher made an affected shew of great austerity of life, he gained a great number of disciples, and made an amazing progress in Arabia.

But notwithstanding his pretended austerity, his doctrine was far from being so strict as that of Mahomet, except only in regard to prayer, which he ordained to be made fifty times a day, whereas the prophet commanded only five prayers a day: The rest of his tenets may be brought into a narrow compass, for he allegorized all the precepts of the Mussulman law. According to his doctrine, even prayer was but a symbol of the obedience which they owed to the Imam or chief of the sect. Fasting was a symbol of the secrecy that ought to be observed, in respect to such as were not of the sect: And fidelity to their chief was typified by the precept against fornication and adultery. Besides, he permitted his disciples to eat all that was prohibited by the Mussulman law, and freed them from many very troublesome things; for example, from frequent ablutions, which he suppressed, and other legal ceremonies of that kind: In a word, instead of requiring the tenth part of all goods for the use of the poor, he demanded only the fiftieth, which he directed should be applied to the maintenance of the Imam. This was the title he assumed, and which he ordered his followers to bestow on such as should succeed him in the sovereign power, as well spiritual as temporal.

This sect made its first appearance about the 828th year of the Christian Æra, but for a time it passed almost unnoticed. Karmath preached only in villages, and other places in the neighbourhood of great cities, and deferred making a more publick appearance, till he had gained a sufficient number of disciples. As coadjutors to his mission, he was provided of twelve men, whom he had instructed, and who likewise dis-

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perfed themselves in the little towns, and other bye places.

The doctrine of Karmath was forthwith embraced with great zeal by the slaves, and all such as were forced to labour. They took, in a literal sense, what he told them of the necessity of praying fifty times a day ; and as this was much more easy than their daily task, they left their work, under pretext of going to prayers. The masters were a long time before they could discover whence the negligence of their slaves proceeded ; but at last a great lord in the country having observed that his lands were not cultivated, sharply reprimanded the overseer of his labourers : And he having alledged in his justification, that for some time they had quitted their work against his will, on pretence of saying their prayers, the lord asked what could be the cause of so ill-timed a devotion ; and having been informed that a new apostle named Karmath, had principally occasioned this disorder, he sent his servants to apprehend him ; and having confined him in a room in his castle, he put the key under his pillow, well pleased that he had got into his power a man, whose doctrine was calculated to introduce idleness, under colour of piety. He declared to several of his friends, who were that day at his house, that he would himself inflict a due punishment on the new apostle, and that on the next day he would cause his head to be cut off.

The daughter of this nobleman took compassion on Karmath ; she artfully stole the key of the room in which he was confined, and having released the prisoner, she put it again in the place whence she took it, unperceived of her father. The next morning this lord going to cause the new doctor to be executed, he was greatly amazed to find no person in the room of which he himself had kept the key.

The escape of this impostor made a great noise, and by means of his artful management, contributed greatly to the success of his pretended mission : However, he dared no longer to remain in a place where he had run so great a risque ; he therefore departed, and went to remote parts with his disciples, where he boasted that his enemies had endeavoured to apprehend him, but that God had been pleased, on this occasion, to give him a manifest proof of his protection, by miraculously freeing him from their hands.

Such was the account he gave of that event to his disciples ; he even assured them, that for the future no person would

dare to make the least attempt upon him : Infomuch, that this adventure was not only a matter for exulting, but also served considerably to augment the number of his followers. We are not told what kind of end this impostor came to ; but it is certain, that after his death the sect was headed by enterprising men, who finding their party very numerous, instructed their disciples in military discipline, began to plunder and lay waste, and even to make conquests.

In 899, the Karmathians continued their inroads over great part of Arabia, and at last came and exercised their ravages even in Arabian Irak, being at that time under command of a leader, equally cruel and brave, who gave quarter to no Mussulman. This general was called Abu Saïd Habah ; he had already attained so great a degree of power, that he assumed the title of prince of the Karmathians. Being as able a man as their founder, but a much greater warrior, he had accustomed his followers to labour, fatigue, sobriety, and obedience, which he made a proper use of, in order to gain possession of some territories wherein he proposed to establish himself, after the manner of many other rebels, who, by dint of care and pains, had procured themselves to be acknowledged as sovereigns.

Mothaded having been informed of the terror and devastations caused by these enthusiasts in his dominions, sent out against them a body of troops, under the command of Abbas ben Amrou, one of his chief officers. This campaign proved unsuccessful to the Mussulmen. In vain did Abbas put in practice every military artifice to surprize the Karmathians : He had to do with an experienced general, and with troops amongst whom the strictest discipline had been introduced, infomuch that nothing was left but to come to a regular engagement.

And, in a short time, a pitched battle was fought, in which the Mussulmen and Karmathians vied with each other, in giving signal proofs of bravery and intrepidity. Abbas, who at first made not the least doubt of obtaining a victory, was amazed at the obstinate resistance of the Karmathians ; but he was much more so, when he saw his troops give ground upon their attacks : He did all that a great general could do to reanimate his soldiers ; but as he greatly exposed himself, in order to set an example to his men, the enemy made a violent push, broke his main body, and cut in pieces all they

they met. The general was taken prisoner, with eight or nine hundred men, as well officers as soldiers; the rest of his army was put to the rout, and pursued to a great distance.

So soon as Abu Saïd was master of the Mussulman general, he commanded him to be carried, together with the rest of the prisoners, to a neighbouring place. As Abbas well knew the cruel disposition of the conqueror, he was seized with fear the moment he fell into his hands, and found himself so closely confined. He thought such a kind of treatment was a sinister presage of what would happen to him in the sequel; and he each moment expected to fall a sacrifice to the cruelty of the Karmathians, when he was informed that Abu Saïd intended to pay him a visit, and was desirous of having a private conference with him.

The general came to the prison, and soon freed Abbas from his fears; for he immediately offered him his life and liberty, on condition, however, that he should swear to perform what he was about to enjoin him.

Abbas having taken the oath, the Karmathian spoke to him in these terms: "I require thee to inform the Caliph of what I shall say to thee. I am an inhabitant of the Desert, and accustomed to live on a small matter. I have not taken from thy master any of his forts or cities. The troops he sent out against me have been defeated, because my soldiers are used to labour, and to live hard; his, on the contrary, require all the comforts and conveniencies of life; when they make war in this barren country, where they want all things, they disband, and then I give no quarter to such as fall into my hands. Thou mayest therefore represent to the Caliph, that a war carried on against me will always prove destructive and useless to him; and that, if he is wise, he will leave me unmolested."

Abbas having promised to give a faithful account to the Caliph of all that had been told him, Abu Saïd set him at liberty. Abbas performed his promise; and, in consequence of the report he made, Mothaded, by the advice of his ministers, resolved to make no further attempt on the Karmathians, whilst they should remain on the ground they had chosen, and in which it was indeed difficult to gain any great advantage over them."

In the year 902, they again began to plunder and ravage the Mussulman dominions, but they were then defeated, and their chief leader taken and executed.

May, 1758.

In 903, they again rebelled, and made themselves masters of several towns in Syria, but they were at last defeated, and many of them, together with their chief leader, taken and executed.

In 905 and 906, they ravaged several parts of the Mussulman dominions, levied heavy contributions on Damascus itself, and obtained several victories, in which they gave no quarter. They then marched and intercepted a caravan to Mecca, which they plundered, after having put every man belonging to it to death, and made slaves of the women. But they were soon after overtaken by the Mussulman army, totally defeated, and their chief leader killed.

In 913, their chief leader Abu Saïd, who had set himself up as sovereign in the city of Hejar, the chief city of Arabia Petrea * was assassinated by one of his slaves, and in his room was chosen his eldest son, on condition, that on account of his weakly constitution, he should surrender the command to Abu Thaher, his younger brother, so soon as the latter should be of due age.

"Abu Thaher having, in 917, attained the age of about nineteen, did not wait till his brother resigned his authority: He seized it, and gave out that he was inspired by heaven, and that God had revealed to him the most hidden things. By these means he seduced the most ignorant of his sect; and as enthusiasm is a very catching distemper, the Karmathians soon looked on Abu Thaher as a prophet: And at last he was proclaimed as sole prince and chief of that sect.

In 923, he gained an implicit obedience from them, by often telling them of the future grandeur of the nation, and of the great conquests which heaven had appointed him to make. Each Karmathian offered to risque his life and fortune in the service of the new prince and prophet. These offers were very agreeable to Abu Thaher, who did not think fit to let them cool; he marched out at the head of those determined men, and laid siege to Basorah. This enterprize proved successful; the city was taken by assault: He caused almost all the inhabitants to be massacred, and then gave up the place to be pillaged for 15 days.

In 924, elated by this success, Abu Thaher entered on new designs. Amongst others, he attacked a caravan returning from Mecca. It was numerous, and consisted of many persons of note, who were conducted by a Mussulman of distinction

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* Query, Whether the author should not have said Arabia Deserta?

named Abdallah. The Karmathian falling with his troops on the caravan, slew part of them, dispersed the rest, and seized all that the pilgrims were possessed of. Abdallah their chief having been taken prisoner, Thaher proposed to make use of his captive, in order to come to some terms with the court of Bagdat. With that view he took great care of Abdallah, and treated him with the utmost civility. He also sent the chief men of the sect to visit him, and did all that lay in his power to gain his friendship."

In this project he was disappointed, B for tho' Abdallah got his ambassadors admitted, the terms he proposed were rejected.

"Abu Thaher was greatly surprized when his ambassadors, on their return, related to him the Caliph's answer. Insensibly his surprize was turned into rage; he resolved to take revenge for the slight that had been put upon his terms, which were indeed highly advantageous to him, but would, at the same time, have restored quiet to the empire. He therefore retook the field the following year, and made new conquests in the Mussulman territories. He attacked and seized many towns, and, in particular, made terrible havock in the country round about Cufah. He besieged that city, took it by assault, gave it up to be plundered for several days, and slew the greatest part of the inhabitants; such of them as escaped the fury of the conquerors, were reduced to a state of slavery."

It is not said that any steps were then taken at the court of Bagdat, to curb the insolence of this rebel. He therefore continued his ravages without interruption, till about the 927th year of the Christian Æra, when the Caliph sent out a body of troops against him, under the command of one of his officers named Joseph. The Karmathians, encouraged by their success, despised the Caliph's army; and Joseph having risked an action, his troops were defeated, and for the most part put to the sword, and he himself taken prisoner.

This victory was a fresh incitement to Abu Thaher to persevere; however, it seems his intention was rather to intimidate the Caliph, than to make conquests; for having formed a design of approaching Bagdat, he only took with him a flying camp of four hundred horse, with which he threw the whole neighbourhood, and even the capital, into the greatest consternation. Moctader caused ten thousand men to march out, and to endeavour to carry off the detachment; but the Ca-

lipli's troops returned without having made the least attempt.

Abu Thaher having retired with the same expedition as he came, appeared again, and made a shew of attacking Anbar, a city of Arabian Irak, twenty leagues from Bagdat; but it was no more than a feint, and he again marched back. The court was so terrified at this new proceeding, that so soon as they heard of the Karmathians departure, the Caliph, the ministers, and the ladies, who had a share in the government, returned thanks to God for the happy event, and distributed fifty thousand crowns in alms to the poor. Abu Thaher was not idle; he soon appeared and alarmed them in other parts, and retired almost as suddenly. The poor were likewise benefited by this event; for they received, on this occasion, alms to the amount of one hundred thousand drachmas.

In 928, the Karmathian spent his time in making incursions, in order to exhaust the Caliph's treasury in alms-giving: He was not, indeed, obliged to think of making a defence, for they did not cause any troops to march out against him till a long time was passed. He suspended his incursions to give rest to his troops; and made use of that juncture to go to Hejar, where he built a magnificent palace."

"In 930, the Karmathians marched from the province of Baharein, where Abu Thaher had fixed their quarters, and took the road to Mecca, under the conduct of that prince. Their march was but one continued savage, which became more furious as they approached the neighbourhood of that city: They afterwards laid siege to Mecca, carried it by storm, and slew more than thirty thousand persons. But what must have given infinitely greater concern to all true Mussulmen, was their profanation of the temple of the Caabah. They took away the famous black stone, which, ever since the days of Mahomet, had been held in the highest veneration by the Mussulmen. They filled with dead bodies the well of Zemzem, so famous, and held in so great reverence by the Arabians: In short, they did all in their power to insult the whole nation, and the Caliph in particular, who, as the head of religion, must have been affected, in a most lively manner, with the indignities committed in a city, which had been the nursery of Mussulmanism."

In 931, having thus pillaged Mecca, Abu Thaher marched towards Bagdat; and leaving the main body of his troops in

in a place at a considerable distance, he went with about one thousand men to skirmish in the neighbourhood of that capital; after which he passed the Tygris, and advanced so near, that it was high time to think of stopping his progress. The Caliph appointed to the command, on that occasion, one of his captains named Abu Sage, who, having assembled about thirty thousand men, marched out and encamped at some distance from the post which Thaher occupied. He sent one of his officers to reconnoitre the rebel's forces, and finding that they amounted to no more than one thousand men, he wrote to the Caliph, and with great confidence assured him, that he would soon deliver up Thaher to him as a prisoner, to be dealt with according to his pleasure. Moctader being delighted with this promise, and being always apprehensive that the enemy would elude him, wrote back on the spot, and commanded his general forthwith to break down the bridge on the Tygris, that he might not make his escape.

Abu Sage, relying on his superior numbers, did not deign at first to draw a sword against the Karmathian; and as he had formerly been acquainted with him, he sent an officer to inform him, that out of regard to the friendship that had once subsisted between them, he would now advise him to surrender, or to take the most speedy means for making his escape.

Abu Thaher, who was one of the most unlikely men in the world to relish such advice, asked the number of Abu Sage's troops? The officer answering, that he had thirty thousand men. "Tell him from me," replied the Karmathian, "that if he has thirty thousand men, he has not three such fellows as mine are". Thereupon he caused three of his soldiers to be called, and commanded the first to stab himself, and he obeyed without the least hesitation: He ordered the second to throw himself into the Tygris, and he forthwith precipitated himself into the river: And the third, he commanded to ascend a lofty tower, and throw himself down to the bottom, and he immediately did so. Then, addressing himself to the Mussulman officer, who had been a witness of what had passed, "Do you think," said he, "that a prince who has such soldiers, need fear the great number of his enemies? For your part, I will give you quarter, because you do no more than your master has commanded; but depend upon it, you shall soon see your general chained up amongst my dogs."

The Mussulman officer being returned, and having given an account of what he

had seen and heard, Abu Sage treated the speech of the Karmathian as a ridiculous bravado, for which he would soon give him due correction; and he deferred taking the necessary steps to surround him (as he had promised the Caliph) till the next day; but the Karmathian did not give him an opportunity. As he was persuaded that the Mussulmen, depending on their superiority of numbers, would be off their guard, he resolved to be beforehand with them, and to attack them, as soon as possible, in their camp: And therefore, on the envoy's departure, Abu Thaher sent out some persons to reconnoitre the posture of the enemy; and having considered the account they gave him of the Mussulman encampment, he issued orders for an attack the following night.

The Karmathians, assisted by the darkness, having approached undiscovered, fell on a sudden upon Abu Sage's camp with such fury, that great part of his troops were slain, before it was well known that the enemy was in the camp; and the slaughter continued for a long time. This terrible alarm so intimidated the Mussulmen, that they could not be prevailed on to make use of their weapons in their own defence. A great number of them took to flight; and some of the fugitives, not knowing whither they went (so dark was the night) fell in amongst the Karmathians, who knocked them on the head. Abu Sage assembled round about him a number of his bravest soldiers; but their resistance was ineffectual; the Karmathians cut them in pieces, and at last seized Abu Sage himself, whom they brought to their general. Abu Thaher dealt with him as he had threatened to do, when the Mussulman officer came to persuade him to surrender; he chained him up amongst his dogs.

Abu Thaher contenting himself with having gained so considerable an advantage, in the very sight of the court, retired with his prisoners and the booty he had taken; and, by his departure, tranquillity was restored to the city of Bagdat."

In 937, the Caliph, or rather his Emir al Omara, was forced to make a treaty with Abu Thaher, and to agree to pay him an annual tribute of 50,000 Denarii of gold, in consideration of which he was to cease his ravages, and allow the caravans to pass unmolested to and from Mecca; but the treaty was not long observed on either side; for, in 947, the Karmathians, under their leader Mutrasek, penetrated as far as Emessa, the governor of which they defeated, and made

prisoner; but near this place the grand Mussulman army came soon after up with them, when a most bloody battle ensued, in which they were totally defeated, and their leader killed.

This probably was the cause of their sending back to Mecca the famous black stone before mentioned, which they did in 950. "It was matter of wonder, that after an interval of about twenty years, and after having many times refused immense sums which had been offered them, in case they would return the stone, they should now bring it back gratis. The only reason they gave was, that they had carried it off by order of the superior powers, and that by a like order they were enjoined to return it.

Monf. D'Herbelot observes, it was the common opinion that the order came from Ali; and that the Karmathians having fastened the stone to the first pillar, then to the second, and afterwards to the others, it always changed place till they fixed it to the seventh, which Ali had pointed out to them. From that time the seventh pillar was called Rahmat, that is to say, Mercy of God. Some historians (says the same author) relate, that when the Karmathians carried away the stone from Mecca to their own country, they made use of forty of the largest and stoutest of their camels, and that they were all successively tired with the weight of it; but when it was to be brought back to Mecca, one very meagre camel only, carried it with great ease, and even grew fat on the journey."

After this last defeat we hear no more of any inroads or ravages made by the Karmathians; and probably, as they found themselves disappointed as to all the flattering prophecies, by which Abu Thaher, and their other leaders, had deluded them, they found afterwards but few followers. However, the sect was far from being annihilated, for some of them in the year 1090, established themselves, and formed a kind of Dynasty, under one Hassan Sabah, in Persian Irak. They were called Batineans or Assassinians, from whence the word Assassine took its rise, because they professed a principle of privately murdering any man their leader should direct, tho' certain of perishing in the attempt; and their leader was called by the title of Scheik al Gemal, that is to say, prince of Persian Irak, which was called Gemal, because of its being a mountainous country. But as Scheik in Arabick likewise signifies an old man, and Gemal signifies a mountain, the prince or chief of these banditti is by

our historians called, *The old Man of the Mountain*, upon whose history the famous French antiquarian Pasquier has given us a dissertation; and tho' he does not, upon this subject, shew such a thorough knowledge of antiquity as appears in most of his other writings, yet it is certain, that such an enthusiastick sect of treacherous banditti did exist in Asia, and continued long to exist, under a succession of what may be called popes or chief priests, for by them the wise and good Nezam el Mulk, vizir to the Sultan of Persia, was assassinated in 1091, as appears from this Arabian History, and from our own histories we know, that our brave and wise Edward the First, was, in 1271, attacked treacherously, and wounded by one of these Batineans, sent on purpose to murder him whilst on his expedition to the Holy Land; and we have accounts of several other princes, Mahometan as well as Christian, that were treacherously murdered by them, for they made no difference, if their chief so commanded, which, together with their principle of absolute active, as well as passive obedience, seems to be a full proof of their having been a spawn of the Karmathians, tho' distinguished by a new name.

This I think, Sir, is an entertaining piece of history; and we may draw these two useful inferences from it. 1. That there is nothing a government ought to guard more carefully against, than the propagation of any ridiculous superstition or enthusiasm, because a very wicked one may be easily ingrafted upon it, as was the case in this instance; and, 2. That persecution is the very worst method for this purpose; for if Karmath had not been sentenced to die, his enthusiasm might, perhaps, have died with himself; at least it could never have drawn in such multitudes as to encourage any ambitious soldier to put himself at their head. Till then even multitudes of enthusiasts are despicable, and may, without danger, be exposed to ridicule by the governing powers; but when an ambitious, brave, and enterprising soldier gets himself, by chance or cunning, at their head, they become formidable even to an established government. I am,

May 8, 1758.

S I R, &c.

From the MONITOR.

NO power upon earth was ever yet able to bear the burthen of the supplies necessary for executing any successful campaign on shore, and, at the same time,

time, for supporting the dignity of its flag, and maintaining a superiority at sea. This is the rock on which the fleets of Carthage split; while that republick adhered strictly to measures, which agreed with her natural strength, her coasts had nothing to fear, her navy bid defiance to the Roman eagle, and, by insulting the coast of her enemies, she reduced their trade and navigation to the last extremity, and well nigh compleated their destruction: But when new councils were adopted, the glory of purchasing laurels by the sword of Hannibal, gradually brought on their ruin: This first cramped their vigour by sea, and became so large an outlet for the riches of the Carthaginians, that, by the Roman policy of protracting a war, so unnatural in its consequences to a maritime power, they, in the end, fell an easy prey, and were totally destroyed. Whoever spares the least attention to recollect the miscarriages of the French, who were so lately the terror of the world, must confess, that the miserable condition to which they have been reduced in Germany, is owing to the contempt with which the British councils wisely counteracted their scheme to draw a British army into the continent; and exerted the powers committed to their charge in naval expeditions, which, tho' not crowned with the utmost advantages, as might have been expected from their force and commission, convinced the French that the same squadron, which threatened their coasts with fire and destruction, deprived them of all hopes to play off their state bugbear of an invasion upon our dominions; protected our trade and navigation; ruined their commerce from the four winds, and cut off their last efforts, for continuing the war, and favouring their usurpations on our settlements in America. This confirms the wisdom of those councils, which have always pleaded for measures, that might cut out work for the French at home; and convinces me that it is now the chief object of our councils, which have distinguished themselves already by their care of the publick liberty and property; their ability to plan means to annoy and distress the enemy by sea; their integrity and oeconomy in the application of the publick money, and their attachment to the true interest of their country; to find out in what manner they may compel the enemy, to accept of an equitable peace, and to put it out of their power to be any longer the bullies of Europe, or to give us any disturbance or interruption in the trade and

cultivation of our settlements in the new world. To such a ministry as this, every hint is acceptable, for the accomplishing of such desirable ends. I submit it to the consideration of the lords of the Admiralty, whether there might not be certain ships so planned and modelled, as would be able to follow the enemy into the shoalest water, and to penetrate into all their bays, rivers, and creeks? Cannot there be ships built, which shall draw no more than ten feet water, and to carry twenty guns, twenty-four pounders upon one deck, seventy sailors, and one hundred marines? To which should there be added six ships of the like construction, to draw only eight feet water, to carry sixteen guns, twelve pounders, upon one deck, thirty sailors, and fifty marines; and two bomb vessels, and two fireships, fit for shoal water, we should be able to ferrit the enemy out of every hole. For should this squadron (whose total expence in building could not exceed the charge of two eighty gun ships) be employed in two divisions; one half thereof might scour the coasts of the channel, from Dunkirk to Cape Conquette, near Brest; while the other half might carry on their operations from port Conquerneau, which is the first port beyond Brest, to St. Jean de Luz. They who pretend to be well acquainted with the premisses, assure us, that there is no force in any of the said ports, able to resist the firing of such a squadron, nor even where only the lesser ships could be brought to bear: And tho' Dunkirk, Calais, and two or three other places, may boast of their fortifications, they might be bombarded to a very good effect. Such a proceeding would certainly strike the inhabitants with very great terror, and oblige the ministry to march a considerable body of troops to defend a coast, which extends almost one thousand miles, in order to prevent the ruinous consequences of landing our marines, who might be covered a long way on shore, by the twenty-four pounders; neither could they be interrupted by any armed force from the enemy's ports, except Brest and Rochefort, whose mouths are easily stopped by a proper squadron of the line, stationed in Camarette bay, and under the Ile of Aix. This, or some such like plan, appears the more necessary, from the late escape of the convoy and transports, by the help of the shoal water at the mouth of the Charente (see p. 211.) Had our admiral been supplied with vessels of this construction, he might have totally destroyed that fleet, which is now got safe into harbour.

To

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I BEG leave to request some one of your ingenious correspondents, to interpret the following Enigma, to be found in N^o I. p. 9. l. 6. of Dr. Smollet's History of England, now publishing.

"These original Britons are represented, by Julius Cæsar, extremely numerous, living in cottages thatched with straw, like those of the Gauls, and feeding large herds of cattle: They sowed no corn."

I am, S I R,

Your constant reader,

MATHOS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, May 13. In pursuance of the king's pleasure, lord Anson, vice-admiral of Great-Britain, and admiral of the white, was this day appointed commander in chief of a fleet now fitting out for the sea.

—, May 13. On the 26th of last month, his majesty's ship the Windsor, of 60 guns, commanded by captain Faulkner, with the Escorte frigate, were sent from Plymouth, in order to intercept two French frigates, and three storeships, under their convoy, which sailed a few days before from Dunkirk road to the westward. On the 27th, towards noon, about 16 leagues from the Ramhead, capt. Faulkner was in sight of them, when the two frigates brought to in a line, as if they intended to receive him, and the storeships continued standing to the westward. When the Windsor came within about two gun shot of the frigates, they made all the sail they could towards the coast of France: Upon which capt. Faulkner sent the Escorte after the storeships, while he gave chase to the frigates, and continued it till four in the afternoon; when finding they greatly outailed him, he gave it over, and made after their convoy, which could then but just be discerned from the poop. The next morning, at day light, only one of them was to be seen, which the Windsor came up with and took. She is called the St. Peter, of near 400 tons burthen, and her cargo consisted of provisions, and 1000 stand of arms, intended for Quebeck. Another of these storeships was fallen in with, the same day, by a squadron of his majesty's ships to the westward, commanded by capt. Pratten, and was taken by capt. Douglas in the Alcide. She is called the Baden, is about the same size with the other, and loaded with provisions.

On the 29th, about three o'clock in the afternoon, capt. Pratten seeing a sail to the S. W. made a signal for the Dorsetshire, of 70 guns and 520 men, commanded by capt. Denis, to give chase; and soon after observing the chase to be a large ship, dispatched the Achilles, of 60 guns, commanded by the Hon. captain Barrington, also after her, and then followed them with the rest of the Squadron. About seven o'clock, the Dorsetshire came up with the chase, which proved to be the Raisable, a French ship of war of 64 guns and 630 men, and capt. Denis began to engage her very closely, and they continued warmly engaged till about nine o'clock, when the enemy's ship, commanded by the prince de Mombazon, chevalier de Rohan, struck, having suffered greatly in her hull, and had 62 men killed, and 100 wounded. She was going from l'Orient to Brest, a new ship, not above four or five months off the stocks. The Dorsetshire's masts, yards, and sails, were greatly shattered. She had 15 men killed, and 21 wounded, in the action; and one of the wounded is since dead.

D Advice is received from rear-admiral Broderick, who was on his passage to the Mediterranean, that, on the 13th of last month, in the latitude of 48, 00, his majesty's ship the Prince George, of 80 guns, in which the rear-admiral hoisted his flag, took fire at half an hour after one in the afternoon, and after burning down to the water's edge, the remnant of her sunk at a little before six in the evening. The rear-admiral says, he could not then give a particular account of the people who were on board her, being about 780; but he feared the number lost far exceeded the number saved.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Thomas Sharp, Chaplain of the Prince George Man of War, to a Friend in London.

On board the Glasgow, off
Lisbon, April 20, 1758.

G Dear JEMMY,

I DOUBT not but you are already greatly surprized at reading from whence I direct my letter, much more will you be when you hear the cause of it: I beg you would arm yourself to read the most dismal and melancholy story that was ever related. Indeed it is not in the power of tongue to express, or pen to describe, the miserable spectacle that I was witness to. For, on Thursday the 13th instant, at half an hour past one in the afternoon, word was passed into the ward-room

room by the centry, that the fore part of the Prince George was on fire. The lieutenants ran immediately forward; and myself, with many others (for we had twenty two in the mess) went directly on the quarter-deck, when we found the whole ship was alarmed. The pumps were handed out, engine and buckets carried forward, and every immediate remedy applied. The admiral, with lieutenants on watch, kept their quarter-deck, from whence he sent such orders as he thought most expedient for the preservation of the ship, and the souls in her. Capt. Payton, and the other lieutenants, on diligent search, found that the fire broke out first in the boatswain's store-room; to which place large quantities of water were applied, but all in vain, for the smoke was so very great and hot, that the poor creatures could not get near enough for their labour to have any effect. On which capt. Payton ordered scuttles to be made, that the water might be poured in by that means; but here he was defeated likewise, for only two carpenters could be found, and they had nothing to work with for a long time but a hammer and a chissel each. The lower gun deck ports were then opened, but the water that gushed in from them was not sufficient to stop the violence of the flames. He ordered likewise the powder-room to be wetted, lest the ship, which was expected, should immediately be blown up, and every soul in her perith in an instant. This had its desired effect; and for some minutes we had glimmering hopes of saving the ship. I mention the above particulars as I was below myself, worked with the men as long as I could stand it, went up for air, and returned again instantly, and consequently an eye-witness, therefore declare them as facts. The fire soon increased, and raged violently ast on the larboard side of the ship; and as the destruction of the ship was found inevitable, the preservation of the admiral was first consulted. Capt. Payton came on the quarter-deck, and ordered the barge to be manned, into which the admiral entered, with near forty more, for now there was no distinction, every man's life was equally precious. The admiral finding the barge would overset, stripped himself stark naked, and committed himself to the mercy of the waves. God had compassion on him and his country; for, after toiling an hour in resisting the violence of the waves, he was taken up by a merchant-man's boat. Capt. Payton kept the quarter-deck an hour after the admiral

left it, when he happily got into a boat from the stern-ladder, and was put safe on board the Alderney sloop. I must be deficient even to attempt a description of the melancholy scene that was now before me; shrieking, cries, lamentations, bemoanings, raving, despair, and even madness itself, presented themselves: I thought it now high time to take care of myself. I looked from every part of the ship for my preservation, and soon saw three boats off the stern of the ship. I went immediately to my cabin, and offered up my prayers to God for five minutes, particularly thanking him for giving me such resolution and composure of mind. I then jumped into the sea from one of the gun-room ports, and swam to a boat, which put me safe on board the Alderney sloop. The miseries I endured there before I got on board the Glasgow (which were very great) shall be the subject of a letter when I get to Gibraltar. There are near 300 people saved, the principal of which are as follow, viz. The admiral, capt. Payton, lieut. Durell, lieut. Pell, lieut. Baird, Mr. Cannon, acting lieutenant, Mr. Hardy, purser, Dr. Sharp, chaplain, Mr. Broughton, master, Mr. Higgin, lieutenant of marines, Mr. Zobell, ditto, Mr. Fluin, boatswain, Mr. Penton, passenger, Mr. Pemberton, ditto, Mr. Baynes, ditto. Petty officers: Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Ogne, Mr. Moore, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Smith, Mr. Forrester, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Senowes, Mr. Morris, Mr. Carson, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Short.

We had saved near the whole ship's crew, had the merchantmen behaved like human creatures, but they kept a long way to windward the whole time; and, if possible, to their greater shame be it spoken, instead of saving the men that swam to their boats, they were employed in taking up geese, fowls, tables, chairs, and whatever else of the kind came near them."

An ACCOUNT of the CAMEL and DROMEDARY, with a beautiful REPRESENTATION of those ANIMALS, drawn from the Life.

THE Camel being a native of those countries of which we have the earliest accounts, Arabia, Syria, Persia, Egypt, &c. frequent mention is made of them in the Old Testament, where they are reckoned up as a great part of the riches even of the patriarchs. Providence seems, with great goodness, to have bestowed them upon countries which abound with parched

parched, sandy deserts, and mountainous tracks, where other beasts of burden could scarce travel, either from their more frequent want of sustenance, their inability to live long without water, or to support great burdens, and incessant fatigues. The Dromedary is a species of Camels, but less. Some authors say the Camel has two bunches on his back, and the Dromedary one, others assert the direct contrary; but we shall stile that, in compliance with the latter opinion, which has two humps, the Dromedary, and the other the Camel; these bunches or humps are of a grizzly substance, with large tufts of hair round them; and between those of the Dromedary is a natural seat or saddle place. In other particulars the description of one of these creatures includes that of the other. They have a long neck, and small head, which they generally carry on a level with their backs; a fine bright eye, and a countenance resembling that of a sheep, more than any other animal. They have a double back bone, with a continued cavity, channel, or groove, running along it; the tail is like that of an ox; the back part resembles a mule; the penis projects backwards, and the testicles are like those of a boar, and very small, considering the bulk of the animal. The neck seems furnished with a great degree of strength, and the back of the Camel forms a perfect arch, the centre of which is the aforementioned bunch. His loins seem to be his weakest part; but that is made amends for, by amazingly strong and continuous hip bones, which seem almost to join at the rump. Their legs resemble the deer's, are smaller than one could well imagine, considering the weight they support, and very taper. The bottoms of their feet are of a thin, horny substance, for they have no hoofs, very fit for travelling in sandy countries; but if they were to come to a clayey soil, when it happened to be wet, they must lie by till the roads were dry, or they would slip about and be spoiled. In chewing the cud, for they are of the ruminating tribe, they cross their jaws, and in the upper jaw they have no teeth before. In lying down, they bend their fore legs under them first; but in rising, they raise their hinder part first, and upon the chest and the fore haunches very hard callosities are formed, on which they rest their bodies when down. A large Camel will carry 800 or 1000 weight, and a Dromedary 500 weight. A loaded Camel will travel, a foot pace, two or three miles an hour; but a Dromedary, it is

asserted, will travel 200 miles in 24 hours; his pace notwithstanding is but a trot, but would shake a man to pieces not used to ride upon them: So that the riders are obliged to swathe themselves, like children, to strengthen their backs, and to secure them from the violent shocks the velocity and rudeness of the motion would otherwise occasion. They eat little at a time, will travel many days without water, and are fed with barley dough mixed with chaff or cut straw. They lie down to take up their burdens, and it is said they are frequently heard to sigh and groan, at that time, as if they were sensible of the fatigue they were to undergo. They are very tractable, and easily governed, except in their coupling time, which lasts about a month, when they are somewhat unruly. The female goes with foal eleven months. They do not bridle them as horses, nor use whips or sticks to them, for, when tired, they will not mend their pace for beating; whereas, at other times, the voice alone is sufficient to rule them. Where trees are found in the Deserts, there seldom fails to be water, of which the Camels themselves seem as sensible as their drivers; for when they come within sight of such places, if they have been some days without water, they cannot be restrained from setting up their great trot, which they never cease till they arrive at those spots. The foregoing particulars are gathered both from ancient and modern authors, rejecting what appears to be fabulous in either; tho', even in such particulars as one would think lay open to every traveller's or naturalist's notice, they greatly and essentially differ. The proprietor of those, from whom the draughts are taken, which are now shewing to the curious at the Talbot Inn in the Strand, Mr. Richard Heppenstall, was very communicative; tho' some matters that, he says, have fallen within his observation are denied by the best writers, viz. The uncommon manner of their copulating, which, notwithstanding the situation of the parts of generation, he says, they perform by covering, and their not having a reservoir for water in the gullet, which a late writer however affirms they have. Mr. Heppenstall acquaints us, that his Dromedary and Camel devour about five trusses of hay per week, and drink very moderately; they are about 19 hands high, and the fore feet of each of them measure seven inches and an half over. It must be observed they shed their hair every year, and they are shedding their hair at present, in which condition the draughts were taken, otherwise

otherwise they would have been described as covered with abundance of scrubbed, curling hair, of a sad hue, which renders colouring the Print unnecessary. The caravan which passes the Desert to Mecca, consists of great numbers of merchants and pilgrims, and many thousand Camels (see p. 105.) **A** That which passes from Bassorah to Aleppo, which consists of 400 or 500 men, and 800 or 1000 Camels, is well described by Mr. Plaited, who being the last traveller that has told us any thing about Camels, we shall subjoin what he says on that head, which is somewhat different **B** from the foregoing account.

"The Camels in this caravan are not tied seven or eight together as in Persia, but are loose, and march along without observing any order, like a drove of cattle in England going to market. Their usual pace is only walking, nor can a Camel or **C** Dromedary, with a man on his back, be easily put out of it. And tho' their legs are long, and they take great strides, yet they rid no more ground than a man in his ordinary method of travelling on foot, as I have often experienced, when I have walked for three or four hours together. **D** One thing that makes them so slow is their nibbling at every shrub they meet with, which makes it no wonder, that a man who walks a common pace should get to his journey's end before a Camel. Hence, upon due deliberation, I have estimated, that a Camel may travel thirty miles in a day, one day with another, if he is upon the road thirteen hours together, as was our case, for we never halted or stopped to dine, as many other caravans do."

"After what has been said, it is easy to see how necessary and useful Camels are in passing over these vast Deserts, where **F** no other beasts of burden could live without being supplied with provender from other places. No quadrupede but this can live so long without water; four days I know they can, and have been told fifteen, but this I do not affirm for truth, tho' those that told me assert it from their own knowledge. They pretend this was occasioned by having gone out of their way, and from having followed an unfrequented track. However, this is certain, that almost all the men, and many of the beasts died. Camels are enabled to bear thirst longer than other animals, **H** by means of a bladder which is placed near the entrance of the throat, which may be seen very plainly when they are loading, for then they grumble and growl, and throw the bladder up in their mouths. This, I suppose, is always filled at the May, 1758.

time of his drinking, and with this he must needs moisten the dry food which he meets with on the road, and expends it very gradually, and yet I observed the day before we came to Tayba it was quite empty, when they had been but three days without drinking, which occasioned them to eat very little on the following days. The genital parts are seated quite different from those of other animals, for which reason they always void their urine backwards. In winter the Camels are clothed in long wool like a sheep, which falls off in the spring, and in the summer they look so sleek with their short hair, that you would take them for a different kind of animal. Besides those that are bred in the southern parts of Asia are of a slighter make than those that travel between Constantinople and Persia. For these last will carry a thousand pounds weight easier than the former can fix hundred. Those which are called Dromedaries are small, clean limbed beasts, the best of which are bred at Muscate, and only differ from other Camels, as a cart-horse does from a racer. In Tartary, and **D** other places, there are Dromedaries and Camels with two humps on their backs, but these I never saw."

From the I D L E R, No 5.

"**O**F all extensive and complicated objects different parts are selected **E** by different eyes; and minds are variously affected, as they vary their attention. The care of the publick is now fixed upon our soldiers, who are leaving their native country to wander, none can tell how long, in the pathless deserts of the Isle of Wight. The tender sigh for their sufferings, and the gay drink for their success. I, who look, or believe myself to look, with more philosophick eyes, on human affairs, must confess, that I saw the troops march with little emotion: My thoughts were fixed upon other scenes, and the tear stole into my eyes, not for those that **G** were going away, but for those that were left behind.

We have no reason to doubt but our troops will proceed with proper caution; that there are men among them who can take care of themselves. But how shall the ladies suffer life without them? By what arts can they, who have long had no joy, but from the civilities of a soldier, now amuse their hours, and solace their separation?

Of fifty thousand men, now destined to different stations, if we allow each to have been occasionally necessary only to **K k** four

four women, a short computation will inform us, that two hundred thousand ladies are left to languish in vexation; two hundred thousand ladies, who must run to sales and auctions without an attendant; sit at the play, without a critick to direct their opinion; buy their fans by their own judgment; dispose shells by their own invention; walk in the Mall without a gallant; go to the gardens without a protector; and shuffle cards with vain impatience for want of a fourth to compleat the party.

Of these ladies some, I hope, have lap-dogs, and some monkeys, but they are unsatisfactory companions. Many useful offices are performed by men of scarlet, to which neither dog nor monkey has adequate abilities: A parrot, indeed, is as fine as a colonel, and if he has been much used to good company, is not wholly without conversation; but a parrot, after all, is a poor little creature, has neither sword nor shoulder-knot, can neither dance nor play at cards.

Since the soldiers must obey the call of their duty, and go to that side of the kingdom which faces France, I know not why the ladies, who cannot live without them, should not follow them. The prejudices and pride of man have long presumed the sword and spindle made for different hands, and denied the other sex, to partake the grandeur of military glory. This notion may be consistently enough received in France, where the Salic law excludes females from the throne; but we, who allow them to be sovereigns, may surely suppose them capable to be soldiers.

It were to be wished that some man, whose experience and authority might enforce regard, would propose that our encampments, for the present year, should comprise an equal number of men and women, who should march and fight in mingled bodies. If proper colonels were once appointed, and the drums ordered to beat for female volunteers, our regiments would soon be filled without the reproach or cruelty of an impress.

Of these heroines, some might serve on foot, under the denomination of the Female Buffs, and some on horseback, with the title of Lady Hussars."

"Our masculine squadrons will not suppose themselves disgraced by their auxiliaries, till they have done something which women could not have done. The troops of Braddock never saw their enemies, and perhaps were defeated by women. Had Minorca been defended by a

female garrison, it might have been surrendered, as it was, without a breach; and I cannot but think, that 7000 women might have ventured to look at Rochefort, sack a village, rob a vineyard, and return in safety."

Errata, in Mr. Dodson's Solution, p. 188.

Line 19, for Y, write y. Line 21, for 3,26 inches, write 326 feet. Line 27, for = shortest side, write b = shortest side. Line 28, for ,652x, write y = ,652x = ,326 feet.

B LIST of SHIPS taken from the French, continued from p. 90.

ST. Pierre, from Bourdeaux, for Quebeck. Prince de Conti, an outward bound Indiaman.

Port Mahone, a privateer of St. Maloes, of 14 guns and 84 men.

C Reine Elizabeth, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Marie Therese, from ditto, for ditto.

Palmier, from ditto, for ditto.

A privateer driven on shore.

Granville privateer, of 38 guns and 180 men, blew up, in an engagement with the Britannia privateer, of Bristol, and only four of the crew were saved.

St. Jean Baptiste, from Nantz, for St. Domingo.

Two ships from Martinico for Bourdeaux.

A dogger privateer of St. Maloes, of 14 guns and 94 men.

A privateer of four guns and 22 men.

E A large ship, with stores, for Canada.

A Dutch ship, from Croswick, for Havre.

L'Angé, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

A large snow from ditto, for ditto.

A small snow privateer.

A cutter privateer.

Three privateers taken by the 11th.

A privateer of 16 guns and 140 men.

F A privateer of eight guns.

A privateer of 26 guns and 330 men.

Jean Macque, from Bourdeaux, for St. Domingo.

Jason, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Marianne, from ditto, for ditto.

L'Aigle, from ditto, for ditto.

Minon, a privateer of 12 guns.

G A Spanish brig with India goods.

A vessel from Bourdeaux, for St. Domingo.

Dromedaire, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Deux Amis, from ditto, for ditto.

Mars privateer of Bayonne.

Magnifique, from St. Domingo, for Nantz.

H Marie Elizabeth, from ditto, for ditto.

Union, from ditto, for Honfleur.

St. Jean, from ditto, for Nantz.

Dolphin, from ditto, for ditto.

Emanuel, from Stockholm, for St. Maloes.

M. de Tournay, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Mars

Mars privateer of Bayonne, of 16 guns and 180 men.

Duc D'Acquitaine, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Probité, from Bourdeaux, for Canada.

L'Aigle, from ditto, for ditto.

L'Unique, from ditto, for ditto.

L'Impromptu, from ditto, for ditto.

A Danish ship with fish.

St. Jean Baptiste, from St. Sebastians, with India goods.

A Swedish ship richly laden.

St. Martin, from Cape-Breton, for Rochelle.

Minerva, from Canada, for ditto.

Two large snows, from Bourdeaux, for B Martinico.

Alvolette, from St. Domingo, for Bourd.

Amiable Rose, from ditto, for ditto.

La Jeunesse, } belonging to the Isle of
Franc Mafon, } Rheé.
L'Angerome, }

A Dutch ship, from Brest, for America.

A Swedish ship, from Marseilles, for Ham-
burgh.

[To be continued.]

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, con-
tinued from p. 91.

SUCCESS, Cordiner, from Peterhead, for
Leith.

Duke of Cumberland privateer.

Lothian, Jones, from Guinea, for America.

Sea-Nymph, Laft, from Topham, for Lon-
don.

Middleton privateer.

William and Elizabeth, Barry, from South-
Carolina, for Kirkwall.

Industry, Liddell, from Leith, for Clyde. E

ScotHarvet, from Copenhagen, for Inverness.

The Hankenson, Dodgson, from Lancaster,
for Peterhead.

——, from Carolina, for Topham.

Two ships laden with corn.

A ship from Virginia, with 400 hogsheds
of tobacco.

Lloyd, Sweeting, from Maryland, for Li- F
verpool.

Cumberland, Burkett, from South-Carolina,
for Cowes.

Anne, Curteis, from Jamaica, for London.

Prospect, Payne, from London, for St. Kitts.

Katherine, Hall, from Leghorn, for Leith.

Speaker privateer, of London.

Duke of Argyle, Kendal, from Georgia, for G
Nevis.

Sally, Adlam, from Philadelphia, for Bar-
badoes.

Kitty, Colquhoun, from Guinea, for Antigua.

King-Fisher, Marinot, from Jersey, for
Newfoundland.

Neptune, Burton, from Milford, for Lisbon. H

Peggy, Boyd, from Virginia, for Glasgow.

Britannia, ——, from ditto, for ditto.

Crown-point, Lawrence, from Liverpool,
for New-York.

Patterson, Cole, from Liverpool, for New-
York.

Lady Charlotte, Oakes, from Barcelona, for
Liverpool.

Charles, Jackson, from Shields, for Stock-
holm.

Anson privateer of Liverpool.

Broderick privateer of Guernsey.

A ——, ——, from Carolina, for London.
Jolly Batchelor, Thornton, from Bilbao,
for St. Lucar.

Dublin Merchant, Harris, with wheat.

A Hamburgh ship bound for Carolina.

Medina, Cox, from Cowes, for Newfound-
land.

Hamilton, M'Shean, from Jamaica, for Lond.

Amey, ——, from Bristol, from Virginia.

Martha and Judith, Walliser, from Guern-
sey, for Hamburgh.

Scipio, Moran, from Malaga, for London.

Gertrude, Twist, from Charles-Town, for
Cowes.

Christfan, Rutherford, from Koningsberg,
for Leith.

C Elizabeth, ——, from Gottenburgh, for
Fraferburgh.

Two Virginia ships.

A West-India outward bound ship.

[To be continued.]

BILLS of Mortality from April 18. to
May 16.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|--------|-----|-----|------|
| Christ. | { | Males | 575 | } | 1100 |
| | | Femal. | 535 | | |
| Buried | { | Males | 734 | } | 1409 |
| | | Femal. | 675 | | |
| Died under 2 Years old | | | | | 433 |
| Between | 2 and | 5 | — | 134 | |
| | 5 and | 10 | — | 57 | |
| | 10 and | 20 | — | 40 | |
| | 20 and | 30 | — | 121 | |
| | 30 and | 40 | — | 132 | |
| | 40 and | 50 | — | 149 | |
| | 50 and | 60 | — | 121 | |
| | 60 and | 70 | — | 103 | |
| | 70 and | 80 | — | 82 | |
| | 80 and | 90 | — | 19 | |
| 90 and | 100 | — | 8 | | |

1409

| | | | |
|--------|---|-------------------|-----|
| Buried | { | Within the Walls | 111 |
| | | Without the Walls | 338 |
| | | In Mid. and Surry | 645 |
| | | City & Sub. West. | 315 |

1409

| | | |
|--------------------|--|-----|
| Weekly, April 25 — | | 362 |
| May 2 — | | 307 |
| 9 — | | 394 |
| 16 — | | 346 |

1409

Increased in the Burials the last Month, 85.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
1 Dr. 2s. 3d.

ODE to AMYNTA.

BY folly led, from snare to snare
Of bitter grief suspense and care,
A self devoted prey;
With ev'ry flattering hope resign'd,
Once more myself and peace to find,
From thee I force my way.
Yet, with reluctant step and slow,
From all thit's dear while thus I go,
Some pity let me claim;
Let's smite th' expiring martyr feels,
While scorching flames, or tort'ring wheels,
To atoms tear his frame.
Nor think, like infants, prone to change,
From fordid views, or weak revenge,
My resolutions flow;
'Tis God's, 'tis nature's great behest,
On ev'ry living soul impress,
To seek relief from woe.
Nor yet explore with search intent,
What known wou'd but thy soul torment,
And all its peace betray;
When painful truths invade the mind,
Ev'n wisdom wishes to be blind,
And hates th' officious ray.
Ye pow'rs, who cordial and serene,
Protect the dear domestick scene,
To your retreats I fly;
At length by your's, and reason's aid,
I may to rest this heart persuade,
And wipe the tearful eye.
There nature o'er the heart supreme,
Shall ev'ry tender wish reclaim,
Where'er they fondly stray;
There friendship's arms my fall sustain,
When giddy with excess of pain,
My languid pow'rs give way.
With cadence soft the flowing stream,
The fanning breeze, the lambent gleam,
Shall join their various pow'r;
To bid each passion's rising tide,
In philosophick ease subside,
And sooth my pensive hour.
Obscurely good, from day to day,
As truth and conscience light my way,
I'll glide thro' life's decline;
Whilst thou, perhaps, may'st happier prove,
Address'd by one whose grosser love,
Will scruple less than mine.
And when from this unfriendly clime,
To scenes more peaceful and sublime,
My soul prepares to fly;
Let me one pitying tear bestow,
On those who still survive to woe,
Then bless my God and die.

PSALM cxxxvii. *A Description of the Babylonish Captivity with the Prophet's Curse pronounced against Edom and Babel.*

I.

FAR from our home, where proud Euphrates flows,
We pensive sat reflecting on our woes:
Thou, dearest Sion, wast our mournful theme,
At thoughts of thee, our tears increas'd the stream.

2.

Our harps, as if they felt a sympathy,
Hung silent by, and seem'd as sad as we:

3.

While thus they scoff'd, who caus'd our ev'ry ill,
You that in musick boast such mighty skill,
Now raise the voice, and strike the trembling lyre,
As you of old were wont in Salem's quire?

4.

Oh no! how shall we find or voice, or hand,
To sound Jehovah's praise in this strange land?

5.

Tho' here, in wretched exile, 'tis my doom,
Far, far from thy dear fertile fields to roam;
Yet, Salem, if I cease to wish for thee,
May this hand lost to skill and feeling be;

6.

And may eternal dumbness seize my tongue,
If thy dear praise be not its constant song.

7.

Just heav'n, forget not Edom on that day,
But with like woes their cruel spite repay:
Down, down with this proud city, was their cry,
'Till low in dust its lofty structures lie.

8.

Thou Babel, too, if ought my grief foresee,
Shall one day low in ruins lie as we!

9.

Happy! thrice happy he, that will not spare,
But from the breast thine helpless infants tear,
And with their blood, unmov'd with parents moans,
Dye the curs'd streets, and pave them with
G. S.

MARTIAL, Book X. Epigram xlvii.

A HAPPY COMPETENCY.

Vitam quæ faciunt beatorem, &c.

T'improve our present happiness,
What better means, dear friend, than these?

Devolving wealth, not gain'd by toil;
An house one's own, a grateful soil;
A temper not to strife inclin'd,
Cloaths neat, tho' plain, an easy mind,
And health with native vigour join'd;
Truth undisguis'd, a friend, or two,
That perfect mirrors are of you;
A board not spread with costly food,
But such as is both cheap and good;
A chearful glass, when night comes on,
That may our cares, not reason drown;
A bed that does sweet joys dispense,
Where pleasure's join'd with innocence;
Sleeps which uncalls'd to thee resort,
And make the live long night seem short;
Pleas'd with thyself, thy fate enjoy,
And neither fear, nor wish to dye?

G. S.

THE EXPOSTULATION. To a LADY.

I.

NO merit I boast, and I covet no praise,
Indifferent to censure, yet willing to please;

The

The good and the wife I esteem and I love,
When with truth they commend, and with
caution approve ; [you use,
But consider, bright fair ! th' encomiums
When strain'd to excess, are not far from
abuse.

When you are the subject, how different the
case ! [face ;
The mind's gentle beauties express'd in your
Each sentence applauded, each action ap-
prov'd,
By all you are honour'd, by all are belov'd ;
What you say or you do, is so sprightly or fit,
The result of your judgment, or sport of
your wit.

If no rank I regard, nor condition of life,
But praise, as they merit, a maid or a wife ;
Why object, when I point out these charms
that will please, [decays ;
When passion grows languid, and beauty
Which give grace and perfection to Stella's
sweet prime,
To age bid defiance, and triumph o'er time.
J. M.

ESTIMATE of HUMAN GREATNESS, in
Imitation of a French EPIGRAM.

ONE night I dream'd, and dreams may
oft prove true,
That to this foolish world I had adieu :
With solemn rites, and decent grief deplor'd,
My friends to mother-earth, her gift restor'd.
But O ! eternal insult to my shade,
Close by a vile Plebeian corpse was laid !
Enrag'd, confin'd, I try'd to shift my ground,
But all attempts were unsuccessful found.
Be gone, gross lump, I cry'd, in high disdain,
No slave of abject birth shall here remain !
Be distant far—to nobler names give way,
And mix with vulgar dust thy sordid clay !
Thou fool ! thou wretch ! a hollow voice
reply'd,
Now learn the impotence of wealth and pride ;
Hereditary names and honours here,
With all their farce, and tinsel disappear.
In these dark realms, death's reptile heralds
trace,

From one sole origin all human race :
On all the line one equal lot attends,
From dust it rises, and to dust descends.
Here pale ambition quitting pomp and form,
Admits her last—best counsellor a worm.
Here nature's charter stands confirm'd alone,
The grave is less precarious than the throne.
Then seek not here pre-eminence and state,
But own and bless th' impartial will of fate ;
With life its errors and its whims resign,
Nor think a beggar's title worse than thine.
LOVE SONG. From Doddsley's Collection. Vol. V.

YE gentle nymphs and gen'rous dames,
That rule o'er ev'ry British mind ;
Be sure ye soothe their am'rous flames,
Be sure your laws are not unkind.
For hard it is to wear their bloom
In unremitting sighs away ;
To mourn the night's oppressive gloom,
And faintly bless the rising day.

And cruel 'twere a free-born swain,
A British youth should vainly moan ;
Who scornful of a tyrant's chain,
Submits to yours, and yours alone.
No pointed spear, nor links of steel,
Could e'er those gallant minds subdue,
Who beauty's wounds with pleasure feel,
And boast the fetters wrought by you.

*The BEAU to the VIRTUOSOS ; alluding to a
Proposal for the Publication of a Set of But-
terflies. From the same.*

ALL curious wights, to whom so fair
The form of mortal flies is !
Who deem those grubs beyond compare,
Which common sense despises.

Whether your prey, in gardens found,
Be urg'd thro' walks and allies ;
Whether o'er hill, morass, or mound,
You make more desperate sallies ;
Amid the fury of the chace,
No rocks could e'er retard you ;
Blest, if a fly repay the race,
Or painted wing reward you.

'Twas thus * Camilla o'er the plain,
Pursu'd the glittering stranger ;
Still ey'd the purple's pleasing stain,
And knew nor fear nor danger.
'Tis you dispense the fav'rite meat
To nature's filmy people ;
Know what conserves they chuse to eat,
And what *liqueurs* to tipple.

'Tis you protect their pregnant hour ;
And when the birth's at hand,
Exerting your obsterick power,
Prevent a mothless land.
Yet oh ! my friends ! howe'er your view
Above gross objects rises ;
Whate'er refinements you pursue,
Hear what a beau advises.

A beau, that, weigh'd with your's, must prize
Domitian's idle passion ;
Who sought the death of teasing flies
And not their propagation.

Let *****'s eyes more deeply warm,
Nor foolishly determine
To slight fair nature's loveliest form,
And sigh for nature's vermin.

And speak with some respect of beaux ;
No more, as triflers, treat 'em :
'Tis better learn to save one's cloaths,
Than cherish moths that eat 'em.

*Written at an Inn on a particular Occasion. From
the same.*

TO thee, fair freedom ! I retire,
From flatt'ry, feasting, dice, and din ;
Nor art thou found in domes much higher
Than the low cot, or humble inn.

'Tis here with boundless pow'r I reign,
And ev'ry health which I begin,
Converts dull port to bright champain ;
For freedom crowns it at an inn.

I fly from pomp, I fly from plate,
I fly from falsehood's specious grin ;
Freedom I love, and form I hate,
And chuse my lodgings at an inn.

Here, waiter ! take my sordid ore,
Which lacqueys else might hope to win ;
It buys what courts have not in store,
It buys me freedom at an inn.
And now once more I shape my way
Thro' rain or shine, thro' thick or thin,
Secure to meet, at close of day,
With kind reception—at an inn.
Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his various tour has been,
May sigh to think how oft he found
His warmest welcome—at an inn.

*The PEPPER-BOX and SALT-SELLER. A
FABLE. From the same.*

THE 'squire had din'd alone one day,
And Tom was call'd to take away :
Tom clear'd the board with dextrous art ;
But, willing to secure a tart,
The liquorish youth had made an halt ;
And left the pepper-box and salt
Alone, upon the marble table :
Who thus, like men, were heard to squabble.

Pepper began, " Pray, Sir, says he,
What business have you here with me ?
Is't fit that spices of my birth
Should rank with thee, thou scum of earth ?
I'd have you know, Sir, I've a spirit
Suited to my superior merit—
Tho' now, confin'd within this castle,
I serve a northern Gothick master ;
Yet born in Java's fragrant wood,
To warm an Eastern monarch's blood,
The sun those rich perfections gave me,
Which tempted Dutchmen to enslave me.

Nor are my virtues here unknown,
Tho' old and wrinkled now I'm grown.
Black as I am, the fairest maid
Invokes my stimulating aid,
To give her food the poignant flavour ;
And, to each sauce, its proper flavour.
Pasties, ragouts, and fricassees,
Without my seasoning, fail to please :
'Tis I, like wit, must give a zest,
And sprightliness to ev'ry feast.

Physicians too my use confess ;
My influence sagest matrons bless :
When drama prove vain, and cholicks tease,
To me they fly for certain ease.
Nay, I fresh vigour can dispense,
And cure ev'n age and impotence :
And, when of dulness wits complain,
I brace the nerves, and clear the brain.

But, to the 'squire here, I appeal—
He knows my real value well :
Who, with one pepper-corn content,
Remits the vassal's annual rent—

Hence then, Sir Brine, and keep your
distance :

Go lend the scullion your assistance ;
For culinary uses fit,
To salt the meat upon the spit ;
Or just to keep our meat from stinking—
And then—a special friend to drinking !"

" Your folly moves me with surprize,
(The silver tripod thus replies)

Pray, master Pepper, why so hot ?
First couzen to the mustard-pot !

What boots it how our life began ?
'Tis breeding makes the gentleman.
Yet would you search my pedigree,
I rose like *Venus* from the sea :
The sun, whose influence you boast,
Nurs'd me upon the *British* coast.

The chymists know my rank and place,
When nature's principles they trace :
And wisest moderns yield to me
The elemental monarchy.

By me all nature is supply'd
With all her beauty, all her pride !
In vegetation, I ascend ;
To animals, their vigour lend ;
Corruption's foe, I life preserve,
And stimulate each slacken'd nerve.
I give jonquils their high perfume ;
The peach its flavour, rose its bloom :
Nay, I'm the cause, when rightly trac'd,
Of pepper's aromatick taste.

Such claims you teach me to produce ;
But need I plead my obvious use,
In seasoning all terrestrial food ;
When *beau'n* declares, that salt is good.

Grant then, some few thy virtues find ;
Yet salt gives health to all mankind :
Physicians sure will side with me,
While cooks alone shall plead for thee.
In short, with all thine airs about thee,
The world were happier far without thee."

The 'squire, who all this time sat mute,
Now put an end to their dispute :
He rung the bell—bad *Tom* convey
The doughty disputants away—

The salt, refresh'd by shaking up,
At night did with his master sup :
The pepper, *Tom* assign'd his lot
With vinegar, and mustard-pot :
A sop with bites and sharpeners join'd,
And, to the side-board, well confin'd.

M O R A L.

Thus *real* genius is respected !
Conceit and folly thus neglected !
And, O my *SHENSTONE* ! let the vain,
With misbecoming pride, explain
Their splendor, influence, wealth or birth ;
—'Tis men of *sense* are men of worth.

ORTHODOX ADVICE. From the same

QUOTH John to his teacher, 'good Sir,
if you please,
I wou'd beg your advice in a difficult case ;
'Tis a weighty concern, that may hold one
for life—

'Tis, in short, the old story of taking a wife ?
There's a pair of young damsels I'm proffer'd to marry,

And whether to choose puts me in a quandary :
They're alike in age, family, fortune, and
feature,

Only one has more *grace*, and the other
As for that, says the teacher, good-nature
and love,

And sweetness of temper are gifts from above,

And

And as coming from thence we should give
'em their due ;

Grace is a superior blessing, 'tis true.

Ay, Sir, I remember an excellent sarment,
Wherein all along you gave *grace* the pre-
ferment, [telling,

I shall never forget it, as how you were
That heaven resided where *grace* had its
dwelling. [but, alas !

Why John, quoth the teacher, that's true :
What heaven can do is quite out of the case ;
For by day and by night, with the woman
you wed, [must bed ;
'Tis you that must board, and 'tis you that
And a good-natur'd girl may quickly grow
gracious,

But a four-headed saint will be ever vexatious.

The Dropsical Man. From *Doddsley's Col-
lection.* Vol. VI.

A JOLLY, brave toper, who cou'd not
forbear, [stale beer,
Tho' his life was in danger, old port and
Gave the doctors the hearing—but still wou'd
drink on, [tun.
Till the dropfy had swell'd him as big as a
The more he took physick the worse still he
grew, [cou'd do.
And tapping was now the last thing he
Affairs at this crisis, and doctors come down,
He began to consider—so sent for his son.

Tom, see by what courses I've shorten'd
my life,

I'm leaving the world ere I'm forty and five ;
More than probable 'tis, that in twenty-
four hours, [yours ;

This manor, this house, and estate will be
My early excesses may teach you this truth,
That 'tis working for death to drink hard in
one's youth.

Says Tom (who's a lad of a generous spirit,
And not like young rakes who 're in haste
to inherit.)

Sir, don't be dishearten'd ; altho' it be true, }
Th' operation is painful, and hazardous too, }
'Tis no more than what many a man has
gone thro'.

And then, as for years, you may yet be
call'd young,

Your life after this may be happy and long.
Don't flatter me, Tom, was the father's reply,
With a jest in his mouth, and a tear in his eye ;
Too well by experience, my vessels thou
know'st, [ghost.

No sooner are tapp'd, but they give up the

*An Excuse for INCONSTANCY, 1737. By
the Rev. Dr. LITTLE. From the same.*

WHEN Phœbus's beams are withdrawn
from our sight,

We admire his fair sister, the regent of night ;
Tho' languid her beauty, tho' feeble her ray,
Yet still she's akin to the god of the day.

When Susan, like Cynthia, has finish'd her
reign, [out again.

Then Charlotte, like Phœbus, shall shine
As catholick bigots fall humble before

The pictures of those whom in heart they
adore,

* *The seat of the Hon. R. M——t.*

Which tho' known to be nothing but canvas
and paint,

Yet are said to enliven their zeal to the saint ;
So to Susan I bow, charming Charlotte, for she
Has just beauty enough to remind me of thee.
Inconstant and faithless in love's the pretence
On which you arraign me : Pray hear my
defence.

Such censures as these to my credit redound ;
I acknowledge, and thank a good appetite
for't, [sound,

When ven'son and claret are not to be
I can make a good meal upon mutton and
port.

Tho' * Highelear's so fine that a prince
wou'd not scorn it, [adorn it,

Tho' nature and taste have combin'd to
Yet the artist that owns it wou'd think it
severe, [round the year.

Were a law made to keep him there all
How enrag'd wou'd the rector of † Bos-
coveille look, [book ;

If the king shou'd enjoin him to read in one
And how wou'd his audience their fortune
bemoan, [own.

If he gave 'em no sermons but what were his
'Tis variety only makes appetite last,
And by changing our dishes we quicken our
taste.

An ÆNIGMA.

A FOOLISH creature me produces,
And yet I serve for noble uses :
Homer, by me, acquired fame ;
'Twas I that rais'd Virgil's name :
'Tis I record, in lasting pages,
Th' heroick actions of all ages ;
Shew at this day, deeds meritorious,
From Philip's son, to Charles the glorious ;
For instances, take such as these are,
Great Scipio, Hannibal, and Cæsar :
Men, once thought worthy imitation,
By heroes, natives of this nation.

No other instrument you'll find,
Of half the value to mankind.
'Tis chiefly owing to my aid,
The merchant carries on his trade ;
The sailor could not, without me,
Conduct his ship from sea to sea.

A lenitive I often prove,
To those that are perplex'd with love :
The pensive maid, by my assistance,
Speaks to her lover at a distance.

'Tis I prescribe, for youth at schools,
In ev'ry science, proper rules—
Divines, by me, sound morals teach,
'Tis I that shew them what to preach :
Virtue, by me, displays her charms,
And vice of all its power disarms.

At court, great honour I arrive at,
Am often with the king in private ;
Transact, as proper for my station,
Th' important bus'ness of the nation.
My power likewise very great is,
For I bind kings in solemn treaties ;
Yet one defect I have, it true is,
I cannot hold the Gallick-Lewis.

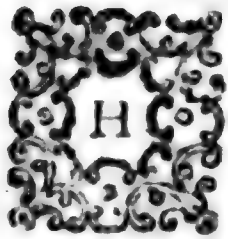
Lancaster, May, 1758.

G. T.
THE

† *Wotton, the author's parish in the Isle of Wight.*

Monthly Chronologer.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.



His majesty and the royal family removed from St. James's to Kensington, for the summer season.

Began the sale of the capital collection of Italian, Flemish, and Dutch paintings, of Sir Luke Schaub (see p. 152) and continued the two following days, at Mr. Langford's, in the Great Piazza, Covent-Garden. The whole collection was sold for 7784l. 5s. many of the pictures selling for very extraordinary prices, particularly, a landscape and figures of Claude Lorraine, for 105l.—A man piping and his children dancing, by Le Nain, for 180l. 12s.—Our Saviour and St. John, by Guido, for 157l. 10s.—St. Sebastian, by Guerchino, for 54l. 12s.—Our Saviour healing the lame, by Rubens, for 79l. 16s.—A landscape with figures and cattle, by D. Teniers, for 120l. 15s.—Sigismunda weeping over the heart of Tancréd, by Correggio, for 404l. 5s.—A laughing boy, by Vandyck, for 126l.—The baptism of our Saviour, by Albano, for 120l. 15s.—Our Saviour asleep, and the Virgin watching over him, by Guido, for 328l. 13s.—The Virgin, with Jesus asleep in her lap, by Vandyck, for 211l. 1s.—Boors at cards, by D. Teniers, for 85l. 1s.—Four pieces, by Paul Brill, Rubens, Gillis, and Van Brueghel, for 551l. 5s.—Jacob parting from Laban, by F. Bassano, for 115l. 10s.—Departure of Rinaldo from Armida, by Le Brun, for 73l. 10s.—A landscape and figures, by G. Poussin, for 109l. 4s.—The Virgin, our Saviour, and St. John, by Correggio, for 220l. 10s.—A conversation of Boors, by D. Teniers, for 157l. 10s.—Tent of Darius, by Le Brun, for 127l. 1s.—St. Peter repenting, by Guido, for 288l. 15s.—A capital picture of an holy family, by Raphael, for 703l. 10s.

SATURDAY, 29.

Whitehall. An express arrived with advices, that Schweidnitz surrendered on the 26th instant, and the garrison was forced to surrender itself prisoners of war. It consisted in 250 officers, and 3200 private men. The blockade has besides cost the enemy 3500 men, who have perished by diseases.

MONDAY, May 1.

The four malefactors, under sentence of death, were executed at Tyburn. (See p. 209.)

The trustees of Raine's Hospital met, in pursuance of their advertisement, and having selected six maidens educated therein, who were strongly recommended by their masters and mistresses, the lot was drawn according to the will of the founder, in the
May, 1758.

presence of a polite and numerous assembly, for the prize of 100l. for a marriage portion, which fell upon Anne Netherland, who went out of the hospital in the year 1743, and is to be married on the 5th of November next, when 5l. as by him directed, will be expended on a wedding dinner; and the five unsuccessful girls will, with another then to be added, draw again for 100l. to be paid on May-day following. (See p. 191.)

WEDNESDAY, 3.

The house of Mr. Blake, an apothecary, in Gallaway's Buildings, at Bath, was consumed by fire.

SUNDAY, 7.

Two houses were consumed by fire in Channel-Row, Westminster.

TUESDAY, 9.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the president, &c. of the city of London Lying-in Hospital, 611l. 10s. was collected for that charity.

The troops destined for the Isle of Wight, were reviewed by his majesty in Hyde Park, and immediately marched for Portsmouth.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

At the annual general meeting of the governors and guardians of the hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, a general committee for the year ensuing was elected by ballot, viz. The duke of Bedford, president. Vice-presidents, earl of Dartmouth, earl of Macclesfield, lord visc. Royston, lord Vere, Hon. Alex. Hume Campbell, James Mead, Esq; Taylor White, Esq; treasurer. Forty-two members to make the general committee fifty. Duke of Portland, lord Charles Cavendish, lord bishop of Worcester, Sir George Dalston, Sir Thomas Drury, Barts. Mr. Charles Child, Samuel Clarke, Thomas Crouch, John Free, Chamberlan Godfrey, Jonas Hanway, Esqrs. col. Joseph Hudson, Edward Hunt, James Lambe, Esqrs. Rev. Mr. Martin Madan, Robert Nettleton, William Pearce, Thomas Potter, Henry Raper, Esqrs. Mr. Thomas Redhead, Richard Salwey, William Sotheby, Harry Spencer, Tho. Strobe, James Temple, John Thornton, George Whatley, Peter Wyche, Esqrs. earl of Shaftesbury, lord Willoughby of Parham, Sir Edmund Isham, Bart. William Beckford, Esq; alderman, Mr. John Barnes, Henry Hatfield, Vanstuart Hudson, Ralph Knight, Esqrs. Rev. Dr. Timothy Lee, John Pitt, Samuel Reynardson, Richard Stratton, Lewis Way, John Wilkes, Esqrs. Lord visc. Duplin, capt. Francis Cheyne, Thomas Dimes, William Nedham, John Pitt, John Shackleton, Charles Seymour, Esqrs. Mr. Francis Welles, and Matthew Wyldbore, Esq; were elected governors and guardians

guardians of the said hospital; and Thomas C. Longwood was re-elected secretary.

At the anniversary sermon and feast, for the support of the Middlesex Hospital, 164l. 17s. 7d. 4. was collected.

A house at Cuckold's Point, was consumed by fire.

THURSDAY, 11.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, which proved a maiden one. Eight received sentence of transportation. William Barnard, for sending threatening letters to the duke of Marlborough, with intent to extort money, &c. was acquitted.

SATURDAY, 13.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Norfolk Man of War, Sir Piercy Brett, in the Downs.

"One Robert Anderson came here from Graveling on the 11th. He was taken prisoner in a sloop bound to Ireland two months ago, and was trepanned into the Irish brigades in the French king's service. About two o'clock on Thursday morning, when he was relieved from his post of centry, by the water-side at Graveling, he seized a small boat within ten yards of the box from whence he was relieved, came down the canal two miles, in which he passed two captain's guards, and several advanced posts; seized a fishing-boat full of fish, that had come in the night before, and set sail for our coast, with the small boat in tow: He steered directly for the Downs, with an intention to run into Ramsgate, where his wife lives, but was boarded by a Deal boat, and brought on board the commodore. He has brought musket, bayonet, sword, and all his accoutrements with him, and is a very likely fellow. This extraordinary undertaking required both bravery and sagacity in the execution; for had he been taken, he would have been put to death directly. He is a gardner by trade, and all the knowledge he had of a boat was from being often a fishing for his amusement. He steered by the stars till day-light, and then had the sight of our coast. He had planned his design three weeks before, and had made himself perfectly master of the canal from constant observation, and knew by the same means the stated times when the fishermen arrived. Sir Piercy, with his wonted good nature, ordered the fish, boat, &c. to be sold for the man's benefit, and intends, I believe, to make him one of the ship's corporals."

A farm house at Thwayte, in Suffolk, was consumed by fire.

MONDAY, 15.

The seat of Joseph Grove, Esq; at Plainlow Green, near Bromley, in Kent, was consumed by fire.

TUESDAY, 16.

A young grenadier, aged 27, was shot at Plymouth, for desertion.

THURSDAY, 18.

A farm house at Tunstall, near Acle, in Norfolk, was consumed by fire.

FRIDAY, 19.

By an advertisement it appeared, that 933l. 7s. 6d. had been subscribed to carry Mr. Fielding's Plan into execution. (See p. 212.)

SATURDAY, 20.

By an advertisement relating to Mr. Dingley's Plan (see p. 210) it appears, that 3114l. 17s. had been subscribed to carry it into execution.

MONDAY, 22.

His grace the duke of Bedford arrived at his house in Bloomsbury-square, from Ireland.

SATURDAY, 27.

Admiralty-Office. The Rochester, capt. Duff, has brought into Plymouth a French snow, laden with ordnance stores for Louisbough. Four French storeships, part of 17, bound to Canada, are sent into Falmouth, by commodore Keppel.

At the beginning of the month a house, at Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, was consumed by fire, and two children perished in the flames.

Seven houses were also consumed by fire at Thorne, in Yorkshire.

There fell, between Chertsey and Farnham, in Surry, the greatest shower of rain that has been known in the memory of the oldest man. At a rabbit warren it stopped all the burrows, and destroyed all the rabbits. In some places the water was eight feet deep, and carried away several bridges; and in the fields washed the barley and other grain that was come up, thro' the hedges; so that the land must be sown over again.

The lords of the Admiralty have given directions that no private man of war, on her arrival in any home port, shall salute an admiral, as usual, with 13 guns: The expence of salutes last year, it is said, amounting to near 70,000l.

The bounties to seamen, &c. are continued to the 30th of June next. (See p. 212.)

A dreadful fire, on Feb. 25 last, consumed 120 houses, at Bridge-town, in Barbadoes.

French Ships of War taken or destroyed.

| Ships. | Guns. | By whom taken. |
|----------------|-------|--------------------|
| Foudroyant | 80 | Admiral Osborne. |
| Esperance | 74 | the Orford. |
| Alcide | 64 | Adm. Boscawen. |
| Lys | 64 | |
| Orpheus | 64 | Admiral Osborne. |
| Raisonné | 64 | the Dorsetshire. |
| Arc-en-Ciel | 50 | the Litchfield. |
| Duc d'Aquitain | 50 | the Eagle. |
| Aquilon | 48 | the Antelope. |
| Royal-Chariot | 36 | the Torbay. |
| Hermione | 36 | the Unicorn. |
| Melampe | 34 | the Tartar. |
| Emerald | 34 | the Southampton. |
| Nymph | 34 | the Hampton-Court. |
| Brune | 30 | the Hestiar. |
| Galatea | 22 | the Essex. |

English Ships of War taken by the French.

Warwick 60 } In the West-Indies.
Greenwich 50 }

110

674 } Balance in favour of
the English.

Kingston in Jamaica, Jan. 5. Saturday last arrived here his majesty's ship *Augusta*, Arthur Forrest, Esq; commander, who brought in with him the following French ships, viz. *Le Mars*, *Monf. Pierre La Ray*, 32 guns, 12, 9, and 6 pounders; *Le Theodore*, 21 guns; *La Marguretta*, 16 guns; *Le St. Pierre*, 16 guns; *Le Solide*, 14 guns; *Le Flore*, 14 guns; *Le Morrice le Grand*, 18 guns; *Le Brilliant*, 14 guns; and the Brigantine *Le Mannette*, 10 guns. Capt. Forrest got sight of this fleet on the 23d of December, off Port Prince, but having Dutch colours up, the Frenchmen never altered their course, imagining it to be a Dutch man of war; however, night coming on, capt. Forrest tacked and stood after them, and about eleven o'clock came up with the *Le Mars*, who struck upon receipt of the first broadside, the whole fleet soon after following her example. These ships were bound from Port Prince to Old France, and were going thro' the gulph. They are all richly laden with sugar, indigo, cotton, coffee, &c. and their cargoes cost, at Port Prince, 170,000l. The same day arrived here his majesty's sloop of war the *Hornet*, who brought in a small French privateer of four carriage and ten swivel guns, which she took on the north side of Hispaniola, where she also drove on shore and destroyed a French privateer snow of fourteen carriage guns. On Tuesday last arrived here a large French letter of marque ship, mounting 22 guns, bound from Bourdeaux to Cape Francois. She was taken by two New-York privateers, after an engagement of seven glasses.

Jan. 21. On Thursday came to Kingston the privateer sloop *Thurloe*, belonging to St. Christopher's, mounting 14 carriage guns, with 84 men, Robert Mantle commander: Capt. Mantle left Port-Royal the 12th instant, in company with his majesty's ship *Augusta*, and, on Sunday the 15th, about eight in the morning, parted from the man of war off Cape Tiberoon: At ten, the same morning, saw a sloop to the eastward, which proved to be a French privateer, called the *Deux Amis*, capt. Felix, of 10 carriage guns and 98 men, belonging to Port-Louis, who bore down on the *Thurloe*; which being observed by capt. Mantle, and suspecting her to be a French privateer, he prepared to receive her; at one P. M. the Frenchman came very near, on which the *Thurloe* gave him a broadside with great and small guns, which he returned, and then made all the

fail he could to get off; but the intrepid capt. Mantle was resolved not to part so easily, and immediately gave chase, and soon ranged her alongside, when the Frenchman resolutely hoarded the *Thurloe* on her bow; and now began the most obstinate and bloody engagement that has been known in these parts for many years past, both sides being determined to conquer or die: This bloody conflict lasted near three hours, with pistols, swords, granadoes, powder flasks, &c. and that in such quantities, that capt. Mantle, during the action, expended near 300 powder flasks, 72 hand flink pots, besides 12 rounds of great and small guns. On board the *Thurloe* were 10 men killed, and 15 wounded; but on board the *Deux Amis* it was a mere slaughter-house; for when the gallant capt. Felix struck, there were not more than ten men capable of continuing the battle.

By a letter, dated at Antigua, March 12, it is asserted, that the *Buckingham* and *Cambridge* had destroyed a fort on the island of Martinico, and four privateers that were riding under its protection. They killed upwards of 90 men in the fort, and received very little damage.

The following particular account of the English and French forces in India is said to be authentick.

English Men of War in India.

Kent, 64 guns, condemned.

| | | | |
|--|----|------------------|----|
| Cumbarl. Pocock | 64 | Salisbury | 50 |
| Tiger | 50 | A small ship | 20 |
| [These were with admirals Watfon and Pocock in 1754, and expected home in 1758.] | | | |
| Elizabeth, Stevens | 64 | Colchest. Ohrian | 50 |
| Yarm. Frankland | 64 | Queenbor. Legg | 20 |
| Newc. Hutchinson | 50 | | |

[These five sailed in March, 1757, with commodore Stevens; the two last to St. Helena, and returned back.]

Seven king's ships of ours in India, 362 guns, viz. Three of 64 guns, three of 50, and one of 20.

French.

Gen. Inly, the 3d of May, 1757, from Port l'Orient.

| | | |
|------------|----------|----|
| Zodiac | D'Ache | 74 |
| Bien Ame | Lars | 74 |
| Le Vengeur | Palliere | 64 |

Frigates.

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|----------|----|
| Diligente, Marion | 32 | Dauphine | 20 |
| Centaure, Serville | 28 | St. Luc | 20 |
| Mars, Licore | 26 | Emeraude | 20 |
| Condi, Rosco | 26 | Renomme | 16 |
| Terefe, Quatre Nille | 24 | Chaloupe | 14 |
| Pacifique, Maine | 24 | | |

[All these frigates lower ports are shut in, but they can mount 40, 50, or 60 guns each. They carried over 4000 land forces.]

| | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| 1 Ship | } which attacked our three } | 64 | | |
| 1 Frigate | | | } ships beyond the cape } | 30 |
| 1 laid near Batavia (and took captain Hutchinson's longboat) to intercept our homeward bound 1757 | | | | |

In all 17 French ships, which actually carry 606 guns, and allowing 200 for the lower tier of the eleven frigates, carry 806.

Lally has 15,000*l.* a year coming in with this command, and a pension settled on him of 100,000 *livres* per annum [between 4 and 5000*l.*] for his life.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

April 27. **R**EV. Mr. Snow, was married to Miss Mary Willes, daughter of the bishop of Bath and Wells.

Rowland Aynsworth, Esq; to Miss Fanny Legg.

John Lever, Esq; to Miss Shaw.

May 2. John Howard, Esq; to Miss Leeds, daughter of Mr. Serjeant Leeds.

Mr. Loten, an eminent calico-printer, to Miss Haines.

5. George Montgomerie, Esq; to Mrs. Lloyd.

7. Charles Staples, Esq; to Miss Amelia Anderson.

11. Rev. Mr. Francis Wollaston, to Miss Althea Hyde.

Edmund Lambert, of Boyton, in Wiltshire, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Bourke, only daughter of lord visc. Mayo, of Ireland.

13. John Madocks, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; to Miss Whitchurch.

George Mullings, Esq; to Miss Day, of Chelsea.

14. William St. Quintin, Esq; to Miss Fane, eldest daughter of Henry Fane, Esq; member for Lime, with a fortune of 50,000*l.*

19. William Trevanion, Esq; member for Tregony, to Miss Barlow.

22. Tho. Hodgetts, Esq; to Mrs. Kiteby.

23. John Egerton, Esq; to Miss Chandler, of Chertside.

24. Richard Aston, of the Middle Temple, Esq; to lady Williams, relict of the late Sir David Williams, of Langoyd castle, in Brecknockshire. Bart. with a large jointure, and a fortune of 20,000*l.*

April 24. Lady of Edwyn Francis Stanhope, Esq; was delivered of a daughter.

May 4. — of Sir Thomas Frederick, Bart. of a son and heir.

Countess of Moreton, of a daughter.

6. Lady of admiral Boscawen, of a son.

Countess of Coventry, of a son.

8. Lady Mount-Maurice, of a dead child.

12. Hon. Mrs. Turnour, of a son.

16. Countess of Peterborough, of a son and heir.

Lady of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. of a son.

— of Geo. Payne, Esq; of a daughter.

18. — of Thomas Potter, Esq; of a daughter.

Lady Elizabeth Chaplin, of a son.

DEATHS.

April 17. **D**AVIE Grant, of Kinross, in North-Britain, aged 127.

26. Henry Taylor, Esq, agent to the first regiment of guards, of an apoplectick fit.

Mr. Joseph Olive, of Bromley, an eminent linen printer.

Mrs. Tyrwhitt, daughter of the late bishop of London.

27. John Walker, of Lyneham, in Wiltshire, Esq; hereditary usher of the court of Exchequer.

Mark Milbank, of Birmingham, in Yorkshire, Esq;

— Hanchett, of Ickleton, in Cambridgeshire, Esq;

Dr. Henry Smith, an eminent physician of Queen's-square, Westminster.

29. Peter Meyer, Esq; a Hamburg merchant.

May 2. Paul Moreau, of Rippon, in Yorkshire, Esq;

Christopher Shelley, of Bushford, in Somersetshire, Esq;

3. Sir William Compton, of Hartbury, in Gloucestershire, Bart.

George Turner, of Ross, in Hertfordshire, Esq;

Mr. Humphreys, an eminent oilman, in Newgate-street.

5. Zachariah Foxall, of Bloomsbury-square, Esq; in the 94th year of his age; a gentleman remarkably humane and charitable: He has left 200*l.* to Christ's Hospital; 100*l.* to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; 200*l.* to the town of Woolverhampton; 200*l.* to Aldersgate parish; mourning to each of his servants; some legacies to his relations, and the remainder of his fortune to his nephew, Mr. Zachary Foxall, of Oat-lane.

Mr. Andrew Bouquet, aged 86, a charitable French protestant.

Mrs. Ducane, wife of Peter Ducane, Esq; Henry Forrest, Esq; a Barbadoes planter.

Mr. Thomas Rogers, an eminent warehouseman, of Bartholomew-close.

Dr. William Cooper, of Newcastle upon Tyne, and in the commission of the peace for Northumberland, by a fall from his horse.

7. Robert Bootle, Esq; formerly an East-India commander.

Rev. Dr. Jackson, rector of St. John's in Coventry, &c. in the commission of the peace for Warwickshire.

Aaron Lewis, of Haverfordwest, Esq;

Edward Jordan, Esq; last year high sheriff for Warwickshire.

10. Charles Sommerfield, Esq; lately arrived from Barbadoes.

Rob. Hewett, Esq; an eminent merchant.

11. George Martin, of Woodford, in Essex, Esq;

12. William Browning, Esq; high sheriff of Surry, in the year 1740.

14. Matthew Loubier, Esq; an eminent Italian merchant.

15. Ralph Jenison, Esq; member for Newport, and many years master of the Buckhounds.

Lady of Mr. Justice Foster.

Lady Monoux, relict of Sir Phillip Monoux, Bart.

26. Mr.

16. Mr. John Van Hemert, an eminent Dutch merchant.

17. William Vansittart, of South Audley-street, Esq; aged 86.

Jonas Langford, of Theobalds, in Hertfordshire; Esq;

18. Mr. Cornelius Drew, clerk of the Union Fire-office, aged 78.

20. Roger Jennings, of Gray's-Inn, Esq; William Greene, Esq; governor of Rhode Island.

Jonathan Speller, Esq; a wealthy planter, in Jamaica.

Sometime since, Mr. Joseph Bessé, formerly an eminent and learned schoolmaster in Clerkenwell, and an apologist for the Quakers.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, April 29. The king has been pleased to order a *congé d'elire* for the election of a bishop of the see of Oxford, void by the translation of Dr. Secker, to the archbishoprick of Canterbury; and also recommending John bishop of Bristol, to be chosen bishop of the said see of Oxford.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Thomas Caughtley, M. A. to the rectory of St. Cruse, in York.—Mr. Henry Cock, to the vicarage of Bumpstead, in Somersetshire.—David Davis, M. A. to the vicarage of Warwick, in Cardiganshire.—Andrew Armstrong, B. A. to the vicarage of Helstree, in Gloucestershire. Mr. Colli-son, to the vicarage of Flaxby, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Atkinson, to the vicarage of Laycock, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Oldfield, to the living of Atherbury, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, to the vicarage of Milton-Abbey, in Dorsetshire.—Samuel Brooks, M. A. to the rectory of Colehill, in Warwickshire.—Mr. Merest, to the vicarage of Chertsey, in Surry.—Mr. Samuel Johnson, to the rectory of Wiverton, in Norfolk.—Mr. Atkins, to the rectory of Sutton-Regis, in Wiltshire.—Thomas Rowland, M. A. to the rectory of Porfoy, in Northamptonshire.—Dr. Ferdinando Warner, to the living of Barnes, in Surry.—Dr. Fawcett, to the rectory of Grendon, in Warwickshire.—Mr. John Fiske, to the vicarage of Haughley, in Suffolk.—Mr. Gordon, to the living of Henthead, in Suffolk.—Mr. Hurst, to the living of Great Shelford, in Cambridgeshire.—Mr. Thomas Holmes, to the rectory of Enscombe, in Lincolnshire.—Charles Bateley, M. A. to the rectory of Wethden, in Norfolk.—Richard Francis, B. A. to the rectory of Mixton, in Nottinghamshire.—Thomas Smith, M. A. to the vicarage of Swindon, in Wiltshire.—Thomas Jones, to the rectory of Cornwell, in Oxfordshire.—Simon Collins, M. A. to the rectory of Drayton Bassett, in

Staffordshire.—Dr. Hume, bishop of Oxford, elected dean of St. Paul's.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Mr. John Griffes, to hold the rectory of Chipstead, with the rectory of Sanderstead, in Surry.—To enable Thomas Amyand, M. A. to hold the rectory of Hambleton, with the rectory of Fawley, in Bucks.—To enable Cecil Willis, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Holbeach, with the vicarage of Welling, in Lincolnshire.—To enable John Powley, LL. B. to hold the rectory of Nevden, with the rectory of Downham, in Essex.—To enable Tho. Pyle, M. A. to hold the vicarage of West Alvington, &c. with the vicarage of Yalmeton, in Devonshire.—To enable Thomas Lipveat, B. D. to hold the rectory of Layham St. Andrew, in Suffolk, with the rectory of Great Halling, in Essex.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, May 9. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the following lords and gentlemen to be officers in the following regiments. Sixty-first regiment, major-general Elliot, from the Dutch service, col. John Barlow, lieut. col. Christopher Teesdale, major.—62d, William Strode, col. John Jennings, lieut. col. Joseph Higginson, major.—63d, David Watson, col. Peter Desbrisay, lieut. col. John Trollope, major.—64th, John Barrington, col. Wollaston Pym, lieut. col. Thomas Ball, major.—65th, Robert Armiger, col. John Salt, lieut. col. John Delgarno, major.—66th, Edward Sandford, col. Rowland Phillips, lieut. col. Charles Beauclerk, major.—67th, James Wolfe, col. Robert Robinson, lieut. col. Alexander Mac Dowal, major.—68th, John Lambton, col. William Adey, lieut. col. William Napier, major.—69th, Charles Colvil, col. John Browne, lieut. col. Edward Martin, major.—70th, John Parflow, col. Charles Vignolles, lieut. col. Robert Pigot, major.—71st, William Petitot, col. William Tayler, lieut. col. Robert Murray, major.—72d, Charles, duke of Richmond, col. William Wilkinson, lieut. col. Richard Prescott, major.—73d, William Brown, col. Hezekiah Fleming, lieut. col. Thomas Shirley, major.—74th, Sherington Talbot, col. William Masters, lieut. col. Thomas Maule, major.—75th, John Boscawen, col. Jordan Wren, lieut. col. James Steward, major.—Lieut. col. George Haldane to be colonel of foot.—Major general Alexander Duroure to command in the absence of the governor in Plymouth.—Major Robert Douglas to be lieut. col. in the 19th regiment, and capt. Charles Lumisden to be major.—Major John Beckwith to be lieut. col. to the 20th regiment, and capt. John Maxwell to be major.—Capt. Robert Hall to be major to the

the 37th regiment.—Capt. Lord Gen. Lenox to be lieut. col. to the 3d regiment.—Major Neh. Donnelan to be lieut. col. to the 38th regiment.—Capt. Lewis Thomas to be major to the 50th regiment.—Capt. Robert Walsh to be major to the 54th regiment.—Capt. James Ramfay to be major to the 30th regiment.—Lord Frederick Cavendish, Henry, earl of Pembroke, and lieut. col. West, to be aid de camps to his majesty.—Capt. Watson, to be deputy quarter-master general of the forces in South-Britain, and to rank as lieut. col. of foot.—Major And. Robinson, to be lieut. col. of the third regiment of foot guards.—Col. John Griffin Griffin to be first major, and lieut. col. John Prideaux second major to the said regiment.—Lieut. col. Thomas Gage, to be col. of a regiment of Rangers in America.

Admiralty-office, April 29. The king has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen officers in the marines, viz. Lieut. col. James Burleigh.—Major, John Tuston Mason.—Captains. The Hon. Hugh Sem- pill, Stawell Chudleigh, Turbeville Wainwright, Robert Walsh, John Chalmers, Laurence Mercer, Charles Hughes, Thomas Davis, William Souter.—First lieutenants, Daniel Watson, Patrick Hamilton, John M'Intyre, William Nesbit, Jonathan Dales, James Fowler, Robert Elliott, John Burgh, William Bowers. Second lieutenants, Isaac Bickerstaff, William Walker, — Gordon, Aaron Darby, Joseph Conway, Henry Head, Henry Weir, Alexander Brown, Perkins M'Mahon, Tho. Hayward, Joseph Adams, Geo. Willoughby, Singleton Roch- fort, Joseph Hazlewood, William Cooper, Thomas Bazeley, John Bages, John Stretch, William Dancer, John Willis, Thomas Spooner, George Phelps, Francis Ward, Charles Coalhurst, Robert Gardiner, — Stuart, John Kent, George Martin, John Beady.—Adjutants. Samuel Mitchell, Cha. Dunlop, Colin Campbell, John Hadden.

From the list of the PAPERS.

Henry Ellis, Esq; appointed governor of Georgia, in the room of John Reynolds, Esq;—Eliab Harvey, Esq; a king's council — William Wilkenon, Esq; a gentleman usher quarterly waiter to his majesty.— Lord Lindores and col. Parker, to be colo- nels of two regiments of invalids.—Robert Brudenel, Esq; captain; M'Pherson Neal, Esq; capt. lieut. John Cathcart, lieut. and — Northcote, ensign, in the third re- giment of foot guards.—John Fletcher, Esq; captain, and Nevil Bland, lieutenant, in the first regiment of dragon guards.—Marcus Lowther Crofton, of Mote, in the county of Roscommon, Esq; created a baronet.—Mar- quis of Granby, col. of the royal regiment of horse guards, in the room of Lord Ligonier.—Henry Clinton, Esq; captain of a com- pany in the first regiment of foot guards.— Geo. Townshend, Esq; a colonel of foot.—

Archbishop of Canterbury elected a gover- nor of the Charter house.—Deputy Pycroft, chosen rector of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

EYE. — Townshend, Esq; in the room of Nich. Hardinge, Esq; deceased. Flintshire. Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart. in the room of his father, deceased.

B—K—T—S.

GEORGE Hitchcock, of the Strand, mercer. Burnabas Tonkins, of Tewkesbury, maltster. Tho. Richards, of St. Clement Danes, woollen draper. John Margas, of St. Martin in the Fields, optician. Matthew Maßen, of Howden, in Yorkshire, dealer and chapman. John Cartell, of Mile End old town, clothworker. William Geere, of Croydon, tanner. Thomas Adams, of Stalbrook, in Suffolk, draper. Robert Overman, of Burnham-Deepdale, in Norfolk, merchant. Thomas Garrett, of Bishopsgate-street, glass-seller. Robert Saxby, of Dartford, tanner. Wm. Grant, of Rumble Extra, in Hampshire, miller. Mary Jones, of St. Mary le Bone, victualler and chap- woman. Tho. Humphreys, of Prince's-street, Lofbury, ware- houseman. Rich. T'An, of Eagle-court, in the Strand, merchant. Thomas Collingwood, of Air-street, merchant, dealer and chapman. Joseph Hall, of Barnsley, in Yorkshire, ironmonger. Nicholas Lilley, of Ashton under Line, in Lancashire. Isaac Heapy and Peter Heapy, both of Stockport, in Cheshire, joint partners and chapmen. Isaac Heapy, Peter Heapy and Thomas Warrington, all of Stockport, in Cheshire, joint partners, dealers and chapmen. John Lane, of Bristol, innholder. Henry Wagstaff, of Barnsley, in Yorkshire, grocer. James Ittewells, of Manchester, chapman. Robert Brakine, of Liverpool, merchant. John Nelson, of Dorchester, mercer. William Barkham, of St. George Hanover-square, coal- merchant. Joseph Readings, of St. Clement Danes, distiller and chapman. John Westwood, of St. Clement Danes, hosier. Philip Frier, of Newport-street, Jeweller. Robert Seller, of New-Malton, grocer. Joseph Brier, of Bristol, scrivener. John Burton, of Lawrence Pountney-hill, packer. John Peck, of Whitechapel, linen-draper. James Pulkthorp, John Grammer, and Daniel Titterton, of Broad-street, hosiers and partners. James Rae, of Wallington, mercer. Thomas Chubb, of Winchester, dealer and chapman. William Inwood, of Stony Stratford, carrier. John Adams, of London, merchant. Thomas Swallow, of Harleston, in Norfolk, mercer and draper. Wm. M'Lean, of Whitecross street, edge-tool maker. Robert Houlton, of Bristol, grocer. Thomas Drake, of Thorpo-Satchville, in Leicestershire, dealer and chapman. James Askey, of Reading, innholder.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

London, Saturday, May 27, 1758.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|
| Amsterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Ditto at Sight | — | 36 3 |
| Rotterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Antwerp | — | No Price. |
| Hamburgh | — | 36 3 |
| Paris 1 Day's Date | — | 30 5-16ths. |
| Ditto, 2 Usance | — | 30 1-16ths. |
| Bourdeaux, ditto | — | 30 |
| Cadiz | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Madrid | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Bilboa | — | 37 7-11ths. |
| Leghorn | — | 47 1-8th. |
| Naples | — | No Price. |

Genoa

| | | | |
|--------|---|---|----------------|
| Genoa | — | — | 46 5-8ths. |
| Venice | — | — | 49 |
| Lisbon | — | — | 5s. 5d. 1-8th. |
| Porto | — | — | 5s. 4d. 1-qr. |
| Dublin | — | — | 7 3-4rs. |

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

ON the sixth ult. the prince of Bevern arrived at Breslau from Brin in Moravia, where he had been prisoner ever since he was accidentally taken, as formerly mentioned *, having been exchanged for one of the Austrian generals taken prisoner by the Prussians. He is said to have met with a very favourable reception from his Prussian majesty, but we do not hear that he has as yet had any particular command conferred on him. The town of Schweidnitz having surrendered to the Prussians on the 16th ult. (see p. 237.) his Prussian majesty began presently after to prepare for a march, in order to compel the Austrian army, under marshal Daun, to come to an engagement, which they will certainly avoid, if they can, until their allies are all ready to begin their operations. For this purpose his Prussian majesty resolved to march towards Vienna, as this would oblige the Austrian army to follow him, which might furnish him with an opportunity to attack them upon equal terms. Accordingly he assembled the flower of his troops, to the number of about 50,000 men, near Neisse, in Silesia, which he divided into three columns, and, on the 25th ult. marshal Keith, at the head of the first column, set out on his march towards Moravia, having an advanced guard commanded by the prince of Wurtemberg: On the 27th, the king himself, at the head of the second column set out; and, on the 29th, he was followed by the third column, under the command of prince Maurice of Anhalt Dessau. Upon the approach of the Prussian army, general de la Ville, who commanded a body of Austrian troops in Moravia, threw part of them into Olmutz, and retired with the rest as the Prussians advanced; and, by the last accounts, the latter had passed by Olmutz, after leaving a sufficient body for blockading that city. In the mean time the Austrian army, under marshal Daun, seem resolved to leave that part of the country to the mercy of the enemy. They have, indeed, begun to move that way from Skalitz, near Nachod, in Bohemia, where they were encamped when they first heard of the king of Prussia's march into Moravia, but by the last accounts they had got no further than Leutomysel in their way towards Olmutz.

Beside this army with which the king of Prussia has marched into Moravia, he has ordered another to be assembled in Saxony, under his brother prince Henry, which, it is said, will consist of about 30,000 men, and is to oppose the army of the empire, or

what is called the army of execution, which began to assemble at Beirut, or Sareuth, in Franconia, under the prince of Deuxponts, but did not, on the first instant, amount to above 10 or 12,000 men, and were often disturbed in their out-posts by a body of Prussians under the command of general Meyer.

On the other side the Russian army continues still upon the Vistula, which makes both the republick of Poland, and the city of Dantzick, very uneasy, especially the latter; for, on the 10th ult. M. Puschkin, the Russian resident, demanded, in the name of the empress his mistress, that the magistrates should receive a Russian garrison into that city, which they not only refused, but ordered all the citizens to arms, and took every other method to provide for their defence. However, they presently sent deputies to general Fermer, who still retains the chief command of the Russian army, and, after some negotiation, the demand seems to be given up, for, by the last advices from thence, a part of the Russian army, to the number of 14,000, had actually past the Vistula, by the 6th instant, and general Fermer was preparing to follow with the rest; but they have still three or four days march before they can enter any of the Prussian territories, or approach the Prussian army assembled in the east end of Pomerania. By the same advices we are likewise told, that another Russian army of 30,000 men, under the command of general Czernicheu, were upon their march thro' Poland for Silesia, and were then got near as far as Grodno.

The Swedish troops, in Stralsund and the Isle of Rugen, have hitherto in vain waited for a reinforcement of troops from their own country, owing probably to a deficiency in the subsidies and pensions promised by, and expected from France; but as part of the Prussian army have been obliged to march to oppose the Russians, it is said, that the garrison of Stralsund have ventured to march out, and encamp under the cannon of the place.

By our last advices from Westphalia, dated the 20th instant, both the Hanoverian and French armies continued in their quarters of cantonment, the former in the bishoprick of Munster, and the latter upon the banks of the Rhine, above and below Wesel; but both are with great diligence preparing for opening the campaign, and as both, especially the latter, have been reinforced as well as recruited, we may probably soon hear of a battle; for tho' the French be a little superior in number, a general bred under the king of Prussia, as prince Ferdinand of Brunswick has been, will not, on that account, avoid coming to an engagement.

Hague, May 5. Sunday last returned hither, the courier which the count d'Affry dispatched on the 18th past, with the convention

vention concluded between England and Prussia on the 11th of the said month. The Abbe count de Bernis writes him in answer, That the first thing observable in this convention, is the unfairness of charging France with being the aggressor in the present war, while all the world knows that she entered the empire only as guarantee of the peace of Westphalia, and at the requisition of the principal members of the Germanick body; and that the king of Prussia had oppressed and laid waste the electorate of Saxony and the kingdom of Bohemia, eight months before one Frenchman entered Germany. That they could not help being surprized at the part which the king of England acts in this convention: That the grant of such a considerable subsidy to the king of Prussia plainly intimates, that an important indemnification had been stipulated for Hanover, and that it might justly be supposed that those secularizations are intended, which were first projected in 1743. That such an enterprize must prove fatal to the empire: That the aggrandisement of the two houses of Brandenburg and Brunswick would necessarily destroy the equilibrium established by the peace of Westphalia, and prove highly prejudicial to the Roman Catholick princes of the empire.

M. de Bernis concludes with desiring the count d'Affry to make use of these reflections in his conferences with the ministers of the republick, and with those of foreign courts.

Marseilles, April 14. We have advice, that two frigates with seven transports, laden with provisions for our troops in Minorca, arrived there the end of last month. Several more transports will speedily be sent thither with meat, salt provisions, hay, straw, and oats.

Toulon, April 27. Yesterday M. de la Clue arrived here from Carthage, with the squadron under his command, one of which is the *Oriflamme*, that made her escape from admiral Osborne.

On the fourth inst. died at Rome his holiness Prosper Lambertini, the reigning pope, in the 84th year of his age. He was raised to the purple, Dec. 9, 1726, and chosen pope, August 17, 1740, on which occasion he assumed the name of Benedict XIV. and by his future conduct he shewed, that he highly deserved that dignity, tho' at that time the cardinals continued above six months shut up in the conclave, before two thirds of them could agree on choosing him.

♦♦♦♦♦
THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE,
for April and May, 1758.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **THE** Holy Jerusalem, pr. 4s. Osborne.
2. Natural and Revealed Religion at Variance, pr. 6d. Fenner.
3. A Treatise concerning Christian Discipline. By John Rutt, M. D.

4. The Case of the Demoniacs mentioned in the New Testament. By N. Lardner, D. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Henderson.

5. Archbishop Potter's Works, 3 Vols. pr. 18s. Rivington.

6. A Compendium of Social Religion. By Daniel Turner, pr. 2s. 6d. Ward.

7. A Letter to the Monthly Reviewers, pr. 2s. Rivington.

8. Remarks on Dr. Powell's Sermon, in Defence of Subscriptions, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar.

9. An Answer to the Dissenting Gentleman's third Letter. By John Landon, pr. 2s. Robinson.

10. Remarks, &c. on Dr. Free's Articles to the Salters Company, pr. 3d. Dilly.

11. Remarks on Dr. Benson's Sermon on Justification. By Julius Bate, A. M. pr. 6d. Buckland.

PHYSICK, SURGERY, and CHEMISTRY.

12. Observations on the Intermittent Pulse, &c. By D. Cox, M. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Millar.

13. Observations on the Fistulæ Lachrymalis. By Percival Pott, pr. 1s. 6d. Hitch.

14. The Management of the Gout. By G. Crine, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin. (See p. 190.)

15. A final Warning to avoid the detested Poison, pr. 6d. Cooper.

16. *Principia Medicinæ*, Auctore Fr. Home, pr. 4s. Hitch.

17. An Account of Inoculation. From the Swedish of Dr. Scholtz, pr. 2s. Linde.

18. A Treatise of Fevers. By John Ball, pr. 4s. Scott.

19. A Treatise on the Medicinal Qualities of the Bath Waters. By Dr. Stevens, pr. 4s. Hitch.

20. Elements of the Theory and Practice of Chemistry. From the French of M. Macquer. By Mr. Reid, 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Millar.

21. A Dissertation on adulterated Bread, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

LAW.

22. The ancient Dialogue concerning the Exchequer, from two MS. Volumes, called the Black Book and Red Book; now done into English, 4to, pr. 8s. J. Worrall.

MORAL, POLITICAL.

23. A Review of the principal Questions and Difficulties in Morals. By R. Price, pr. 6s. Millar.

24. An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times. Vol. II. pr. 4s. Davis and Reymers. (See p. 186.)

25. Six Letters. By Mr. Grove, pr. 6d. Cooper.

26. A Reply to the Vindication of Mr. Pitt, pr. 1s. Cooper.

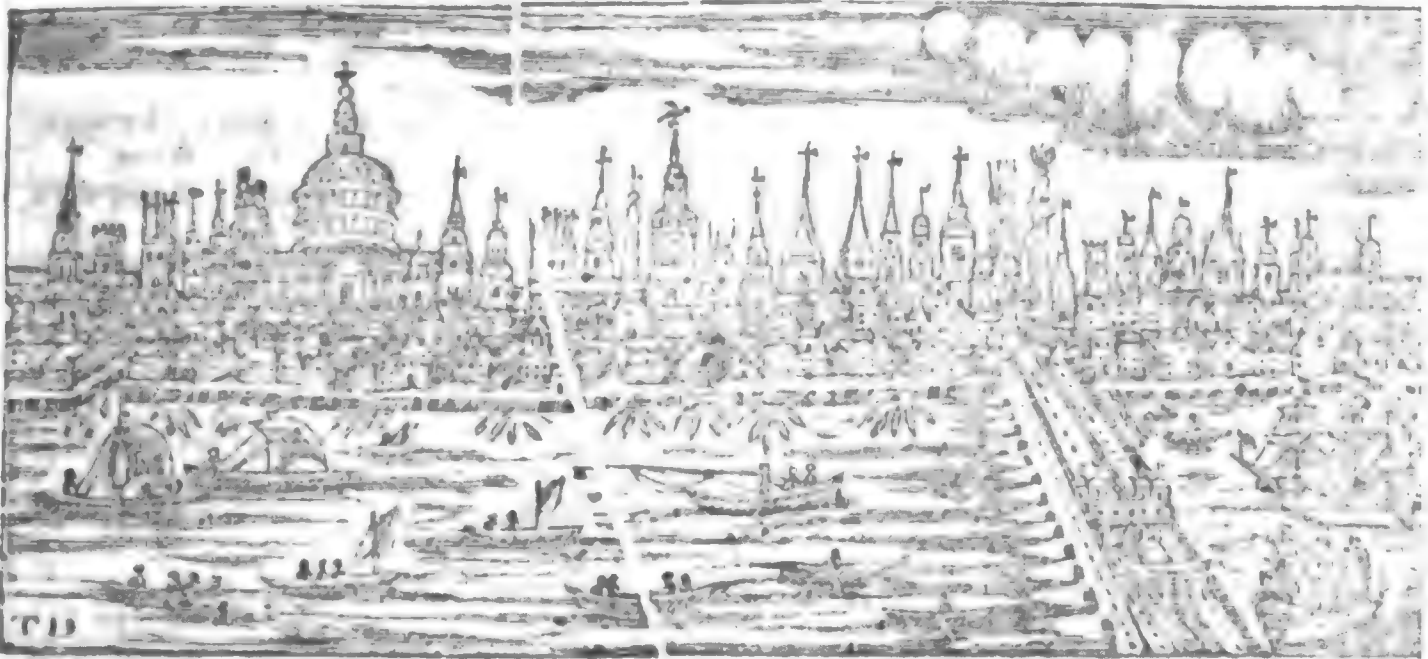
27. A Proposal for the Encouragement of Seamen, pr. 6d. Millar.

28. Some Hints for the more effectual Manning of the Navy, pr. 6d. Willock.

29. A Vindication of Commerce and the Arts, pr. 2s. Nourse. (Some Extracts from which in our next.)

[The rest of the Books and the Stocks in our next.]

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMEN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

For JUNE, 1758.

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|---|---|

With a beautiful MAP of the Marquisate of MORAVIA, &c. And another of the North-Eastern Part of the Province of BRITTANY, finely engraved on Copper: Also a curious Plan of the Island of SANAGA, and of Fort ST. LEWIS.

MUL TUM IN PARVO.

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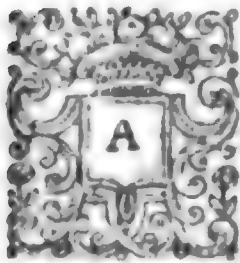
We hope our ingenious correspondents will excuse our deferring many prosaical, poetical, and mathematical pieces, which will do honour to our next. We are sorry that some of the Map in our last were not coloured according to the description given of it. The History of America, and list of captures, will also be continued in our next.

The Gazette Extraordinary of the 30th, containing a particular relation of the battle of Crevelt, (see p. 272.) was published too late for us to give this month; however, we may acquaint our readers, that the French lost between 7 and 8000 men; the Allies between 12 and 1300, only; who remained masters of the field of battle, and took two kettle-drums, five standards, two pair of colours, and eight pieces of cannon.



T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JUNE, 1758.



Pamphlet is just published, intitled, *The Conduct of a noble Commander, in America, impartially reviewed, &c.* In which the writer endeavours to clear lord Loudoun from some aspersions that have been industriously and maliciously propagated to his prejudice, on account of the failure of the last year's expedition, designed against Louisbourg. It appears his lordship laid before the ministry, a plan for taking Cape Breton and all Canada from the French, which was approved of, and his lordship, in consequence, pitched upon to carry it into execution. "Three points demanded great consideration. The preventing the enemy from receiving intelligence of his designs; the providing an uninterrupted transportation for the troops; and the securing the frontiers of the several colonies, most exposed to be attacked by the enemy, while the main force was acting effectually on the great scheme." The securing the frontiers of the colonies, his lordship settled with the several governors, to their satisfaction, by appointing their quotas of troops to be raised, and the places of their destination, according to a well laid plan of general defence: But the measure his lordship pursued, for the effectual conveyance of the forces, and the preserving secrecy with regard to the enemy, by an embargo on outward bound vessels, was, it seems, (and this, our writer has endeavoured to prove, without reason) greatly censured at New-York, and elsewhere: as it prevented, amongst other things, a supply of corn from the colonies, in the time of our greatest dearth. The animosity the people of New-York expressed to his lordship, the writer thus accounts for. "The troops the government had sent in pursuance of the plan, arrived after the worst hardships of a winter's voyage: The

June, 1758.

people, though they had been sensible enough of their dangers, and though they looked upon these troops as destined for their lasting security, yet would have treated them with a rigour disgraceful, even if shewn toward the prisoners of an enemy: The publick houses were by no means sufficient for their reception; and to the most mild remonstrances, the magistracy answered, with as little decency as feeling, that they should not be admitted into private ones. The commander knew equally his power, and the necessity of the service: He ordered them in a fair and equal distribution to the private as well as publick houses. The magistracy insisted on their rights and privileges; to which lord Loudoun opposed his authority, and the necessity of the service. They were outrageous, and he was resolute. He always spoke with great respect of their natural and political rights; but he would not sacrifice to them the lives of the soldiers. His lordship carried his point; and he then took orders for the good behaviour of the soldiers. In this he was as indefatigable, as he had been resolute in giving them quarters; and it will be owned at New-York for ever, in spite even of prejudice itself, that the soldiers behaved with so perfect regularity and decency, that those who had been loudest in the opposition, owned afterwards they suffered no hardship." Upon the whole, we think this writer has handled his subject with much decency, and believe the enemies of his lordship will have some trouble to invalidate his reasons. It appears clearly, we think, that this gallant nobleman acted with consummate prudence, and that the cause of the failure of that important expedition, was owing to delays and accidents, for which he seems no way accountable.

M m s

The

The Author of The Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times, having just published An Explanatory Defence of the said Estimate, in a Series of Letters to a noble Friend, we shall give our Readers the fifth of these Letters, because it contains an Answer to the most material Objection, that has been made against this Book, as follows.

Letter. **S**O much for the writer's general V. defence. You tell me next, my Lord, that some people have found the appearance of an inconsistency, "While he delineates the times as *selfish*, and yet admits them to be *friendly*, *charitable*, and *humane*."

This objection ariseth (like most of the rest) from a misapprehension of his plan: His design was to consider the general character of his contemporaries, as they stand related to the publick. Now, in this light, he cannot but regard the general character of the times as *selfish*. We have not that real and generous concern for the national welfare, which we discover in behalf of our friends, or individuals in distress. Doth not the following circumstance demonstrate the truth of this character? That while large and generous subscriptions are carried on for the relief of all manner of private distress, most men grudge what they are called upon to contribute toward the publick exigencies. They pay, when they are compelled to pay, with murmurs and reluctance. I mean this of the superior ranks: The poor farmer, labourer, and mechanick pays, without repining, the taxes on his candles, his salt, and his shoes, though they are articles necessary to his subsistence. But did the higher ranks shew their publick zeal, when the wisdom of the legislature chose that article of luxury, a coach or chariot, as proper to support a moderate tax? Did each man press forward to take his trifling share of the general burthen, and to contribute a mite from his abundance? When the pomp of the loaded side-board became another object of a moderate tax, did the owners rejoice in this opportunity of contributing to the wants of the publick? Yet this was not only called by those who projected it, a tax upon honour, but in reality it was so; since, in the very nature of it, it could not be made compulsory. Those who knew the manners of the age foresaw and foretold the consequences of it; and, in fact, the publick honour of some among the great was found, on this occasion, so equal to

their publick spirit, that the tax has produced a mere trifle. Yet, it seems, the sense of shame could produce, what publick honour and publick spirit failed to produce; for I am told, that the revenue arising from one of these taxes received a sudden and most astonishing increase, from an order of the house of C. that the names of those who had paid it should be laid before them. Those who would neither obey the law, nor support the publick, were afraid of being exposed to the shame of having it discovered that they failed in either: They were content to do what they were ashamed to have it laid they had done. It is, in truth, owing, in great part, to the same turn of thought, that so much offence hath been taken, amongst the higher ranks, at the truths delivered in the Estimate. They see, the representations there made are unfavourable to the conduct, perhaps of themselves, but at least, of many of their friends, whose private qualities they esteem and love: How their publick conduct affects the interests of their country, they seldom enlarge their views so far as to consider: And hence, a writer, who separates their publick conduct from their private, and considers the actions of men, ONLY as they regard his country, cannot possibly fail of incurring their displeasure. The reason, my lord, was assigned in the second volume: "Enlarged views of benevolence are quite beyond the reach of such a people."

To ACADEMICUS. (See p. 220.)

S I R. Chatham, June 17, 1758.

IF you had really sought after the pleasure that arises from leading another out of an error, surely you would have used another method of treating me, than is contained in your last letter; in which, though I am sorry to say it, there appears more craft than candour, by charging me with blunders, without attempting to shew what you assert to be such; and sneeringly telling me, you admire some of them, and farther, seemingly to jest on what I wrote upon virtue.

Your producing definitions, on the word Matter, that are contradictory in terms, and then making a parade of shewing the falshood of maintaining such opinions, may denominate you a subtle writer, but can never be the way to lead one out of an error.

I do not pretend to demonstrate that Matter exists, as not believing it capable of such proof, and therefore did not formally attempt any definition thereof, and which

which such a shrewd writer as you might probably have soon found art enough to pick a hole in; I only affirm the possibility thereof, which you have denied, but I think not proved; and I still must be of opinion, that there are better grounds for the probability of its existence, than you have shewn for the contrary. I acknowledge you much my superior, in point of writing, to which I was never bred; and as I think can truly affirm, that it is not obstinacy in me, however ignorant it may be, to entertain an opinion of the existence of Matter. That you may have an opportunity of leading me out of this error, if it be one, I here make choice of those two definitions you have exhibited, with some little alteration, for your further exercising your ingenuity thereon.

1. Matter may be defined to be something existing without the mind, by the means of which, our ideas or sensations are excited in us.

2. Matter may be defined to be a solid, extended, unperceiving, unperceived, inactive substance, which is instrumental in exciting sensations in our minds.

Now, Sir, if you can shew any contradiction in these, or that it is not probable that such a substance can or does exist, you will stand a good chance to convince me of the error of my thoughts, and gain to yourself one part of the pleasure you mention.

I do not think that our sensations are copies of any thing external, but only effects arising in our minds, through the means of something external to them, made by the great Creator, as instruments, by which finite minds excite ideas in each other; nor can I, from any thing you have wrote, be of opinion, that extension, solidity, or resistance, are sensations; but rather only names, arbitrarily given, to something extended, solid, and resisting: Now, if any thing of this sort, as a globe for instance, was existing in the mind, I should then conclude, that the mind would perceive the whole surface of it at once, which I cannot find it does; and, therefore, as I cannot see the whole surface, without moving round it, I suppose, or imagine (which is the only knowledge we can have of externals) that it exists without the mind; and if no better grounds can be assigned for a contrary opinion, I see no reason for calling him obstinate, or ignorant, who gives credit to it. From any arguments that I have hitherto seen, the supposition of the existence of Matter, is no way derogatory

to the honour of God, or religion; or any more an aid to the atheist's cause, than the disbelief thereof; or that the goodness and omnipresence of God are not equally sure. The passage you have quoted from St. Paul, does not appear to me to be any proof, that God is the immediate cause of all our sensations, because it is said, *in him we live, and move, and have our being*; for, if it were so, it must pose any man to assign a reason for our moving in him; and if he was not extended (which you account an absurdity) there would be no possibility for it. If God were the cause of all our sensations, would it not be absurd to complain of oppression and tyranny? or would it be for the honour of religion, to impute them to him? If his not being far from every one of us, be any reason for his immediately exciting ideas in us, it will be as necessary for finite minds to be present to each other when they excite any; and shall we say it is so, when a highwayman shoots a traveller, or more truly acknowledge he does it by the use of a material instrument; or must we assign the immediate cause to God? I must own such an imputation would do him no honour.

What gives me the most concern, and for which I am sorry, is, that I have given you any occasion to charge me with falsehood and impudence; but as I am not conscious of any ill design, or bad consequence, that might occur from any thing I have wrote, I hope to incur no general censure on that account; for, if my memory fails me not, I have read arguments to shew, that morality is not founded in self love, which implies there have been advocates for it, though I am now so distant from books, that I cannot name the author. And as to the great Dr. Law, who I doubt not is as good as he is ingenious, he will pardon me, if I should have erred, in drawing the conclusion I have done, from a cursory view of his Appendix; wherein he seems to be of opinion, if I understood him when I read it (for I have it not by me) that there is no distinct finite immaterial substance or spirit existing; and that it was only a vulgar notion of the Jews, that our Saviour appealed to, when he said, *Handle me, and see, for a spirit hath not flesh and bone, as you see me have*. And if I understood him to explain a portion of scripture after this manner, I hoped, without offence to any one, I might suppose he was of the same opinion. I am, SIR,

Yours, &c.

CONVEXO.

A State

A State of the National Debt, provided or supplied for by Parliament, as it stood Jan. 11, 1757, and 11, 1758, together with an Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund in that Year, and so the Payment of what Debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the said Fund has been applied.

EXCHEQUER.

| | Amount of the National Debt on Jan. 11, 1757. | Increased between Jan. 11, 1757, and Jan. 11, 1758. | Paid off within that time. | Amount of the National Debt on Jan. 11, 1758. |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|---|
| ANNUITIES for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company | £ 1836275 17 10 | L. 1. 49 | | £ 1836275 17 10 |
| Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed | 180100 | | | 180100 |
| Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths | 83055 14 10 | 500 | | 83555 14 10 |
| Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills | 2200 | | | 2200 |
| <i>Mem.</i> The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1000,000 charged on the deductions of 4d. per pound on pensions, &c. nor the sum of 400,000 charged on the supply, 1758. | | | | |
| EAST-INDIA company. | | | | |
| By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Anne, at 3l. per cent. per ann. | 3200000 | | | 3200000 |
| Ann. at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters | 1000000 | | | 1000000 |
| BANK of ENGLAND. | | | | |
| On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from August 1, 1743 | 3200000 | | | 3200000 |
| For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 G. I. | 500000 | | | 500000 |
| Purchased of the S. S. company | 4000000 | | | 4000000 |
| Ann. at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady Day, 1710 | 1750000 | | | 1750000 |
| Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714 | 1250000 | | | 1250000 |
| Ditto 1746, charged on duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, since Lady-Day, 1746 | 986800 | | | 986800 |
| Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund, by the acts 25, 28, and 30 Geo. II. | 10537821 5 1 | | | 10537821 5 1 |
| Ditto charged on the said fund by the act 25 Geo. II. viz. At 3l. 10s. p. c. 14984255l. 18s. 4d. At 3l. per cent. 2716867l. 18s. | 17701323 16 4 | | | 17701323 16 4 |
| Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on ditto | 1500000 | | | 1500000 |
| Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the stamp duties, &c. by the act 30 Geo. II. | | 3000000 | | 3000000 |
| <i>Memorandum.</i> The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 11,000l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 10,895l. 15s. And the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 15s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 40,001l. 10s. And also the subscribers of 100l. for 3l. per cent. annuities, 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 11. 2s. 6d. a year, which amounted to 31,795l. which annuities are an encumbrance of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same. | | | | |
| SOUTH-SEA company. | | | | |
| On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I. | 2502309 13 11 | | | 2502309 13 11 |
| Annuities at 3l. per cent. charged on the sinking fund | 1100000 | | | 1100000 |

An Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before Jan. 11, 1758, the said Fund has been applied.

Dr.

THE Exchequer is to
cash on the sinking
fund, Jan. 11, 1757.
To the produce of the sinking
fund between Jan. 11, 1757,
and Jan. 11, 1758, viz.

L. s. d. q.

Surplus of
the aggregate fund
Surplus of
the general fund.
South Sea
comp.
fund

953285 19 1 1/2

628530 15 2 1/2

159432 19 1 1/2

Monies brought to this fund
pursuant to the act 25 G. II.

Of the
duty on
wrought
plate
Addition.
duty on
paper
Surplus of
the duties
on wines
Duty on
glass, and
add. duty
on spirits
Surplus of
the add.
duty on
spirits
Duty on
houses
and win-
dows
Duty on
coaches
Addition.
duty on
poundage

7583 19 2 1/2

31382 17 9

38477 15 1 1/2

31867 8 5 1/2

222726 3 2 1/2

129814 2 4

46463 14 10 1/2

314072 18 3 1/2

Duty on
sweets
Duty on
salt

10288 19 9

232811 2 11 1/2

Surplus of
the add.
duty on
paper,
soap, and
coals
Duty on
coals

28136 0 10

13431 1 4 1/2

Addition.
duty on
cards and
dice
Dn. on ale-
licences
New duty
on plate

6934 12 11

60125 18 1

20331 17 1 1/2

L. s. d. q.
306300 11 4 1/2

1718249 13 6 1/2

724388 19 3 1/2

243100 1 8 1/2

41567 2 2 1/2

8-092 8 1 1/2

3121198 17 2 1/2

Per contra Cr.

By monies issued between Jan. 11, 1757. and Jan.
11, 1758, viz.

L. s. d. q.

By the Bank of England for
subscribed annuities, at 3 1/2
and 5 1/2 per cent. for 12
months interest and charges
of management, to Oct.
10, 1757
By ditto for ditto, at 3 1/2 per
cent. for 12 months inte-
rest and management, to
Jan. 5, 1758
By ditto for annuities, 1756,
at 3 1/2 per cent. for 12
months interest and ma-
nagement, to January 5,
1758
By ditto for ditto, upon
sundry annuities
By the South Sea company
for annuities 1757, for 12
months interest and ma-
nagement, to January 5,
1758
By cash taken to make good
the deficiency of the an-
nuity funds 1757
In full of 1300,000l. granted
for the service of the year
1756
In full of 1200,000l. granted
for ditto 1757
In part of the supply 1758,
to make good the civil list

615245 19 10

120913 17 10 1/2

54312 19 9

4020 6 9 1/2

64121 3

7546 12 10

362530 10 2

1100000

31000

2660350 12 2 1/2

460248 5

3121198 17 2 1/2

Balance, Jan. 11, 1758

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, **T**HIS morning an express arrived from Holland, with letters from the head quarters of the king's army, commanded by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick at Kempen, on the Lower Rhine, dated the 23d instant, containing a general account, That, the same day, his highness had gained a complete victory over the French. The action begun about one o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted above six hours; when the enemy was obliged to retreat, in confusion, towards Nuys and Cologne. The loss in prince Ferdinand's army was very moderate; and his highness, as well as the hereditary prince of Brunswick, and the other general officers, were all well. The king's infantry encamped upon the field of battle, the evening after the action; and all the horse and light troops were sent out in pursuit of the enemy, whose communication with Ruremonde, and the Lower Maese, is entirely cut off. These letters were wrote at nine o'clock at night; and a particular relation of the action is hourly expected.

Another express arrived about the same time, by the way of Flushing, in Zeeland, from his majesty's resident at Cologne, with letters of the 24th instant, containing the same account as above, and these further circumstances, That the French themselves did justice to prince Ferdinand's judicious conduct, and to the bravery of his troops; and represented their loss to be very great, especially from the execution done by the artillery. The French Swiss regiment, of Lochman, had not above 150 men left of the whole corps, and by four in the afternoon they had lost 25 officers. The regiments on both wings of the French army had suffered proportionably; and that of count Gisors, in particular, who is himself dangerously wounded; and, it is said, that not an officer in it has escaped unhurt. (See p. 300.)

THE number of ships employed in the expedition to Senegal (see p. 302) were six; and the number of forces that landed were upwards of 600. In coming ashore, the troops met with a misfortune that might have proved very fatal; several of the boats that were bringing ashore the tents, ammunition, &c. overset on the bar, by which accident, a considerable quantity of ammunition, some pieces of cannon, and all the tents were lost; so that the troops were obliged to lie on a sandy shore, exposed to the scorching heats of the climate, without any shelter, for eight days, at the end of which, the fort happily surrendered without a stroke. Had they held out, our men, for want of covering, must have suffered greatly, if not have entirely abandoned the enterprize. Whether the fort be ever restored to the French, or not, they may date, from this time, the entire loss of their slave trade; for the English have agreed

for them, with the people of the country, at a considerable advanced price; which not only has hurt the French in this main article of their trade, but has likewise had the good effect to ingratiate the English with the Moors of the country who seem very fond of their new masters. Their king was so desirous of seeing the men of war, that he swam on board, though the distance was upwards of an English mile. The officers of the ship treated him with great civility, with which he seemed vastly pleased. At parting, he told the captain, he should be extremely fond of having a visit from the king of England, which he thought he might do, as he had ships at his command; for if he had ships, he would certainly go and see him. The late chief engineer of the French, whom they have used extremely ill, has given our commanders plans of all the adjacent coasts, with the soundings and bearings of the river, and several other draughts, which cannot but be of great use to them.

An Account of MORAVIA, &c. with an accurate MAP thereof, and of the northern Part of the Archduchy of Austria.

THE marquise of Moravia, a province of the kingdom of Bohemia, is bounded on the N. and E. by Silesia. on the S. by Austria, and by Bohemia Proper on the W. Its chief towns are,

1. Olmutz, the capital, which stands on the river Moraw, 90 miles N. of Vienna, and about 100 E. of Prague, a bishop's see, and situated excellently for trade, between Bohemia, Austria, Poland and Hungary. It was taken possession of in the late war, with the rest of the towns of Moravia, by his Prussian majesty.

2. Brin, a tolerably well fortified town, situate at the confluence of two small rivers, near 60 miles N. of Vienna, and 40 S. W. of Olmutz.

3. Iglaw, on the river Iglaw, near 80 miles S. W. of Olmutz, on the road from Bohemia to Hungary.

4. Hradisch, on the river Moraw, near 40 miles S. of Olmutz.

This province is a part of the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, and the prevailing religion is popery; with regard to the soil, climate, &c. they are much the same with the rest of Bohemia.

EPIGRAM

IT blew an hard storm, and in utmost confusion

HThe sailors all hurry'd to get absolution;
Which done, and the weight of their sins
they'd confess'd,

Were transferr'd, as they thought, from
themselves to the priest;

To lighten the ship, and conclude their
devotion,

They toss'd the poor parson loose into the
The



The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 231.

I SHALL conclude this article with observing, that, on May 27, after debate, a motion was made, and leave given to bring in a bill, upon the debate of the house, to explain, amend, and render more effectual, an act made in the 11th and 12th of William the Third, entitled, *An Act to punish Governors of Plantations, in this Kingdom, for Crimes committed by them in the Plantations*; and Mr. Rose Fuller, Mr. Charles Townshend, and Mr. Banks, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. But the parliament was prorogued before it was brought in. And now I shall proceed to give an account of those affairs of last session, wherein no bill seemed intended to be brought in.

Of this kind the most important, and what most excited both the attention and the expectation of the people without doors, was the inquiry into the loss of Minorca, which was introduced and carried on as follows: February 8, it was moved and resolved *nem. con.* That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this house, copies or extracts of all letters and other papers, containing any intelligence received by either of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, or any other of his majesty's ministers, in relation to the equipment of the French fleet at Toulon, or of any other fleets in the several other ports of France, the march of French troops to Toulon, or any other parts of the coasts of that kingdom, or the designs of the French on Minorca, or any other of his majesty's possessions in Europe, since the first day of January, 1755, to the first day of August last.

After which the following resolutions were moved for, and all agreed to, viz.

That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this house, 1. A list, or lists, of all his majesty's ships of war, or squadrons of such ships of war, as were equipped and made ready for the sea, from the first of August, 1755, to the June, 1758.

30th day of April, 1756; and also copies of all sailing orders sent to the commanders of such ships or squadrons respectively, during the period of time above-mentioned; as also the state and condition of his majesty's ships in the several ports of Great-Britain, at the time of the departure of admiral Byng, with the squadron under his command, for the relief of fort St. Philip's, and during the period of time above-mentioned, according to the monthly returns thereof made to the Admiralty, and the number of seamen borne and mustered on board the said ships at, and during the said time.

2. Copies of all orders and instructions given to admiral Byng, from the time of his being appointed commander in chief of the squadron, which sailed in April last for the Mediterranean; and also copies of all letters written to, or received from the said admiral, during his continuance in such command, by either of his majesty's secretaries of state, or by the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, relating to the state and condition of the said squadron, and to the execution of the said orders and instructions. 3. Copies of the monthly lists, containing the disposition of his majesty's ships and vessels in sea pay, between Oct. 1, 1755, and April 6, 1756. 4. Copies of all orders for convoys, between Oct. 1, 1755, and April 6, 1756. 5. An account of what men were taken from other ships, to make up the complements of the ships under the command of admiral Byng. 6. An account of the number of men discharged from the several ships under the command of admiral Byng, after he was appointed to the command, and previous to his sailing, with the reasons for their discharge, and by what order. 7. Copies of all orders given to any officer, or officers, of his majesty's land forces, to repair to his or their respective regiment, or regiments, or duty, in the Island of Minorca, from the 30th day of August, 1755, to the 30th day of April, 1756. 8. An account of the garrison at fort St. Philip's, in the Island of Minorca, on the 8th of April, 1756, containing the number of effective men in the said garrison, and also the quantity of provisions

and military stores contained therein, at that time.

Then it was ordered, that all these addresses should be presented to his majesty, by such members of that house, as were of his majesty's most Hon. privy council.

And it was also ordered, that there should be laid before that house, an account of the additional stores supplied the ships under the command of admiral Byng at Portsmouth, previous to his sailing, with the value thereof.

As the people were then highly exasperated at the loss of Minorca, and as many suspected, that it was designedly neglected and sacrificed to the French, by some amongst ourselves, who were for a peace at any rate, that they might have a pretence for granting, by a new treaty, whatever concessions the French wanted in America, in consideration of their restoring to this nation the Island of Minorca, these resolutions gave a very general satisfaction without doors, as they seemed to portend a strict and impartial inquiry into this mysterious affair; and the Jacobites and Republicans, that is to say, those who are disaffected to the illustrious family now upon our throne, had nothing to say, but only to insinuate a suspicion, that some excuse would be made for his majesty's not complying with every thing desired by these addresses. But this suspicion was soon removed; for, on the 10th, the lord Bateman reported to the house, that their addresses of Tuesday last (the 8th) had been presented to his majesty; and that his majesty had commanded him to acquaint the house, that he would give directions accordingly.

On the 7th of March it was ordered,
1. That the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, do lay before this house, an account of the ships, number of men, number of guns, and weight of metal, on board each ship in admiral Byng's squadron, on the 20th of May last.

2. That the said commissioners, do lay before this house, copies or extracts of all papers, so far as they relate to any intelligence of the names of the ships, number of men, number of guns, and weight of metal, on board each ship in Monsi. Galiffionier's squadron, on the 20th of May last, with the date of the receipt of such intelligence here.

3. That there be laid before this house, an account where lord Robert Bertie's regiment was quartered when it was ordered to march to Portsmouth, when it came there, and what regiment or regiments were then in quarters at that place, or in

the neighbourhood thereof; and also all orders sent to the said regiment, relative to its embarkation on board the fleet commanded by admiral Byng, and also the returns of the said regiment, at the time of its embarkation, and for a month previous thereto.

And 4. That there be laid before this house, copies of the secretary at war's orders to general Fowke, relating to the putting on board admiral Byng's squadron a battalion from the garrison of Gibraltar, and the date of the receipt of those orders.

On the 22d of March it was resolved, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this house,

1. A copy of his majesty's warrant for the inquiry into the conduct of major-general Stewart, major-general Cornwallis, and the earl of Effingham, together with a copy of the report of the general officers who composed the said board.

And 2. A copy of a letter, dated the 4th of June last, from Mr. Fox, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, to the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, relating to the orders given to Sir Edward Hawke to repair to the Mediterranean, and to the recall of admiral Byng; and also a copy of a letter, dated the 27th of June, from Mr. Fox, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, to the said commissioners of Admiralty, signifying his majesty's pleasure, that admiral Byng should be immediately put under arrest.

And at the same time it was ordered, that the said commissioners of Admiralty, do lay before this house, an account of the number of guns, weight of metal, and number of men, on board the Fortune, on the 20th of May last, under the command of admiral Byng.

All which resolutions and orders were complied with, and, to all appearance, fully and duly complied with; for the very titles of the papers presented to the house in pursuance of them, fill up about 28 folio pages of the printed votes of that session; which confirmed people in the opinion, that the inquiry would be both strict and impartial, and that a discovery would be made, if the loss of the important Island of Minorca was occasioned by any latent design, any wilful neglect, or any egregious misconduct in those who had an influence in the councils of this nation.

And

And most of these papers having been presented to the house, and ordered to lie upon the table, for the perusal of the members, on or before the 22d of March, it was then resolved, that the house would, on that day month, being the 19th of April then next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the several papers then or before presented to the house, relating to this affair. After which it was ordered, that the house should be called over on that day; and that such members as should not attend, should be sent for in custody of the serjeant at arms.

Tho' this had still the appearance of strictness and impartiality, yet many gentlemen without doors began now to be doubtful as to the event, and to complain of the affair's being referred to a committee of the whole house. They insisted, that an affair of such an intricate, dark, mysterious, and even suspicious nature, ought to have been referred to a select and secret committee, chosen by ballot, and impowered to send for persons, papers, and records, and to examine witnesses in the most solemn manner; which committee might have been able to have made a report in a month's time; and from that report, and the names of the gentlemen chosen of the committee, the people without doors would have been able to judge with some certainty, whether the inquiry had been carried on with that strictness and impartiality which the national misfortune required, which every man in the kingdom had a right to expect, and which the persons accused by the publick voice ought, if innocent, to have insisted on.

But what was, indeed, a little surprising, there was not so much as a motion made for any such committee. However, in the mean time, the following resolutions were agreed to, viz.

That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this house,

1. Copies of all orders and letters from either of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, to the commissioners of the Admiralty, relative to the sailing of any of his majesty's ships of war to the Mediterranean, from August 1, 1755, to August 1, 1756.

2. Copies of all letters which were received by any of his majesty's ministers, his majesty's secretary at war, or adjutant general, from lieutenant general Blakeney, relating to Minorca, from

May, 1755, to the time of the surrender of St. Philip's castle.

3. A copy of his majesty's orders in council of March 2, 1756, for laying a general embargo on all ships and vessels in the kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, in order to the more speedy manning of his fleet.

4. Copies of all orders given to any officer or officers absent, upon the civil establishment, to repair to their duty upon the Island of Minorca, from August 30, 1755, to April 30, 1756.

5. An account of all such officers of the civil or military establishment of the Island of Minorca, or of the garrison of fort St. Philip's, as were at any time, and at what times, absent from their duty, from Aug. 30, 1755, to April 30, 1756.

During the same time the following orders were also agreed to, viz.

1. That there be laid before this house, an account of the number of seamen employed in the service of the royal navy, from Dec. 31, 1755, to Dec. 31, 1756, upon a medium of each month; distinguishing what number were born, and what mustered, in the said service.

2. That the commissioners of Admiralty do lay before this house, a particular account of the several times at which the several letters, and other papers, containing intelligence, copies whereof were by them laid before this house, upon Tuesday, March 22 last, were respectively received at the Admiralty office.

3. That an account be laid before this house of the number of ships and sloops, with their rates and tonnage, that were repaired and repairing, built and building, in the king's and private yards, together with the numbers launched and completed, between January 1, 1755, and April 31, 1756.

4. That an account be laid before this house of the number of artificers and labourers in his majesty's several dock and rope yards, on January 1, 1755, January 1, 1756, and March 31 following.

5. That an account be laid before this house, shewing the directions given by the commissioners of Admiralty, for procuring of men to mann the fleet, as well as the methods taken for the more speedy equipment thereof, between January 1, 1755, and March 31, 1756.

6. That there be laid before this house, copies of all such orders as have been given in the years 1755 and 1756, for raising any company or companies of miners, for the service of Minorca, as also such orders as may have been given to

such miners, to embark for the Island of Minorca, together with the time of their departure for that service.

And, in compliance with these resolutions and orders, as well as the former, a very large additional number of papers were in this intervening time laid before the house, from whence the people without doors imagined, that it was become still more necessary to refer this affair to the consideration of a select and secret committee, as they judged it to be impossible for a committee of the whole house to examine accurately such infinite numbers of papers as then lay before the house, and to state distinctly the several facts or proofs that might result from them; and much less to pick out such facts, as might require to be further cleared up by parole evidence, or to discover and call for such persons as ought to be examined for that purpose. But on the 19th of April, upon reading this order of the day, it was ordered, that all such papers and accounts, presented to the house in that session of parliament, as related to intelligence concerning the motions or designs of the French, to preparations made, and orders given, for the equipment or sailing of any of his majesty's ships of war, or for the defence of any of his majesty's dominions in the Mediterranean, and to the state and condition of his majesty's navy, and of the Island of Minorca, during the years 1755 and 1756, should be referred to the said committee; whereupon the house resolved itself into the same, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair; and Mr. Potter, the chairman of the committee, reported, that they had made a progress in the matters to them referred, and that he was directed by the committee to move, that they might have leave to sit again; upon which it was resolved, that the house would next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider further of the said papers and accounts.

Next day a new paper relating to this affair was presented to the house, and referred to the said committee; and after reading the order of the day, the house resolved itself into the said committee, which was now called a committee of the whole house, to consider further of the several papers and accounts presented to the house in this session of parliament, relating to intelligence concerning the motions and designs of the French, to preparations made, and orders given, for the equipment or sailing of any of his

majesty's ships of war, or for the defence of any of his majesty's dominions in the Mediterranean, and to the state and condition of his majesty's navy, and of the Island of Minorca, during the years 1755 and 1756; when the committee made a further progress, and it was resolved, that it should sit again next morning.

Accordingly, next day, the order of the day being read, a new paper relating to this affair was presented to the house, and referred to the said committee; and the house having resolved itself into the same, a further progress was made, and it was resolved, that the committee should sit again next morning, when the following orders were previously moved for and agreed to, viz.

That there be laid before this house,

1. Copies of all letters between Feb. 1, and the last day of May, 1756, from the secretary at war, which relate to the embarkation of officers or recruits belonging to the garrison of Minorca, and ordered to their posts.

2. A list of the officers belonging to the garrison of Minorca, who were removed into other corps, between Oct. 1, 1755, and Feb. 1, 1756.

3. A list of the officers absent from their regiments at Minorca, on Feb. 1, 1756, with the dates of their commissions at that time.

And, after reading the order of the day, a great many new papers relating to this affair were laid before the house, in compliance with these or some former orders or resolutions, all which were referred to the said committee, and the house having resolved itself into the same, a further progress was made, and it was resolved, that the committee should sit again, on the Monday following, when it was ordered, that the account of the number of seamen, employed in the service of the royal navy, from Dec. 31, 1754, to Dec. 31, 1755, upon a medium of each month, distinguishing what number were born, and what mustered in the said service, which was presented to the house upon Jan. 28, 1756, should be referred to the said committee; and a new paper relating to this affair being presented and referred to the committee, the order of the day was some time afterwards read, when the house resolved itself into the same, and the committee having continued making a further progress, until after one of the clock on Tuesday morning, it was resolved, that it should sit again that day at twelve of the clock.

Accord-

Accordingly, on that day, the house resolved itself again into a committee of the whole house upon this affair, made a further progress, and it was resolved, that the committee should sit again on the Thursday following, when a further progress was made, and it was resolved, that the committee should sit again the next day, which it accordingly did, but previous thereto, an order was made, That there be forthwith laid before this house, a list of officers belonging to the four regiments in garrison at Minorca, who were absent from thence in Great-Britain, on the recruiting service, Feb. 1, 1756; and the said list having been before prepared, it was then immediately presented to the house by the lord Barrington, and referred to the said committee; after which the house having resolved itself into the same, a further progress was made, and it was resolved, that the committee should sit again on the Monday following, which it accordingly did, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair; and Mr. Potter reported from the committee, that they had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same. And as the house had continued to sit till after twelve of the clock on Tuesday morning, it was ordered, that the report should be received that day at twelve of the clock.

Thus I have given, at full length, all the resolutions and orders for papers that were made during the progress of this inquiry, that the reader may from thence judge, what sort of papers were laid before the house; but as to the papers themselves, the very titles of them would take up much more room than could possibly be spared in your Magazine, and would be not only of very little satisfaction, but very tiresome to the reader. However, from the resolutions and orders, every reader may guess what an infinite number of papers must have been laid before the house upon this occasion, and consequently may judge how necessary it was for the satisfaction even of those within doors, and much more for the satisfaction of those without, to have had this inquiry referred to an impartial, select, and secret committee.

That the copying of such an infinite number of papers, must have been a vast expence to the publick, and a very great trouble to our publick offices, is not to be questioned; therefore we must suppose, that there was some very important design

in setting on foot any such inquiry, and it is highly probable that the design was twofold: Those who thought that our ministers in 1755 and 1756, or some of them, were guilty of some secret, wicked design, or at least of some egregious neglect or misconduct, had a design to get some punishment inflicted, or some censure passed upon them by parliament, in order to deter future ministers from being guilty of the like crime or negligence. And as to those who thought that none of those who were our ministers in the years 1755 and 1756, were guilty of any crime, negligence, or misconduct, their design was to have them justified by parliament, against the popular clamour that had been raised by the loss of Minorca, which reflected so much dishonour upon this nation, and was of such prejudice to our trade and influence in all parts of the Mediterranean.

Now for answering either of these designs, the carrying on of this inquiry by a select and secret committee, chosen by ballot, and properly impowered, was more proper, and would have been more effectual, than the carrying it on by a committee of the whole house; for with respect to the first of these two designs, a select committee might have examined the several papers laid before the house with more accuracy, and might have stated the several facts that appeared from them, with more precision, than it was possible to be done by a committee of the whole house: A select committee might, and probably would have called for and examined some of the clerks of the respective offices, in order to see that all the papers called for by the house had been duly laid before them, and all the extracts from letters, &c. faithfully drawn out; whereas it does not appear, that there was any one witness called for this purpose, or examined by the committee of the whole house: And if there were any letters or papers of intelligence that ought to be kept secret, they might have been communicated to a secret committee, but could not, consistently with national honour, be communicated to a committee of the whole house: Whether there were any such or no, is a question that cannot be answered from any of the proceedings in this affair, as few or no translations appear in any of the lists or papers that were laid before the house; but if there were none such, it is a sign that our ministers had no such foreign intelligence or correspondents, as the ministers of a great and rich nation ought to have, especially in time of war.

For

For answering this first design therefore, a select and secret committee would certainly have been the most effectual; and as to the second, it could not be answered by any other sort of committee. If such a committee had been appointed and chosen, the people without doors as well as within, could have judged whether the choice was impartial; and if it had appeared to be impartial, the report of such a committee, printed, and dispersed thro' the kingdom, with every fact stated in it, supported by authentick papers, inserted at full length in the appendix, would have enabled every man, without doors as well as within, to have judged for himself, and consequently, if favourable for our ministers, would have removed every suspicion that had naturally arisen, or been artfully propagated among the people without doors: Whereas the bare resolutions of a committee of the whole house, unsupported by any proofs or vouchers, can give satisfaction to none but such as put an implicit confidence in the wisdom and integrity of parliament; and whether this can have any general effect, against a popular clamour that seems, from the nature of things, to have some foundation, may, by every reader, be easily determined.

It is therefore a little surprizing, that no motion was made by either side for referring this inquiry to a select and secret committee, notwithstanding the difficulties that must have appeared after the house began to proceed upon it in a committee of the whole house. How to account for this is what I shall not take upon me to do; but I must observe, that, on April 16, Mr. Pitt, by his *majesty's command*, resigned the seals of secretary of state for the southern department*, and about the same time Mr. Legge resigned the offices of chancellor of his majesty's Exchequer, and commissioner of the Treasury, and several of their friends, particularly Mr. Potter, resigned the places they then held under the government, none of whom were replaced until just before the end of this session†.

But now, to return to the history of this inquiry, as no motion had been made, during the whole course of it, to refer it to a select and secret committee, Mr. Potter, according to the order before mentioned, reported, on Tuesday, May 3, the resolutions which the committee had directed him to report to the house, all of which were agreed to by the house, and as the reader may see them in your Magazine for last year, p. 339,

and 340, I have no occasion to insert them here.

[To be continued in our next.]

An Account of the famous Mountain Potosi.

AS the accounts given by the authors of the Voyage to South America before mentioned, are more exact than any heretofore published, we shall give our readers their account of that rich mountain called Potosi, in Peru, which is as follows.

"The famous mountain of Potosi, at the foot of which, on the south side, stands the town of the same name, is known all over the commercial world, as having been greatly enriched by the silver it produces. The discovery of these immense mines happened in the year 1545, by an accident seemingly fortuitous. An Indian, by some called Gualca, and by others Hualpa, pursuing some wild goats up this mountain, and coming to a part very steep, he laid hold of a small shrub, in order to climb it with the greater celerity; but the shrub being unable to support his weight came up by the roots, and discovered a mass of fine silver; and, at the same time, he found some lumps of the same metal among the clods which adhered to the roots. This Indian, who lived at Porco, hastened home with these first fruits of his discovery, washed the silver, and made use of it, repairing when his stock was near exhausted, to his perpetual fund. At length an intimate friend of his called Guanca, observing such a happy change in his circumstances, was desirous of knowing the cause, and urged his questions with a warmth, that Gualca was unable to deny. For some time they retired in concert to the mountain for fresh supplies of silver, till Gualca refusing to discover his method of purifying the metal, Guanca revealed the whole secret to his master Villarroel, a Spaniard, who lived at Porco. Immediately on this information he went on the 21st of April, 1545, to view this fortunate breach in the mountain, and the mine was without delay worked, with immense advantage.

This first mine was called the Discoverer, as having been the occasion of discovering other sources of riches inclosed in the bowels of this mountain; for, in a few days, another was found equally rich, and called the Tin Mine: Since that another has been discovered, and distinguished by the name of Rica, as surpassing all the rest; and was succeeded by the Mendieta. These are the principal mines of Potosi, but there are several smaller

* See Lond. Mag. for last year, p. 274.

† See ditto, p. 364.

smaller crossing the mountain on all sides. The situation of the former of these mines is on the north side of the mountain, their direction being to the south, a little inclining to the west; and it is the opinion of the most intelligent miners in this country, that those which run in these directions are the richest.

On a report of these important discoveries people from all parts retired to Potosi, particularly from the city of Plata, which is situated about twenty-five leagues from the mountain; so that at present, besides its extraordinary riches, having among its inhabitants many noble families, particularly those concerned in the mines, the circuit of the town is near two leagues. The air of the mountain being extremely cold and dry, renders the adjacent country remarkably barren, producing neither grain, fruits, herbs, or other esculents. The town, however, is so plentifully provided, as to enjoy an abundance of every kind; and the trade for provisions is greater here than in any other place, that of Lima alone excepted. Nor will this appear at all strange, if the great number of people employed in the mines be considered. Some provinces send the best of their grain and fruits, others their cattle, others their manufactures, and those who trade in European goods resort to Potosi, as to a market where there is a great demand, and no want of silver to give in exchange.

Besides this commerce, here are a set of persons called *Aviadores*, who find their account in advancing, to the masters of the mines, coined silver to pay their necessary expences, receiving in exchange silver in ingots and pinnas. Another article of great consequence is the trade of quicksilver for the use of these mines; but this branch the crown has reserved to itself. The vast consumption of this mineral may, in some measure, be conceived by the great quantity of silver produced by these mines; for before the invention of extracting the silver with less mercury, a mark of that mineral was consumed in obtaining a mark of fine silver; and often, by the ignorance of the workmen, a still greater quantity; but the immense consumption of quicksilver in the mines of this mountain, and the riches extracted from it, will best appear from the following accounts of two authors, who were perfectly masters of the subject. The first is that of the Rev. Alonzo Barba, parish priest in the imperial town of Potosi, who, in a piece on metals, published in the year 1637, says, that from the year

1574, when mercury was first used here in extracting the silver, the royal office of Potosi has received above 204700 *pu* in tails of mercury, exclusive of what had been clandestinely bought by private persons, and which amounted to no small quantity. And as this was consumed in the space of sixty-three years, the annual amount is about 3249 quintails. The second account is given us by Don Gaspar de Escalona, who, in his *Gozo nilacio Perubico* (fol. 193) declares, from very good authority, that before the year 1638, it appeared by the publick account, that the produce of the silver amounted to 395619000 dollars*, which in ninety-three years, the time it had then been discovered, amounted to 41255043 dollars per annum. Hence an idea may be formed of the vast commerce, which has for many years been carried on in this town, and which is still like to continue for a long time: Such enormous sums being annually bartered for goods sent hither, its whole trade consisting in silver extracted from this mountain; and if some diminution has been perceived in its produce, it is still very considerable."

And as vast quantities both of gold and silver have been brought from many other parts of the Spanish dominions in America, beside what have been brought from those of Portugal, we may from hence judge what immense riches have been brought to Europe since the discovery of that part of the world, which seems to have been so long kept concealed by Providence, to prevent the general corruption of mankind.

And, from the same Authors, we shall give the following Account of the Alligator.

"THE Alligator is an amphibious creature, living both in the rivers and the adjacent plains, tho' it is not often known to go far from the banks of the river. When tired with fishing, they leave the water to bask themselves in the sun, and then appear more like logs of half rotten wood thrown ashore by the current, than living creatures; but upon perceiving any vessel near them, they immediately throw themselves into the water. Some are of so monstrous a size as to exceed five yards in length. During the time they lie basking on the shore, they keep their huge mouths wide open, till filled with moschitos, flies, and other insects, when they suddenly shut their jaws, and swallow their prey. Whatever may have been written with regard to the fierceness and rapacity of this animal,

* The Spanish dollar, or piaster, is by Sir Isaac Newton valued at 4s. 6d. sterling.

mal, I, and all our company know from experience, they avoid a man, and on the approach of any one immediately plunge into the water. Its whole body is covered with scales impenetrable to a musket ball, unless it happens to hit them in the belly near the fore legs, the only part vulnerable.

The Alligator is an oviparous creature. The female makes a large hole in the sand near the brink of a river, and there deposits her eggs, which are nearly equal to those of an ostrich, and as white as those of a hen, but much more solid. She generally lays about a hundred, continuing in the same place till they are all deposited, which is about a day or two. She then covers them with the sand; and the better to conceal them, rolls herself not only over her precious depositum, but to a considerable distance. After this precaution she returns to the water, till natural instinct informs her, that it is time to deliver her young from their confinement; when she comes to the spot, followed by the male, and tearing up the sand, begins breaking the eggs, but so carefully, that scarce a single one is injured; and a whole swarm of little Alligators are seen crawling about. The female then takes them on her neck and back in order to remove them into the water; but the watchful Gallinazos make use of this opportunity to deprive her of some; and even the male Alligator, which indeed comes for no other end, devours what he can, till the female has reached the water with the few remaining; for all those which either fall from her back, or do not swim, she herself eats; so that of such a formidable brood, happily not more than four or five escape.

The Gallinazos mentioned in our account of Carthage, are the most inveterate enemies of the Alligators, or rather extremely fond of their eggs, in finding which they make use of uncommon address. These birds often make it their whole business to watch the females during the summer, the season when they lay their eggs, the sands on the sides of the river not being then covered with water. The Gallinazo perches in some tree, where it conceals itself among the branches, and there silently watches the female Alligator till she has laid her eggs and retires, pleased that she has concealed them beyond discovery. But she is no sooner under the water, than the Gallinazo darts down on the repository, and with its beak, claws and wings, tears up the sand, and devours the eggs, leaving only the shells. This banquet would indeed richly

reward its long patience, did not a multitude of Gallinazos, from all parts, join the fortunate discoverer, and share in the spoil. I have often been entertained with this stratagem of the Gallinazos, in passing from Guayaquil to the custom-house of Babahoyo; and my curiosity once led me to take some of the eggs, which those who frequent this river, particularly the Mulattoes, make no difficulty of eating when fresh. Here we must remark the methods used by Providence in diminishing the number of these destructive creatures, not only by the Gallinazos, but even by the males themselves. Indeed neither the river, nor the neighbouring fields, would otherwise be sufficient to contain them; for, notwithstanding the ravages of these two insatiable enemies, their numbers can hardly be imagined.

These Alligators are the great destroyers of the fish in this river, it being their most safe and general food; nor are they wanting in address to satisfy their desires, eight or ten, as it were by compact, draw up at the mouth of a river or creek, whilst others of the same corps go a considerable distance up the river, and chase the fish downwards, by which none of any bigness escape them. The Alligators being unable to eat under water, on seizing a fish, raise their heads above the surface, and, by degrees, draw the fish from their jaws, and chew it for deglutition. After satisfying their appetite, they retire to rest on the banks of the river.

When they cannot find fish to appease their hunger, they betake themselves to the meadows bordering on the banks of the river, and devour calves and colts; and in order to be more secure in seizing their prey, take the opportunity of the night, that they may surprize them in their sleep; and it is observed, that those Alligators which have once tasted flesh, become so fond of it, as never to take up with fish but in cases of necessity. There are even too many melancholy instances of their devouring the human species, especially children, who, from the inattention natural to their age, have been without doors after it is dark; and tho' at no great distance, these voracious animals have dared to attack them, and having once seized them with their mouth, to make sure of their prey against that assistance, which the cries of the victim never fail to bring, hasten into the water, where they immediately drown it, and then return to the surface and devour it at leisure.

Their voracity has also been felt by the boatmen, who, by inconsiderately sleeping

ing with one of their arms or legs hanging over the side of the boat, these animals have seized, and drawn the whole body into the water. Alligators who have once feasted on human flesh, are known to be the most dangerous, and become, as it were, inflamed with an insatiable desire of repeating the same delicious repast. The inhabitants of those places where they abound are very industrious in catching and destroying them. Their usual method is by a casonate, or piece of hard wood sharpened at both ends, and baited with the lungs of some animal. This casonate they fasten to a thong, the end of which is secured on the shore. The Alligator, on seeing the lungs floating on the waters, snaps at the bait, and thus both points of wood enter his jaws in such a manner that he can neither shut nor open his mouth. He is then dragged ashore, where he violently endeavours to rescue himself, while the Indians bait him like a bull, knowing that the greatest damage he can do, is to throw down such as, for want of care or agility, do not keep out of his reach.

The form of this animal so nearly resembles that of the Lagarto, or Lizard; that here they are commonly called by that name; but there is some difference in the shape of the head, which in this creature is long, and towards the extremity slender, gradually forming a snout, like that of a hog, and, when in the river, is generally above the surface of the water; a sufficient demonstration that the respiration of a grosser air is necessary to it. The mandibles of this creature have each a row of very strong and pointed teeth, to which some writers have attributed particular virtues; but all I can say to this is, that they are such as I and my companions, notwithstanding all our enquiries to attain a compleat knowledge of every particular, could never hear any satisfactory account of."

To which we shall add their account of the above-mentioned birds called Gallinazos, as follows.

"This bird is about the size of a peahen, but the neck and head something larger. From the crop to the base of the bill, instead of feathers, it has a wrinkled, glandulous, and rough skin, covered with small warts and tubercles. Its feathers are black, which is also the colour of its skin, but usually with something of a brownish tinct. Its bill is well proportioned, strong, and a little crooked. They are so numerous and tame in the city, that it is not uncommon to see the ridges of

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the houses covered with them. They are also very servicable, for they clean the city from all kinds of filth and ordure, greedily devouring any dead animal, and when these are wanting, seek other filth. They have so quick a scent, that they will smell, at the distance of three or four leagues, a dead carcase, and never leave it till they have entirely reduced it to a skeleton. The infinite number of these birds found in such hot climates, is an excellent provision of nature, as, otherwise, the putrefaction caused by the constant and excessive heat, would render the air insupportable to human life. At first they fly heavily, but afterwards dart up out of sight. On the ground they hop along with a kind of torpor, tho' their legs are strong and well proportioned. They have three toes forward turning inwards, and one in the inside, turned a little backwards; so that the feet interlocking they cannot walk with any agility, but are obliged to hop or skip. Each toe has a long and thick claw.

When the Gallinazos find no food in the city, their hunger drives them into the country among the beasts in the pastures, and on seeing any one with a sore on the back, they immediately alight on it, and attack the part affected. It is in vain for the poor beast to endeavour to free itself from these devourers, either by rolling on the ground or hideous cries; for they never quit their hold, but with their bills so widen the wound, that the creature soon expires.

There is another kind of Gallinazos, somewhat larger than these, only to be met with in the country. In some of these the head and part of the neck are white, in some red, and in others a mixture of both these colours. A little above the beginning of the crop they have a ruff of white feathers. These are equally fierce and carnivorous with the former, and called the kings of the Gallinazos, probably because the number of them is but few; and it is observed, that when one of these has fastened on a dead beast, none of the others approach till he has eaten the eyes, with which he generally begins, and is gone to another part, when they all flock to the prey."

H Dr. LELAND's Account of the famous Battle of Cheronea, the last Struggle Greece maintained for her Liberty with Philip of Macedon.

"PHILIP's army was now formed of thirty-two thousand men, warlike, disciplined, and long inured to the toils

toils and dangers of the field : But this body was composed of different nations and countries, who had each their distinct and separate views and interests. The army of the confederates did not amount to thirty thousand compleat, of which the Athenians and Thebans furnished the greatest part ; the rest was formed of the Corinthians and Peloponnesians. The same motives, and the same zeal, influenced and animated them. All were equally affected by the event, and all equally resolved to conquer or to die in defence of liberty. In this respect they had greatly the advantage ; but supineness, inattention, and corruption, had still that fatal influence, and still so far weakened and defeated the noblest resolution of the Greeks, that the command of this illustrious body was unhappily intrusted to men utterly unworthy of so important a charge ; men elevated to this station, not by experience of their abilities, not by a reputation purchased by toils and difficulties, and brave achievements, but by the power of faction, and the secret practices of intrigue. On the contrary, their enemies were commanded by a prince rendered illustrious by a long series of victories and great achievements, whose abilities and renown inspired his soldiers with the utmost confidence and firmest assurances of victory.

And now the fatal morning appeared, which was for ever to decide the cause of liberty, and the empire of Greece. Before the rising of the sun, both armies were ranged in order of battle. The Thebans, commanded by Theagines, a man of but moderate abilities in war, and suspected of corruption, obtained the post of honour on the right wing of the confederated Greeks, with that famous body in the front, called the Sacred Band, formed of generous and warlike youths, connected and endeared to each other by all the noble enthusiasm of love and friendship. The centre was formed of the Corinthians and Peloponnesians, and the Athenians composed the left wing, led by their two generals Lyficles and Chares, or Stratocles, according to the orators. On the left of the Macedonian army stood Alexander, at the head of a chosen body of noble Macedonians, supported by the famous cavalry of Thessaly. As this prince was then but nineteen years old, his father was careful to curb his youthful impetuosity, and to direct his valour ; and, for this purpose, surrounded him with a number of experienced officers. In the centre were placed these Greeks

who had united with Philip, and on whose courage he had the least dependence ; while the king himself commanded on the right wing, where his renowned phalanx stood to oppose the impetuosity with which the Athenians were well known to begin their onset.

The charge began, on each side, with all the courage and violence which ambition, revenge, the love of glory, and the love of liberty, could excite in the several combatants. Alexander, at the head of the Macedonian nobles, first fell, with all the fury of youthful courage, on the sacred band of Thebes, which sustained his attack with a bravery and vigour worthy of its former fame. The gallant youths, who composed this body, not timely, or not duly, supported by their countrymen, bore up for a while against the torrent of the enemy, till at length, oppressed and overpowered by superior numbers, without yielding or turning their backs on their assailants, they sunk down on that ground where they had been originally stationed, each by the side of his darling friend, raising up a bulwark, by their bodies, against the progress of the enemy. But the young prince and his forces, in all the enthusiastick ardor of valour, animated by success, pushed on thro' all the carnage, and over all the heaps of the slain, and fell furiously on the main body of the Thebans, where they were opposed with an obstinate and deliberate courage ; and the contest was, for some time, supported with mutual violence.

The Athenians, at the same time, on the right wing, fought with a spirit and intrepidity worthy of the character which they boasted, and of the cause by which they were animated. Many brave efforts were exerted on each side, and success was for some time doubtful, till at length part of the centre, and the left wing of the Macedonians (except the phalanx) yielded to the impetuous attack of the Athenians, and fled with some precipitation. Happy had it been on that day for Greece, if the conduct and abilities of the Athenian generals had been equal to the valour of their soldiers : But the brave champions of liberty were led on by the despicable creatures of intrigue and cabal. Transported by the advantage now obtained, the presumptuous Lyficles cried out, " Come on, my gallant countrymen, the victory is ours, let us pursue these cowards, and drive them to Macedonia ! " And thus, instead of improving their happy opportunity, by charging the phalanx in flank, and so breaking this formidable

formidable body, the Athenians wildly and precipitately pressed forward, in pursuit of the flying enemy, themselves in all the tumult and disorder of a rout. Philip saw this fatal error with the contempt of a skilful general, and the secret exultation arising from the assurance of approaching victory. He coolly observed to those officers who stood round him, that "the Athenians knew not how to conquer;" and ordered his phalanx to change its position, and, by a sudden evolution, to gain possession of an adjacent eminence. From hence they marched deliberately down, firm and collected, and fell, with their united force, on the Athenians, now confident of success, and blind to their danger. The shock was irresistible: They were at once overwhelmed: Many of them lay crushed by the weight of the enemy, and expiring by their wounds, while the rest escaped from the dreadful slaughter, by a shameful and precipitate flight, bearing down, and hurrying away with them, those troops which had been stationed for their support. And here the renowned orator and statesman, whose noble sentiments, and spirited harangues, had raised the courage on this day so eminently exerted, betrayed that weakness which hath sullied his great character. He alone, of all his countrymen, advanced to the charge cold and dismayed; and, at the very first appearance of a reverse of fortune, in an agony of terror, turned his back, cast away that shield which he had adorned with this inscription in golden characters, **TO GOOD FORTUNE**; and appeared the foremost in the general rout. The ridicule and malice of his enemies related, or perhaps invented, another shameful circumstance; that, being impeded in his flight by some brambles, his imagination was so possessed with the presence of an enemy, that he loudly cried out for mercy.

While Philip was triumphant on his side, Alexander continued the conflict on the other wing, and at length broke the Thebans, in spite of all their acts of valour, who now fled from the field, and were pursued with great carnage. The centre of the confederates was thus totally abandoned to the fury of a victorious enemy. But enough of slaughter had already been made; more than one thousand of the Athenians lay dead on the field of battle, and two thousand were made prisoners: And the loss of the Thebans was not inferior. Philip therefore determined to conclude his important victory, by an act of apparent

clemency, which his ambition and policy really dictated; and gave orders that the Greeks should be spared; conscious of his designs, and still expecting to appear in the field, the head and leader of that body which he had now compleatly subdued."

The reflexions of Dr. Leland upon this important event, our readers will not fail to apply properly. "Thus fell the great and illustrious nation of Greece; and, in one fatal day, saw her honours and liberties wrested from her by a people who had, for ages, acknowledged her superiority, and courted her protection. The virtues of her sons had raised them to the full meridian of glory; thence had they gradually declined by their corruptions, and, having for a while retained some degree of strength and splendor, now set for ever. That vital heat which animated them, which called forth and cherished their abilities, and inflamed and invigorated their minds with great and generous sentiments, was now extinguished. Some faint glimmerings were, for a while, to remain, till darkness and barbarity, which now began their reign, gradually advanced and prevailed, and, at length, totally overspread their once happy land. An alarming example to all future nations, who may, like Greece, boast their liberty, and, like Greece in its degenerate state, retain only the shadow of that liberty; and while they fondly triumph in the actions of their fathers, and are vainly elevated by a dangerous national pride, suffer luxury, venality, and licentiousness, to destroy the spirit, and prey upon the vitals of the constitution. These hath Providence ever made their own severe punishment, from which the yet unextinguished remains of bravery and publick spirit in a people can by no means secure them. Bravery and publick spirit never were more eminently displayed, than in those Greeks who fought at Cheronea; but they were exerted too late, and their vices and corruptions had deprived them of the necessary conduct and direction; so that the very remains of their virtue compleated their ruin. They were led on rashly to slaughter by wretches insensible to the inestimable value of their lives; and thus the ardor for liberty, which still inflamed them, only served to load the field of battle with carnage. But let posterity regard the faults of these illustrious men with an humane tenderness and compassion, and learn a just value for those noble principles, which, even in a degenerate state, could produce such glorious effects:

effects : And, while they admire the policy and abilities which thus subdued them, let them also learn to regard, with just detestation, that insatiable ambition, that unwarrantable loss of power and grandeur, which casts a false and flattering lustre round the great scourges of mankind."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

NOTwithstanding the smart piece of railleury, inserted in your last, upon female soldiers, the courage of the women is of more consequence to a country than most people, in the present age, imagine ; for it is evident from history, that no nation ever became famous for military exploits, whose women were not remarkable for courage and resolution ; by which I do not mean audacity and impudence ; but that sort of true courage and steady resolution, which is very consistent with, and generally accompanied by the most consummate modesty. And as the first education of the rising generation is in all countries chiefly intrusted to the women, it is natural to suppose, that the temper of the women must have a considerable influence upon the men, according to that old Horatian adage,

Quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem Testa diu.

It would be endless to mention the many proofs of what I have advanced that may be found in history, therefore I shall only give one from the Arabian History, lately published, to shew the courage of the women among that people, at a time when their men were daily performing what I should call incredible feats of valour, were it not for what has been lately performed by the king of Prussia.

The author of that History, after having related how that, in the 632d year of the Christian Aera, and but the 11th of the Hegyra, the Mahometan Arabians had, in that short time, carried the success of their arms so far as to lay siege to the famous and populous city of Damascus, goes on as follows.

" Heraclius [the Grecian emperor] equally moved at the deplorable condition of Damascus, and the defeat of the troops he had sent to their relief, made a new attempt to save that city. He directed fresh troops to be levied, which, joined to such of the remains of the last defeat as could be collected, formed a body of seventy thousand men, which the empe-

ror put under the command of Verdanus his general, who had escaped to Ainadin in Syria. He commanded him to omit no means for raising the siege, and even to give battle, if he could not otherwise effect it.

A Khaled [the Mahometan general] having soon received intelligence of these preparations, thought it necessary to take more precaution than he had formerly done. This new succour, indeed, was not so considerable as the first ; but it might be more formidable, not only on account of the bravery of the troops which composed it, but also thro' the skill and experience of the generals, who, reflecting on the errors which had occasioned their late defeat, might take such prudent measures, as to change the face of affairs to their advantage.

C Obeidah, whom Khaled consulted on that occasion, was of the same opinion with the general, that it was necessary to order all the chief officers, who were quartered at large in different countries, to march without delay, with the several bodies under their command, and to join the main army.

In consequence of this resolution, Khaled wrote a circular letter, which was expressed in the following terms : " Your brethren, the Mussulmen, are in manifest danger of being attacked by a new army of Grecians. Hasten therefore to their assistance, and do not fail being at Ainadin with your troops, where you will find us."

Couriers were thereupon instantly dispatched, who, with the utmost expedition, carried orders to the generals who remained in the several countries of the Arabian dominions. The chief of them were Zezid, Sergiabil, Méad, Noman, and Amru. The first commanded in the territory of Balna, on the frontiers of Syria ; Sergiabil, in Palestine ; Méad, in the country of Harran ; Noman, at Tadmor, or Palmyra ; and Amru, in Irak. These orders were no sooner received, than each of those generals made preparations to march for the defence of the common cause.

Khaled, on his part, having made the necessary dispositions for decamping, the Mussulman army at last raised the siege of Damascus, and marched in quest of the Grecians.

The raising of the siege filled the inhabitants of Damascus with joy ; their courage, which had been sunk by so many losses, seemed thereby newly roused up, and they were even desirous of giving a

proof

proof of it, by pursuing the Mahometans. This bold design followed from the remonstrances of two brothers, who had gained a great character amongst the Grecians for bravery and skill in the art of war. So soon as they saw the Arabians in motion to begin their march, they offered that they would themselves undertake to harass the enemy, and required to be furnished with six thousand horse, and ten thousand foot. These being granted them, Paul (which was the name of the eldest) put himself at the head of the cavalry; and the youngest, called Peter, took the command of the infantry.

So soon as they saw the enemy in full march, they sallied out of the town, and fell with great fury on the rear-guard of the Mahometan army, in which were placed all their baggage, their riches, their wives, and even their children. Khaled was at first desirous that Obeidah would lead the van of the army, that himself might take the charge of that part of it which contained things so dear to them all; but Obeidah having represented to him, that it was more becoming for the general to continue at the head of his troops, and that it would be a pleasure to him to command the rear-guard, Khaled was unwilling to disoblige him.

But, that general deeply repented it. Paul, at the head of his cavalry, furiously attacked Obeidah, and put him hard to it; whilst Peter, with his infantry, fell on the baggage, and carried off the women, the children, the treasure, and all the booty the Arabians had taken from the Greeks.

Peter, finding himself master of such immense riches, began to think of securing them; he provided himself a strong escort, with which he took the road to Damascus, there to lay up his booty; and left his brother and the rest of the troops fighting with the Mussulmen. Paul, with unbounded ardour, performed prodigies of valour, and at last totally defeated the Mahometan rear-guard. Being satisfied with the advantage he had gained, he retreated in good order, and went to join his brother.

Khaled was not informed of this misfortune, till it was too late to apply a remedy. He was vexed with himself for his compliance with Obeidah's request; but he soon took his resolution, and, though he was of a very passionate temper, he only said, "God's will be done; I would have taken the conduct of the rear-guard; Obeidah would not have it so, and now you see the event."

However, that the Christians might not go away with the glory of having beaten the Mussulmen, Khaled forthwith sent out several detachments, whom he ordered to use their utmost efforts to come up with the enemy before they could reach Damascus. Kaif-ehn-Obeirah, Abdarrahan, Derar, and some other chosen officers, were appointed to command the detachments; and Khaled himself soon afterwards began his march with a large body of the army.

Derar was particularly concerned to come up speedily with the Christians. His sister was amongst the prisoners they had taken, and it was of great consequence to him not to leave her long in their possession. He therefore was one of the first that came upon them, and attacked the body under Paul in their retreat. The Mussulman fought so furiously, that he soon routed all such as were about the Christian general, whom he also attacked, and was about to pierce him with his lance, when Paul cried out, "Hold, hold; in sparing me, you save the lives of your wives and children, whom we are conducting to Damascus."

At these words, Derar withheld his hand, that he might not give the Christians cause to make reprisals on the prisoners they had in their custody. He left that general under the guard of some soldiers, and hastened to release his sister and the other prisoners.

All this diligence of the Mussulmen would have proved ineffectual, if Peter, in making his retreat, had been guided by the same prudence as induced him to retire. The combat which had been maintained by his brother, afforded him full time to have reached Damascus, but a fatal curiosity moved him to halt at some distance from that city, on a very pleasant spot.

It is true the troops were excessively fatigued, and stood in great need of rest and refreshment; but instead of tarrying no longer than was necessary to give them a little breath, he stopped, and even pitched his camp there. Whilst they were erecting the tents, he thought fit to bestow his time in examining the particulars of the great booty he had taken from the Arabians. But his real view was to satisfy his curiosity in respect to the women he had taken prisoners. The greatest part of them had been so highly commended for their beauty, that he could not think of going to Damascus till he had feasted his eyes with a sight of them.

But

But he paid very dear for this unhappy curiosity, which was not only ill-timed, but unseemly in a Christian general, who was fighting in defence of his faith. Amongst these women there was one of admirable beauty, whom the general fell violently in love with; and to so high a pitch did his passion rise, that he declared he would resign his title to all the rest of the booty, for the possession of that woman, whom he should look on to be a sufficient share. The rest of the women fell to the lot of the other officers, who, at the same time, divided the remainder of the booty amongst them.

The booty having been thus ordered, the general and the other officers retired to their tents, to take a little refreshment. And all this passed with as much security, as if they had nothing to fear from their enemy, who, however, was not very far off.

In the mean time the prisoners, who were all placed in one tent, discoursed on the extraordinary allotment which had been just made of them in their own presence. One of the chief women, named Caulah, addressed her fellow-prisoners in the following terms: "Did you not observe the influence of the conquerors, who came and examined us, like a prey that cannot escape out of their hands? What think you of the wretched fate we are threatened with? Shall we suffer ourselves to be given up to these infidels, to satiate their lusts? Ah! why shall we not rather chuse to die, than become the slaves of these idolaters? If you will follow my example, I am confident we shall be able to get out of their hands; or, at least, shall finish our days by a glorious death."

"The patience with which we have hitherto seemed to bear our misfortunes," answered one of the prisoners, named Offeirah, "is the pure effect of necessity, and not the consequence of a want of courage; But, alas! what can we do? we are quite defenceless, and have no hopes of getting arms into our possession."

"How!" replied the bold Caulah briskly, "what prevents us from seizing the pickets of the tents, and making use of them to repel these infidels? Come on, let us forthwith take up the only weapons we can now procure: Let us stand close to each other, and dispose ourselves into a circle, that we may make head on all sides. Perhaps heaven will assist us to beat our enemies; but if our prayers are not heard, we shall, however, die honourably."

This courageous resolution did not flow from an impotent rage. Those women

had, for the most part, truly military inclinations; and especially such of them as were of the tribe of Himiar, or the Homerites. They were early trained to manage the steed, and to handle the bow, the lance, and the javelin. In their fury, they were scarce less formidable than the most veteran soldiers; so that it is no great wonder to find them form so desperate a resolution, in so critical a juncture.

The prisoners unanimously came into Caulah's design; they instantly tore up the pickets of the tents, and made ready to repel all such as should dare to attack them.

A Grecian soldier was the first that felt their fury. Not imagining those women could seriously think of defending themselves, and especially with such weapons, he jeered them for their military appearance; but, to his misfortune, having approached too near them, Caulah gave him a violent blow with her picket, and beat out his brains.

Some comrades of the unfortunate soldier, in order to revenge his death, fell on the women sword in hand; when those courageous Amazons defended themselves with surprizing valour: They broke the soldiers' swords, and knocked several of them on the head upon the spot.

The noise occasioned by this tumult, drew Peter, and the other officers, out of their tents; who, not knowing the cause of it, instantly mounted on horseback. They were greatly amazed to find all the Arabian women drawn up in a body, and threatening to destroy all such as should come near them. Peter, in vain, strove to pacify them, by applying in particular to Caulah, and persuading her to give over so strange a design; but that woman treated him with the utmost contempt, and even threatened to kill him, if he dared to advance.

Tho' the general was a little disconcerted at this conduct of the Mussulman women, yet he thought he should easily get the better of them, by causing a party of horse to surround them. He therefore ordered some cavalry to advance, and feign an attack, with a view to intimidate them; but the first that advanced became victims to their fury! They violently smote the horses on their fore legs; and the greatest part of them either falling, or tearing an end, threw their riders, who perished by the hands of these heroines.

Peter, finding that these female warriors made so obstinate a defence, in a transport of passion ordered his men to dismount, and

and attacked them sword in hand. He set the example himself, alighted from his horse, and advanced, in order to give the first blow; but they stood the attack with the bravery of the most intrepid soldiers. The Greeks, ashamed of meeting with a repulse, returned to the charge, and would doubtless have cut the whole gallant band into pieces, when all at once a great noise was heard in the camp. Peter having put an end to the combat, that he might learn the cause of it, they saw a great cloud of dust arise at a distance, which was occasioned by a body of horse, whom they heard coming towards them full gallop. This was a large detachment of Arabians, who had made a forced march, in hopes of retaking the prisoners and booty: Upon this, Peter and his soldiers, immediately remounted.

The sudden arrival of the Musselmans spread terror amongst the Greeks; and, tho' the general was very brave, he could not help being greatly alarmed at this unlucky accident: But his concern was increased, when he found the Mahometan troops were headed by the invincible Khaled, accompanied by Derar, Caulah's brother. He found the party was like to be very unequal; however, he endeavoured to extricate himself from so dangerous a situation, by appearing generous. He spoke to Caulah, and told her, she was at liberty. He was in hopes thereby to make a merit with her, and to engage her to intercede for him with the Arabian generals; but it was now too late; and that haughty dame made him no other return, but by loading him with scornful contumelious language.

Derar soon came up, together with Khaled. The Grecian general strove to put the best countenance he could on the matter; and accosting Derar with an air of unconcern, told him, he presumed he should afford him great satisfaction, by restoring to him his sister. The Mussulman, casting a scornful look on the Grecian, thanked him, and said, "I am obliged to you for so valuable a present; but I am very sorry I have only the point of my lance wherewith to shew my gratitude."

When Caulah heard her brother make use of such language, she was willing to anticipate him, and to have her share in the revenge. She therefore struck Peter's horse so violently over the legs, that she brought him down. Derar forthwith transfixed him with his lance, and, dismounting, cut off his head." I am,

Jan 8, 1758.

Your, &c.

A PROPOSAL to prevent the spoiling Wool in marking of Sheep.

THE quantity of wool that is yearly spoiled, to the amount of a great value, by marking sheep with iron letters dipped in pitch, which, a few years since, occasioned an application to parliament for a remedy; and the reward offered by the premium society, who very laudably encourage the promoting of useful discoveries and improvements, lately led my thoughts to attempt a remedy for so great and wasteful an inconvenience, viz. by stamping a plain, visible mark on the forehead of sheep, where most of them have only short hair on a great part of the face; and when there is little wool it may be sheared off, before the impression of the letters is made.

And, in order to make a trial, I had two iron letters made, viz. W R. the initial letters of William Redford, a farmer at Teddington, near Hampton-Court, whose sheep were to be thus marked. The letters were two inches and a quarter high, and the strokes three eighths of an inch broad: They were united at a proper distance, by being fixed to a forked iron handle, as the common marking-irons are made. Breadthwise their out-sides were three inches and one fourth distant; and the stroke of the W, which was next to R, was made part of the R, its rounding and lower stroke being annexed to it; which method may be used with several other thus united letters, whereby there will be more room for larger letters, and a greater breadth of the strokes.

The black-colouring composition was made as follows, viz. Thirty-two spoonfuls, or sixteen ounces of burnt oil, which is to be had cheap at the colour-shops, an ounce and half of lamp-black, and two ounces of litharge of lead, which soon promotes the drying of the oil. As a thin skin or bubble is apt to spread over the circular part of the R, that must be broke by the tip of a finger or small stick, before the impression is made, which is done with cold ointment.

Every new owner of a sheep, may with scissars clip off the foremark, and put his own on. Should any of this marking by accident remain with the wool, it will not discolour it, or stain the rest of the wool, as pitch is too apt to do, when smelted in the hot liquor in which the wool is secured.

Further

Further Considerations relating to the foregoing Proposal.

SOME are apprehensive that they shall not conveniently see the marks in their faces, when many flocks of sheep are at a fair, because they are apt to turn their faces from their drivers. If on trial this inconvenience shall be found so great as to require a remedy, it may be had by marking them, not on the side, where it may be in danger of being defaced before it is dry; but on the broad part of the rump, a little above the tail, with something larger letters than those on the forehead; a trial of which is soon to be made on a flock of sheep with marking-iron letters, whose stroke is three eighths of an inch broad, the height of the letters three inches and a quarter, their extent sideways four inches and a half. And should it be found necessary sometimes to use this method, the marking mixture would not damage near so much wool, as is done in the common method with much larger marking irons with pitch, which, by heat of weather, is apt to stain more wool, than it is at first impressed on; whereas the colouring composition of painters, common drying oil, lamp black, and litharge, when once dried, will damage no more wool, than what it is at first printed on, as I found by laying some of those letters, which were impressed on white woollen cloth, in scalding hot water, which did not dissolve it, nor spread the colour, as pitch is too apt to do.

But many sheep never go to fairs, and very few go often; so that marking on the rump may be used only on those years they do go to fairs.

On the whole, there is good reason to think, that the damaging of much wool may, by these means, be prevented.

I have found on further trials, that the painters common linseed oil dries something sooner than the burnt oil, and that one ounce of lamp-black in 16 ounces, or 32 spoonfuls of oil, with two ounces (or more) of litharge of lead, to promote the drying, makes the marking mixture as black as ten ounces of ivory black will do. Great numbers of sheep may be marked with a small quantity of this composition.

The IDLER, N° 8.

To the IDLER.

SIR,

IN time of publick danger, it is every man's duty to withdraw his thoughts, in some measure, from his private interest,

and employ part of his time for the general welfare. National conduct ought to be the result of national wisdom; a plan formed by mature consideration, and diligent selection out of all the schemes which may be offered, and all the information which can be procured.

In a battle every man should fight as if he was the single champion; in preparations for war, every man should think, as if the last event depended on his counsel. None can tell what discoveries are within his reach, or how much he may contribute to the publick safety.

Full of these considerations I have carefully reviewed the process of the war, and find, what every other man has found, that we have hitherto added nothing to our military reputation: That, at one time we have been beaten by our enemies whom we did not see, and, at another, have avoided the fight of enemies lest we should be beaten.

Whether our troops are defective in discipline, or in courage, is not very necessary to inquire; they evidently want something necessary to success; and he that shall supply that want will deserve well of his country.

To learn of an enemy has always been accounted politick and honourable, and therefore I hope it will raise no prejudices against my project, to confess that I borrowed it from a Frenchman.

When the Isle of Rhodes was, many centuries ago, in the hands of that Military Order, now called the Knights of Malta, it was ravaged by a dragon, who inhabited a den under a rock, from which he issued forth when he was hungry or wanton, and without fear or mercy devoured men and beasts as they came in his way. Many councils were held, and many devices offered, for his destruction; but as his back was armed with impenetrable scales, none would venture to attack him. At last Duden, a French knight, undertook the deliverance of the island. From some place of security he took a view of the dragon, or, as a modern soldier would say, *reconnoitred* him, and observed that his belly was naked and vulnerable. He then returned home to take his *arrangements*; and, by a very exact imitation of nature, made a dragon of pasteboard, in the belly of which he put beef and mutton, and accustomed two sturdy mastiffs to feed themselves, by tearing their way to the concealed flesh. When his dogs were well practised in this method of plunder, he marched out with them at his heels, and *slayed* the dragon.

dragon ; they rushed upon him in quest of their dinner ; Dudon battered his skull while they lacerated his belly ; and neither his sting nor claws were able to defend him.

Something like this might be practised in our present state. Let a fortification be raised on Salisbury Plain, resembling *Brest*, or *Toulon*, or *Paris* itself, with all the usual preparations for defence : Let the inclosure be filled with beef and ale : Let the soldiers, from some proper eminence, see shirts waving upon lines, and here and there a plump landlady hurrying about with pots in her hands. When they are sufficiently animated to advance, lead them in exact order, with fife and drum, to that side whence the wind blows, till they come within the scent of roast meat and tobacco. Contrive that they may approach the place about an hour after dinner time, assure them that there is no danger, and command an attack.

If nobody within either moves or speaks, it is not unlikely that they may carry the place by storm ; but if a panick should seize them, it will be proper to defer the enterprize to a more hungry hour. When they have entered, let them fill their bellies, and return to the camp.

On the next day let the same place be shewn them again, but with some additions of strength or terror. I cannot pretend to inform our Generals thro' what gradations of danger they shall train their men to fortitude. They best know what the soldiers and what themselves can bear. It will be proper that the war should every day vary its appearance. Sometimes, as they mount the rampart, a cook may throw fat upon the fire, to accustom them to a sudden blaze ; and sometimes, by the clatter of empty pots, they may be inured to formidable noises. But let it never be forgotten, that victory must always repose with a full belly.

In time it will be proper to bring our prisoners from the coast, and place them upon the walls in martial order. At their first appearance their hands must be tied, but they may be allowed to grin. In a month they may guard the place with their hands loosed, provided that, on pain of death, they may be forbidden to strike.

By this method our army will soon be brought to look an enemy in the face. But it has been lately observed, that fear is received by the ear, as well as the eyes, and the Indian war-cry is represented as too dreadful to be endured, as a sound that will force the bravest Veteran to drop his weapon, and desert his rank ; that will

deafen his ear, and chill his breast ; that will neither suffer him to hear orders, or to feel shame, or retain any sensibility but the dread of death.

That the savage clamours of naked Barbarians should thus terrify troops disciplined to war, and ranged in array with arms in their hands, is surely strange. But this is no time to reason. I am of opinion, that, by a proper mixture of asses, bulls, turkeys, geese, and tragedians, a noise might be procured equally horrid with the war-cry. When our men have been encouraged by frequent victories, nothing will remain but to qualify them for extreme danger, by a sudden concert of terrifick vociferation. When they have endured this last trial, let them be led to action, as men who are no longer to be frightened ; as men, who can bear at once the grimaces of the continent, and the howl of America.

As a Specimen of Mr. TEMPLE's Manner of Writing, we shall give, from his Sketches, or Essays on various Subjects, the following :

D Of PREJUDICES, political, religious, or national.

THIS ungenerous spirit, these ill-natured humours, are so extremely absurd, that if strong instances of them were not seen every day, it would be impossible for a man of sense to believe them. For my own part, if I am totally free from any of the common weaknesses of mankind, I take it to be from these. What is it to me what any man's principles are as to religion or government ? He has, perhaps, as good a right as I, perhaps a better, to keep steady to the principles in which he was educated. My religion may, for want of early instruction, appear as strange to him as his can to me. These things are all merely accidental and the effect of education. For a hot-headed churchman, bred at any protestant university, or the sorest christian that ever dissented from the orthodox church of England, would have been as violent a Mahometan, if he had received his system of religion from the Musti at Constantinople. Can it be supposed, that heaven puts itself at the head of any religious party ?—I humbly think it appears plain enough, that the Almighty, who displays such infinite variety in all his works, no more intended that all mankind should be of the same religion, than that they should all be of one colour, speak the same language, observe the same

customs, and wear the same dress : And it is not less reasonable than charitable to believe, that the virtuous of all religions are equally acceptable to the universal Father. For little as we know of heaven, I hope we may, without any blasphemy, presume, that the superior powers are, at least, as reasonable as the best of us.

It is still not quite out of nature, for people in certain humours, whether from the wine or the weather, to grow sour to one another for matters of mere opinion, nay, and proceed to downright quarrelling, either for the glory of God, or their own vanity. But the utmost effort of narrow thinking, and what appears perfectly astonishing, is the aversion which some people bear in their minds to all those who did not happen to be born on the same spot, in the same little island, or the same corner of an island with themselves. Good God ! would you have all the world to have been born in Ireland ? In the name of every thing that is whimsical, what does it signify where a man was born ? Can it be either a merit or a crime to have been born in any particular spot of this globe, were it in St. Giles's, the Old Bailey, or even within the execrable walls of Newgate itself ? One would think they must be at a prodigious loss for something to value themselves upon who are proud of the place of their birth. Most people pretend to laugh at what is called family pride : And yet, tho' according to nice herald-like ceremony, the son, as the better gentleman, ought to take the wall of the father ; this kind of pride is, perhaps, not quite a proper object of ridicule : For whoever esteems himself upon account of his noble ancestry, must, of course, emulate their virtues, and be afraid to violate their memory by any action unworthy of them. It is needless, and might be mistaken for flattery, to produce the many shining examples of this generous emulation which adorn the present age. Even without any very distinguishing merit of his own, the son has often some claim to a favourable reception for the sake of his father. But he stands upon a very bleak situation, who has nothing to shelter him from contempt but the name of his country. For heaven's sake what country is it the most honourable to have been born in ? What climate ? What latitude ?—Under the equator ? Or at what particular distance from it ? I hope it is not in those climates where the weather is the finest, and the seasons the most agreeable. But is there a country, at least in Christendom, where the generality of the people, rough as they run, are not as

stupid and as wicked as the arch enemy of mankind would wish to make them ? The great bulk of the Irish—I am sorry to say it—are bad enough, very ragged cattle indeed ; it is in vain to deny it.—The general run of the Scotch, as well as of the French, Spaniards, and Italians, is so very, so extremely little better, that it might puzzle the most sagacious connoisseur to pronounce which is worst.—The English, tho' for every kind of merit, as estimable a people as any in Europe, are, with regard to many of their individuals, just as unhappy as the rest. God preserve us, what strange animals, what shabby christians have had the honour to be born in the metropolis of Great-Britain !—of reputable, most reputable parents too !—in this very London ! and not to talk of Rag-fair or Drury-lane, in the superb neighbourhood of Grosvenor square, and St. James's itself.

But the merit or value stamped upon any animal from the meridian of its nativity, is not more fantastical than that which it receives from the place of its education. Yet there are thousands who dream, that no science is to be learnt but within those very walls, whence, after many years residence, themselves had come into the world with a moderate enough share of erudition. It would be highly unreasonable to reflect upon any school, because a great number of dunces happened to have been bred there : But people of this narrow way of thinking are really a reproach to their tutors. One would be sorry to see any illiberal jealousy rise amongst our universities for such a simple dispute (a yet *tetrior quam teterrima belli causa*) as which of them has sent out the most numerous herd of learned blockheads. For any blockhead, whose genius leads him to much poring over musty books, may become a man of great learning in the most illiterate ground, in the most unconsecrated you can name. But for their own sakes it is to be hoped, that those learned bodies will agree to suppress all animosities of this nature ; lest, in the course of their altercations, it should be discovered, that all those seminaries of learning, however dignified with the specious titles of academies, colleges, or universities, are mere artful impositions upon the ignorance of mankind. For there are many instances to prove with what small helps from education good native parts may shine : And a man may turn out a very considerable blockhead without ever having been taught metaphysics.

As

As the most hopeful antidote to the poison of this very domestick education, one would prescribe a visit to foreign parts. And if, after a ramble thro' Europe, the obstinate malignity should still shew itself in fresh eruptions, it might be worth while to try a seven years residence in America: If the patient returns before he is thoroughly cured, I can see no good reason why he should not be transplanted for life.

But a strong obstacle to the cure of this folly, is the advantage which some *honest* people find in fomenting it. For the mob, I mean the great bulk of mankind, in judging of men are mere botanists: They distinguish them only by their outward types; the class or tribe they belong to, or *seem* to belong to. For want of being able to penetrate a little deeper into the character, they prefer a man for the cock of his hat, or the health he toasts; and are the more obstinate in their attachment to him, the less reason they can give for it. As the votaries of any religion are the more zealous and violent, the further its principles are removed from common sense.

To conclude, as we begun, with religion. It is nothing to me in whom or in what any man believes. I have no objection in the world to an honest man, because he believes in Mahomet, as long as he gives himself no impertinent trouble about my faith. Nay, I could live upon good terms even with a deist, provided he keeps within the bounds of decency, and does not carry with him thro' life, that juvenile vanity which will not suffer him to be quiet, till he has told all the world that he laughs at those things, which they consider as the most sacred and inviolable.

From LLOYD'S EVENING POST.

S I R,

THE attention of the publick, and of the ministry, seem now sufficiently awakened to the importance of our colonies on the continent of North-America; but a matter of very great moment, not only to these colonies, but to the national interest, both now and hereafter, appears entirely unnoticed; and as this seems to be a juncture, wherein every hint for the publick emolument is weighed and attended to, I shall offer no apology for my attempting to contribute towards it.

We are now at War with France, for a large and valuable territory in North-America, and the object is well worthy our utmost efforts; but if it already appears, that the national commerce is in

some danger, and suffers now some inconveniencies, from the present extent of our northern colonies; what must be the consequence when these colonies become more populous, and our settlements are extended to this vast track now disputed?

A It is well known, that the most northerly colonies, viz. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, have no commodities of any great value for trade directly to Britain, and the little they have cannot be increased so as to contribute, in any sensible degree, to the extending and peopling these colonies. It is fact therefore (and from the nature of the soil, and genius of the people, it must continue to be so) that these colonies chiefly subsist by farming; this has hitherto found occupation for their growing numbers. The West-India Islands have been their market for the produce of these colonies, and they have, properly, no other; but it is too true, that the demands of our islands are by much too small for the present produce of these colonies; the exportation, from this D cause, has already suffered great discouragement; this returns upon the farmer; and it will be in vain for him to raise more grain, provisions, horses, &c. than he himself wants, if he has no purchasers for them; he must have a market for some part, to provide himself and family with E cloathing, and the many necessities which that country receives from Britain; or he must, instead of farming, set his sons and daughters to trades and manufactures, to produce these commodities. Let no one imagine this will not be the case, for, in fact, it is an evil (an evil I mean to the F mother-country) now prevailing, fast increasing, and will certainly, in time, greatly lessen their demands for our manufactures, as well as their dependance on us.

The West-India settlements must inevitably, for ever, remain dependant on Great-Britain. As these northern colonies cannot be rendered, by commerce, wholly and immediately so, it should be our policy to render them dependent on our West Indies, which amounts to the same in effect. To point out how this may be accomplished, and at the same the national interest promoted in the West Indies also, it is necessary, during the present war, and at a succeeding peace, To provide and secure some new lands, by which to extend our sugar plantations. I am well aware, that this will be no agreeable measure to our present West-India planters;

it is very natural for persons, who, from the produce of a few acres, can live in England, and rival the nobility, to oppose the extending that trade, the consequence of which will be the lessening the prices, by increasing the quantity; but a patriot ministry will be determined by general, not by particular interests.

That the extending our West-India settlements is absolutely necessary, is easy to evince, by many and strong arguments.

Our present settlements in all the windward islands, are carried to their height; in some of them, the soil is much exhausted, and all of them will become so, so that our trade with them must decrease. Jamaica has, for some time, undergone great improvement, and is capable of more; settlers, wanting room in the windward islands, have gone to Jamaica, but the lands easy of cultivation are either already engrossed, or kept on such terms, that it has not answered; the consequence has been, our supernumerary people have betaken themselves to neutral settlements, where they have excellent land on easy terms; by which their industry is lost to the nation, and the sugar trade, already too much so, carried away to our rivals. It is notorious, that St. Croix (a very fine island) and St. Thomas's, Danish islands, are almost wholly settled by English; the Dutch genius, indeed, seems not to lead them to settle on lands; but the people from our windward islands have done it for them: Surinam, Etequebe, and Barbittis, continue to grow by means of English settlers; and their new settlement at Demerara makes incredibly quick advances; these are all on the continent, and have fine navigable rivers, and a vast extent of fine land. The French have made such rapid progress in their sugar colonies, from the sole advantage of having so many, and such excellent islands, fit for that purpose; in all other respects our planters have superior advantages; ours are supplied with negroes, provisions, lumber, and all other necessities, at a far cheaper rate than they are; our sugar is sold in the islands, in time of peace, at double the price of that of the French planters, it is brought home at a less freight, and less insurance, and, I may add, it finds in Britain the best market in Europe (to the great but undue advantage of our planters;) for the consumption of sugar has so increased with us, that the imports from our islands little more than supply it, and we export very little.

All these evils arise from our want of

more lands, to extend the sugar plantations; and I may venture to say, that, unless measures are taken to remedy the evil, we shall very soon make but a diminutive figure in the West-India trade. The neutral islands, Tobago, St. Lucia, A St. Vincent, and Dominico, are excellent for planting; the Spaniards have Porto Rico, Trinidad, and many other islands and lands, well adapted for sugar colonies, which are useless, and only an expence to them; and the French islands are not so impregnable, but that, with B proper efforts, an impression might be made on them.

The extending our sugar colonies is not only necessary, if we hope to reap the due advantage from our northern colonies, and preserve what proportion we now have of the sugar trade; but it will bring with C it many national advantages.

A settlement of new lands will require great demands of manufactures and utensils from here; it will extend our naval interest; it will increase the market for northern produce; and, if carried on effectually, will remove the evils now felt, D and more to be feared, from the disproportion of our northern colonies to those in the West Indies. It will promote the African trade by the demand for negroes; and if such a vent is not found, it is plain the trade to Africa must decrease; it is well known, that what share of that E trade we have, of late years, enjoyed, has been supported by the demands which the French, Dutch, Danes, and Spaniards, have made on us for negroes for their growing settlements; should that demand cease, as we ought to expect, our African trade will then be inconsiderable, for our F islands, already stocked, together with their own breed of negroes, will require very small supplies; if the demand from foreigners should continue, the African trade may precariously subsist some time longer thereby; but is not this a positive G proof of the growing state of their colonies? while ours are at a stand, and will decrease, unless prevented.

I dare offer to prove, that we have such superior advantages from our skill and economy in planting, from the genius of our people, and from the undoubted circumstances of this nation above all others, H that, only secure to us lands, as good and easy of cultivation as the French have, and we will very soon out them, and all others, from the sugar trade, and have to ourselves the supplying the European markets, to the great advantage of the nation.

My residence some time in North-America furnished me partly with these observations ; I have been both in English, French, and Dutch islands, in the West-Indies, and my share in all those branches of trade enables me to speak with some assurance.

AMERICUS.

From LLOYD'S EVENING-POST.

S I R,

FROM the vast sandy deserts of Africa, I first was brought to light ; the time of my birth, or rather creation, the learned are not agreed on ; it is certain, however, that as I was brought forth in a heathenish country, I never was christened till after my arrival in England, when I was called *Guinea*, from the name of the country, which was supposed to be that of my birth. I was immediately put under the care of an eminent banker in — street, and the first use he is said to have made of me, was to send me, with ninety-nine of my fellow slaves, to a great lawyer, in order to use his endeavours to prevent my fellow travellers from falling into the hands of the crew who took us prisoners. With this gentleman I continued many months, and he behaved to us more like a father than a guardian ; for we were lodged in his best apartment, and he visited us every morning, and caressed us more than he did his children ; spread us upon the table, and told us over with the greatest ecstasy. We should, in all probability, have remained longer in this happy situation, had not a mortgage presented itself to him. I then fell into the hands of a young heir ; with him I visited all the brothels in town, and one night was transferred, with some hundreds more, to a sharper of quality at a noted chocolate-house. With my new master I remained a long time, visiting the best company about St. James's ; I then became the reward of a chairman, for having dogged a charming girl of sixteen as far as her mistress's, who sold ribbands and fans in Tavistock street ; but I grew too hot for the poor fellow's pocket, who changed me at a publick house for a dozen of beer to treat his companions. From the publican I went to a brewer, and from him to the Excise-office. I fell at last into the hands of a Jew, and had like to have undergone a terrible sweat ; but just as the liquor was preparing for the operation, a banker's man rapped at the door with a bill in his hand, and preserved forty of us from a salivation. I then made one of a thousand on a jour-

ney into Cornwall, in order to incline the electors of a small borough to vote according to their consciences. I then fell into the hands of a receiver of the land-tax, and was conducted with much more money to the Exchequer ; from whence I was dispatched, in company with some Bank notes, to a gentleman who made a great figure in the opposition, and was by him carried to Newmarket : There I often changed masters, and by turns became the property of a country squire, a general, a sharper, a lord, a bully, and was by the latter given to a country fellow to prevent a drubbing : By him I was given to a lady of pleasure, and by her to a surgeon, in order to repair some breaches love had made in her constitution ; he transferred me to a coach maker, in part of payment for an equipage. The coach-maker was stript of me and many more at a bawdy-house. I then was sent with a compliment to a justice of peace, and by him given to a lawyer, to defend him from the consequences of a false imprisonment.

My next stage was to a fishmonger's, where I was sent for a turbot ;—from him I went to the Old-Bailey, and was very instrumental in getting a girl of the town acquitted of a small crime she was charged with. I made several attempts to get upon the bench, but to no purpose ; and was obliged to remain with a gentleman in a black coat, who sent self and Co. in a few days, to the Ailey to purchase stock. I then was sent to the Bank ; here I remained a long time in prison, but being wanted to forward a lottery, 10,000 of us were freed from goal. I was once more carried in triumph to the Exchequer. My next master was an obstinate Scotch member, who had not been able, for many years, to see his own interest : From him I went to a taylor for a birth day suit ; from him to a draper ; from the draper to Blackwell-hall ; from thence to a clothier in Gloucestershire : Then I fell into the hands of a clergyman, in lieu of tythes : Next, by what accident I know not, I became the property of a gentleman who had the presentation of a fat living, who gave me to a carter, by way of plaister, for a broken head he had given him, when he came to interrupt him in his third bottle, by some idle questions about the dunging of a field : The carter, who now thought himself as good a man as his master, gave him warning, and set out for London, but fooled me, and the whole contents of an old leathern pouch, the reward of two years hard labour, at the next

next market town, in picking at the belt. I saved my next master from the county bridewell, by interposing between him and the constable: The constable's lady happened to be in want of smocks, so she gave me to a Scotch pedlar, with whom I travelled thro' most of the market towns in the north of England, and then he exchanged me with a collector of the roads, for a watch he had lately picked up in his travels: He presented me to a chambermaid at an inn, for some little civilities she was kind enough to shew him: She gave me to a stage coachman, as a reward for some obligations she lay under to him. After a thousand different changes I fell into the hands of a printer, who sent me to an author for translating a very ingenious French romance into English, and improving upon this little specimen of my history, and swelling it into a three shilling volume: I shall therefore say no more till the publication of that volume, when, no doubt, I shall have an opportunity of convicting the said author of a thousand forgeries, and oblige the publick with a genuine account of my travels.

GUINEA.

Many of our Readers having expressed their Satisfaction at our Insertion of Dr. Springfield's Observations on the Carlsbad Waters, in our last Vol. p. 390, we presume the following further Account of those Waters, from the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. I. Part I. for the Year 1757, being the 50th Volume, will also be highly agreeable to them. It is contained in a Letter to the President from Jeremiah Milles, D. D. F. R. S.

CARLSBAD is a small town, situated on the confines of Bohemia, at the distance of 14 German, or 28 French leagues west of Prague. It is remarkable for its warm mineral springs, which are said to have been accidentally discovered, in the year 1370, by the emperor Charles the Fourth, as he was hunting; from whom they received their present name of Carlsbad, or Charles's bath. These waters soon growing into repute, occasioned the building of a small neat town, consisting chiefly of houses calculated for the accommodation of the company, who frequent this place in the summer time. There are two warm springs, which rise in the middle of the town, very near each other: And tho' they are supposed to be of the same quality, yet, as one is much warmer, it is thought likewise to be more efficacious than the

other. The former of these, called the Brudel, rises very near the bed of the small river Tepel, which runs thro' the middle of the town, and is sometimes overflowed by it. The water issues with great force from the bottom of this spring, rising in a considerable body to the height of six feet perpendicular; and would force itself much higher, if it were confined within a narrower compass. The spring is inclosed with a square wall, within which are fixed three wooden pipes, which convey the water from the bottom of the spring into a reservoir; which distributes it into a number of small troughs, communicating with the several bathing-houses, which are built on both sides of the river for the use of the patients. This spring is so impetuous, that they are obliged to pave and ramm the bed of the river, lest it should force itself up in the channel: And I observed one place on the river side, where it had burst thro' the rock; and they had been obliged to confine it, by fastening down a large stone on the orifice.

The water of this spring is so hot, that you cannot bear your hand in it; and the inhabitants make use of it for scalding their pigs and their poultry.

The water, when put into a glass, has a bluish cast, not unlike that of an opal: And tho' I could not discover, that in 24 hours it had deposited the least sediment, yet there was a thin whitish scum collected on the surface; and I observed the same in the baths, where it was much thicker, and was of the colour, and almost of the consistence of a wafer. It has a salt taste when first taken from the water, and is made use of by the inhabitants for cleaning of teeth and scouring silver: It is called Baden Flaum.

Tho' this water does not deposit any sediment, yet it is remarkable for the speedy and strong incrustation of all bodies, which are put into it. Little plaister figures are sold here, on purpose to verify the experiment; which, tho' perfectly white when put into the spring, are, in eight and forty hours, entirely covered with a yellow incrustation. The same effect is observed on the pipes and channels, thro' which the water is conveyed. If care were not taken to clean them four or five times a year, they would be entirely choaked up; and in some parts, where it has not been necessary to clean them so often, I have seen them covered with an incrustation two inches thick. In surrounding and covering these wooden pipes, they

they do not change the nature of the wood ; but it is observable, that they add great hardness and solidity to it : So that it is affirmed a piece of deal will last a hundred years in this water. The head spring is cleared out once in 30 or 40 years, with a very great expence : At which time they are obliged to break off all the stony incrustation, which had been made by the water since the last cleaning ; and if neglected would (as it has sometimes actually done) choke the passages, and oblige the spring to find vent in some other place. The incrustations formed by these waters are of different kinds : That which is made in the troughs and pipes, thro' which the water is conveyed after it comes above ground, is of a light sandy nature, of a loose contexture, and a bright yellow. It is used by the inhabitants as a gentle concolive for eating off proud flesh. There is another of a darker colour, and a much harder nature, which is found at the very mouth of the spring, where it bursts out of the rock. There are other sorts taken out of the subterraneous cavities of the spring at the time it was cleaned. In what manner they are formed, is not so easy to determine, unless there were an opportunity of observing in what mannner and direction they lie within the spring. They seem to be an alabastrine spar, and are beautifully marked with strait veins of different colours, which may be supposed to have received their tinge from the different colour of the spring-water at the time when this sediment, or rather scum, was formed upon it. They find pieces of this kind most beautifully variegated ; and some of them large enough, by finearing, to make tables : These polish very well, and are not much inferior to jasper in appearance. It is a part of the manufacture of the place, to work this sort of stone into snuff-boxes, cane-heads, and sleeve buttons.

There is likewise another sort of incrustation different from all these, which was found some years ago, in digging for the foundations of the new parish church, which is about 300 yards distant from the Brudel spring. They found there the same kind of water ; but it did not rise with so great force as in the other spring : And they discovered in the cavities large masses of a stony concretion, which were a sort of pisolithi, most of them in a globular, but some in an oval form, from the smallest size to the bigness of a nutmeg ; the former sort lying in masses, the latter generally single and detached : They are perfectly white, hard, and smooth,

and appear to consist of a great number of lamellæ formed round a small nucleus. This sort of incrustation has been found in no other place ; but there are some of a blower sort, and more irregular shapes, which are taken out of the Brudel.

A The medicinal virtues of these waters have been treated of by German authors. They are esteemed to be particularly efficacious in removing obstructions, and in cases of the stone and gravel ; of which the treatise, lately produced to the society, contains many remarkable proofs *. They are much frequented in these and in other cases ; so that they have generally 200 persons in a season drinking the waters. The season begins in May, and ends in August. They drink them in the following method. They begin with a purge ; and assist its operation with ten or twelve chocolate-cups of the water, taken within five minutes of each other. The day following they take the waters in the same quantity, and at the same intervals, keeping themselves all the time in a warm room ; which, with the warmth of the waters, occasions a most plentiful perspiration. This is repeated for seven or eight days, increasing daily two or three cups of the water, till they come to drink 25 or 30 cups a day. The operation continues from eight of the clock in the morning till noon. Some bleed once in the middle of the course, others not at all. E After they have finished this course of drinking, they bathe two days successively, continuing in the bath half an hour, or longer, as their strength permits them, or their case requires. This is the whole course ; which is repeated two or three times, or oftener, as they find necessary. F The whole is concluded with a gentle purge, tho' the waters themselves are of a laxative nature.

There is another spring in the town of the same nature, but not so warm as the Brudel : It is called the Mill Spring, and is only tepid. G Those of a warm, or weak constitution, make use of this instead of the other, both for drinking and bathing.

There are likewise several chalybeate springs in the neighbourhood of Carlsbad ; one at half a mile, and the other at two leagues distance from the town. Both of them seem to resemble the water of the H Pohun spring at Spa, but are not near so strong. They do not use them medicinally on the spot, but they are brought to Carlsbad, and sold, in order to be drank with their wine.

From

* See ut supra, p. 390.

From the same Volume we shall give an Account of the Alterations making in the Pantheon, at Rome, in a Letter from thence to Thomas Hollis, Esq; read to the Society, March 3, 1757; which Plan of Alterations perhaps occasioned the total Ruin of that noble Edifice, in 1756. (See our Vol. for that Year, p. 612, and a Description of the Pantheon in the same Volume, p. 641.)

A PROJECT was lately laid before the government by Paolo Posi, an architect, for modernizing the inside of the Pantheon, and unfortunately approved. In consequence of which, the dome has been already cleaned, and rough cast, and the remainder of the lead taken away, which served as a lining to the silver work, that originally covered it. The vestiges of the cornices, and other ornaments of the silver work, were still discernible in the lead, which was fastened by very large iron nails. All this was effected by a moveable scaffold, that was fixed to the bronze cornice of the open circle above, whereby the temple is illuminated, and descended to the cornice of the Attick order, being as curious in the contrivance, as detestable for the purposes intended by it. It is true, we could not before see the dome in its pristine glory, but we had the satisfaction of viewing the traces and remains of what it had been. Nor could the adepts in architecture sufficiently admire the skill and sagacity of the builder, who, composing it of a number of small arches, which together formed a kind of net-work, and filling up the intervals between with pumice stones and mortar, gave it that strength and lightness, whereby it has probably stood so many ages.

The evil would be comparatively small, had the project extended no farther, than what has been related; but they are now busy in removing the Attick order, to make room for a new invention, suitable to the trifling taste which at this day prevails. And not content with that, they think of taking away the ancient pavement; and, what is still worse, its peculiar beauty, the open circle at the top, to place a lanthorn instead of it, as is usual in modern cupolas.

You had the good fortune, Sir, to view this remarkable temple, in that state, wherein it was left by the ancient Barbarians: But those, who see it hereafter, will find it in a much more deplorable condition, stripped of its precious marbles and ornaments, and so disguised by mo-

dern alterations, that the noble form given it by Agrippa will be no longer distinguishable.

It is said Il Signor J. B. Piranesi, the architect, who published the antiquities of Rome, and divers ingenious works of that kind, has taken accurate plans of the Attick order, and every other particular relating to it. These he proposes to engrave and publish, with exact explanations annexed to them; together with a plan of the whole, as he believes it appeared in its original splendor and perfection; that posterity may not be deprived of informations, which are of so great benefit and importance to all lovers of architecture. It is also said, that the engineer [carpenter] who invented the scaffolding, has made an exact model of it for him; which he intends to publish as a part of the work before-mentioned."

As the Affair of Mr. Barnard, and of the Letters sent by an unknown Hand to the Duke of Marlborough, have been the Subject of much Discourse, some Account of it may be agreeable to our Readers, particularly to those in the Country.

LETTER I. put under the door of the office of ordinance, and sent next day by the keeper of the door to his grace.

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, with Care and Speed.

XXVIII November.

My Lord,

As ceremony is an idle thing upon most occasions, more especially to persons in my state of mind, I shall proceed immediately to acquaint You, with the motive & end, of addressing this epistle to You, which is equally interesting to us both: You are to know then, that my present situation in life, is such, that I should prefer annihilation, to a continuance in it: Desperate diseases, require desperate remedies, and You are the man I have pitched upon, either to make me, or to unmake Yourself; as I never had the honour to live among the great, the tenour of my proposals, will not be very courtly, but let that be an argument, to enforce the belief, of what I am now going to write; it has employed my invention for some time, to find out a method to destroy another, without exposing my own life, that I have accomplished, and defy the law; now for the application of it, I am desperate, and must be provided for; You have it in your power, it is my business to make it your inclination to serve

serve me; which you must determine to comply with, by procuring me a genteel support, for my life, or your own will be at a period, before this sessions of parliament is over: I have more motives, than one, for singling You out first, upon this occasion; and I give You this fair warning, because the means I shall make use of, are too fatal, to be eluded by the power of physick: If you think this of any consequence, You will not fail to meet the Author, on Sunday next, at ten in the morning, or on Monday (if the weather should be rainy on Sunday) near the first tree beyond the Stile in Hyde-Park, in the foot walk to Kenlington: Secrecy and compliance may preserve You, from a double danger of this sort; as there is a certain part of the world, where your death has more than been wished for, upon other motives; I know the world too well, to trust this secret, in any breast, but my own; a few days determine me, your friend or enemy.

FELTON.

You will apprehend that I mean you should be alone, and depend upon it that a discovery of any artifice in this affair will be fatal to You, my safety is insured by my silence, for confession only can condemn me.

On the receipt of this letter the duke went on horseback, with pistols before him, to the place appointed, having placed a friend at a distance; and after waiting some time, observed a person stand loitering, to whom he rode up, passed him once or twice, then asked him whether he had any thing to say to him; and being answered in the negative, asked whether he knew who he was: The person said no, he did not. The duke told him who he was; asked him again whether he knew him, and was again answered in the negative. Upon which he came away.

Letter II. received a day or two after.

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

My Lord,

You receive this as an acknowledgment of your punctuality as to the time and place of meeting on Sunday last, tho' it was owing to You, that it answered no purpose, the pageantry of being armed, and the ensign of your order, were useless, and too conspicuous. You needed no attendant, the place was not calculated for mischief, nor was any intended; if You walk in the west isle of Westminster Abbey, towards eleven o'clock on Sunday next, your Sagacity will point out the person, whom you will address, by asking his company, to take a turn or two

June, 1758.

with You; You will not fail, on enquiry, to be acquainted with the name, and place of abode, according to which directions, You will please to send, two or three hundred pound Bank notes, the next day by the penny post; exert not your curiosity too early, it is in your power to make me grateful on certain terms, I have friends who are faithful, but they do not bark before they bite.

I am, &c. &c.

F.

The duke went to the Abbey, saw the same person he had seen in the Park, asked him if he had any thing to say to him, and was answered in the negative.

Soon after he received a third letter.

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

My Lord,

I am fully convinced you had a companion on Sunday. I interpret it as owing to the weakness of human nature, but such proceeding is far from being ingenuous, and may produce bad effects, while it is impossible to answer the end proposed: You will see me again soon, as it were by accident, and may easily find where I go to, in consequence of which by being sent to, I shall wait on your Grace, but expect to be quite alone, and to converse in whispers. You will likewise give your honour upon meeting, that no part of the conversation shall transpire, these, and the former terms complied with, ensure your safety: My revenge in case of non-compliance (or any scheme to expose me) will be slower, but not less sure, and strong suspicion, the utmost that can possibly ensue upon it, while the chances would be ten-fold against you. You will possibly be in doubt after the meeting but it is quite necessary the outside should be a mask to the in, the family of the BLOODS is not extinct, tho' they are not in my scheme.

About two months after he received a fourth letter.

G To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

May it please your Grace,

I have reason to believe that the son of one Barnard a surveyor in Abingdon Buildings Westminster is acquainted with some secrets that nearly concern your safety, his father is now out of town which will give you an opportunity of questioning him more privately; It would be useless to your grace as well as dangerous to me to appear more publickly in this affair.

Your sincere friend,

ANONYMOUS.

He frequently goes to Storeys-Gate coffee-house.

Qq

The

The duke upon this sent a person to the coffee-house, to desire Mr. Barnard to come and speak to him. Mr. Barnard expressed great surprize, but no fear, at this message, and told the person the story of the duke's coming up to him in Hyde-Park. Being obliged to go out of town the next day, he waited on the duke the day after, was told the substance of the three first letters, and shewn the fourth; he expressed his total ignorance of the matter, and signified, on hearing the second, that the writer of it must be mad. The duke did not detain him. But he was brought by a sham summons, in which he was accused with assault and battery, before Mr. Fielding, who committed him to New-Prison. Whilst he was in prison, Mr. Fielding went, at twelve at night, to search his pockets, and he shewed his pocket-book and papers, very readily, to a gentleman whom Mr. Fielding carried with him, and gave him the keys of his escrutoir and compting-house.

On Mr. Barnard's trial at the Old-Bailey, no attempt was made to prove him the author of the letters from a similitude of hands. Ample evidence was produced that Mr. Barnard had no motive whatever to take such a method to obtain money, or the promise of any money, or of any place from the duke, being a young gentleman of an unspotted character and great abilities as a surveyor, and much employed as such. Sufficient proof was also brought, that he had occasion to be in Hyde Park, and that his being in the Abbey, at the time he met his grace, was purely accidental; and that he had mentioned those encounters to several persons, as something extremely odd and surprizing. (See p. 258.) Upon the whole, this affair seems either to have been a most detestable plot of some insidious villain, to destroy the young gentleman, or one of those sportive (but wicked) devices that some persons of no inconsiderable rank are said to be productive of, to surprize and torment their acquaintance or companions.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I HAVE sent a calculation of the Moon's eclipse, which will happen on the 13th of January, 1759, and desire you will give it a place in your Magazine, which will greatly oblige,

S I R, your constant reader, &c.

ROBERT LANGLEY,

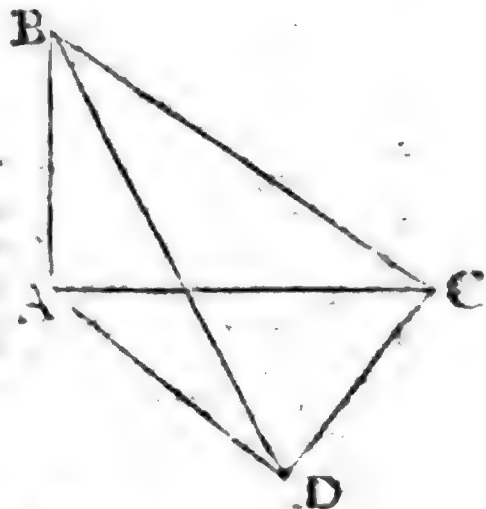
Land-surveyor at Orlingbury, in the county of Northampton.
London. Orlingbury.

| | Hours | Min. | Sec. | Hours | Min. | Sec. | |
|----------------------|----------------|------|------|----------------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Beginning | 6 | 30 | 47 | 6 | 27 | 47 | } Morning apparent time. |
| Middle | 7 | 52 | 43 | 7 | 49 | 43 | |
| Ecliptick opposition | 8 | 00 | 41 | 7 | 57 | 41 | |
| End of the eclipse | 9 | 14 | 39 | 9 | 11 | 39 | |
| Whole duration | 2 | 43 | 52 | 2 | 43 | 52 | |
| Digits eclipsed | 6 ^o | 35 | 32 | 6 ^o | 35 | 32 | |

N. B. The Moon will set about such time as the middle of the eclipse happens at London, therefore the beginning must be carefully attended to.—These times were computed from Mr. Dunthorne's Tables.

QUESTION I. By the same.

IN surveying the trapezia ABCD, the side AB was found = five chains per Gunter, the angles ACB and ADB equal, each to $36^{\circ} 40'$, and the angle BAC = 90° . Query the sides BC, CD, AD, and the area of the field in acres, when the side CD is a maximum?



QUESTION II. By the same.

ON the 24th of April, 1758, the sun's altitude at three hours 59 minutes after his rising, was observed = $34^{\circ} 29' 54''$. Query the latitude of the place of observation?

Orlingbury, June 2, 1758.

From A Vindication of Commerce and the Arts, &c. Being an Examination of Mr. BELL's Dissertation upon Populousness, &c. we shall select a Passage or two, to shew the Author's Way of thinking, and that superior Knowledge with which he treats his Subject.

"OUR learned author says whatever serves to create or improve labour and industry in a state, tends to promote the speedy and great increase of a people.

The industry recommended here, appears repugnant to the ease of acquiring the support of a family, represented before as necessary to render a nation populous. In a country, where all the arts, ornaments, and refinements of civil life take place, or are introduced and prevail, as in England; it is computed that near seven-eighths of the people labour for their bread. Here a labourer may acquire all the necessaries of a family by his constant work. His ambition never rises above coarse food and raiment, and the means of a low debauch. If the lower class of people can acquire these necessaries by labouring three days in a week, they will not work four. Necessity must therefore be created before industry can be introduced and excited.

A plenty of provisions, and a general industry, are incompatible. In order that this may appear more clearly, it may be necessary to observe what is generally understood by a plenty of provisions. If we have not clear and distinct ideas of the terms we use, our reasonings may be both true and false, according as the terms we make use of, shall be accepted and defined.

By a plenty of provisions, we mean such a small price for them, that a common family may acquire all the necessaries and luxuries that the poor usually consume by the family's labouring three or four days in a week, or only a part of the time usually allotted to labour. When this is the case we say that the price of provisions is low, and that they are in plenty.

Again, on the other hand, when the price of provisions is so high, that tho' a man and his family labour six days in a week, the usual time each day, yet such family cannot purchase the necessaries and superfluities it used to consume in common, then we say, there is a scarcity.

To suppose then provisions to be at a low price and plentiful, that is, the support of a family to be obtained by working three or four days in a week, and at the same time to suppose, that a general

industry may be practised, and that the mass or bulk of labourers will work full six days in a week, is to suppose a moral impossibility, what is contrary to common experience, what never was, nor ever will be, and shews a great ignorance of human nature, and little attention to the manners of the populace, as well as little acquaintance with the observations of the judicious.

On the contrary, Sir William Temple observes, that the poverty and laziness of the Irish, are owing to their great plenty of provisions; and their being able to procure all the necessaries they want with labouring two or three days in a week. Sir William Petty makes the same observation, and says, they can subsist by working only two or three hours in a day from their great plenty, and to this ascribes their great poverty and laziness. To suppose then a great plenty and great industry to exist together, is absurd and repugnant to the very nature of things. In truth they are moral contradictions. The great plenty of provisions in Ireland and the cheapness of land, seem to place the country in the state of an infant colony, and yet we do not find that mankind multiply in that nation, faster than in England; nor have they half the industry. The people live in a mean, nasty, lazy manner, and content themselves with coarse necessaries which may be easily acquired.

Land is cheap and provisions plentiful enough in Wales; but the people do not multiply faster than in England, neither are they so industrious."

"Our author proposes to keep our money, and banish commerce, or to prohibit the practice of foreign trade. He then observes the price of all necessaries must principally depend upon the proportion which the quantity of current money in a nation bears to the quantity of necessaries produced in it. If money increases fastest, these will become proportionably dearer; but cheaper, if it does not.

This is a maxim adopted by some political and commercial writers; and it is commonly said, that the increase of money is the sole cause of the increase of the price of commodities in general; and that where money increases, the price of commodities rises in proportion. We shall offer a few reasons to prove this doctrine false.

When queen Mary died, there is reason to believe, there were above four millions of money in the nation. Tho' queen Elizabeth recoined all the old money in

1561, yet we find that there were not above six millions coined during her reign. And there is reason to believe all the gold she coined was transported, so that all the current money, at her death, seems not to have much exceeded what Henry VII. left in the nation at his death. And yet provisions were near eight times as dear, or at least wheat, at the end of Elizabeth's reign, as at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. or at any time of his reign; or of his successors to 1601. At the end of the reign of James I. there was not above 5,500,000*l.* of cash in the kingdom, yet wheat was, in general, at eight shillings or ten shillings a bushel, labour as dear as at present, and other commodities for the mouth very dear. Here provisions, &c. were advanced to six or eight times their former price, and yet money not increased above a third.

On the other hand, the coin and paper-money of this kingdom is increased to about forty millions, or eight times as much; and yet the average price of wheat is not above half so much, many commodities and manufactures thirty per cent. cheaper, and labour no higher, if so high, as in those days.

Again in the year 1715, Dutot says, there were about 44,700,000*l.* sterling in France. Since 1727, Debonaire says, about 52,500,000*l.* have been coined, all which money is in the kingdom, as might be shewn by irrefragable reasons, and yet Dutot says the price of corn, provisions, labour, salaries, and commodities, are not risen; and this might be made appear from the writings of their authors, but the detail is too long to insert here.

Here we have proofs on both sides of the question, to demonstrate the falshood of the maxim, viz. of a vast rise of commodities without an increase of money; and of a vast increase of money without a rise of commodities. We may add farther, that Spain had imported 700 millions sterling of money into Europe before there was any material rise on commodities in England."

"Our author advances another false maxim, viz. *Necessaries can no sooner grow cheap, but labour will be so likewise.*

Here it will be necessary to make a few observations on the relative terms *dear*, *cheap*. When a man can purchase all his necessaries with a little labour, we say they are *cheap*. When it requires a great deal of labour to purchase or provide them, we say they are *dear*. Now if we look back to our histories of ancient

times, when wheat was in common at about two shillings a quarter, we find labour so high, that two days work would purchase a bushel of wheat in common. When wheat is at ten shillings a bushel, labour is no dearer in England than when it is at two shillings and six-pence. Now, when it is so cheap, labour generally rises, the poor not being necessitated to work so much as when dear. Sir Josiah Child, Sir William Petty, Sir William Temple, and many others, remark this. Such bread as our people eat in England, is in Holland commonly at three-pence a pound, flesh at nine-pence; but a day's labour is not above one shilling and two-pence sterling. Wheat sometimes pays a tax there, of near a crown a bushel to the state, and flesh is high taxed likewise. From whence it is manifest the maxim is false.

If labourers could purchase the common necessities of life for half the money they usually do, they would work but half the time they do now. Sir Josiah Child * observes in such times they play and get drunk half their time. Sir Matthew Decker observes †, that when wages are so high, they spend half their time, and spend their money in luxury. Cheap necessities must then raise the price of labour, till it destroys itself. Therefore our author's scheme is impracticable, and absurd."

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, June 9.

The Night before last a Messenger arrived from Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's Head Quarters at Cleves, with the following Account of the Operations of the Army under his Highness's Command.

Cleves, "THE 25th of May, the June 3. chief part of the troops encamped at Notteln. Here they were not to remain long, this camp being only intended as a rendezvous for assembling them from the most distant quarters, in order to put them in a condition to march forwards. A part of these troops went; in the night between the 26th and 27th, from Notteln to Coesfeld, to join those which were there before, as well as the different regiments which were come thither from Dulmen. The rest of the army marched some hours sooner, from Notteln for Dulmen, where the head quarters were fixed in the morning of the 27th. A detachment, consisting of several battalions and squadrons, as well as of Scheither's light troops, and Lukner's Hussars, assembled

* See his discourse on trade.

† See the causes of the decline of foreign trade.

sembled on the 26th at Dorsten, and in its neighbourhood, under the command of major-general Wagenheim. The duke had charged him with the dispositions to be made for the passage on the Roer, with orders to advance himself to the gates of Dusseldorp, and to cause the corps, under the command of Scheither, to pass the Rhine at Dusseldorp. This passage was executed in the night, between the 29th and 30th, with such success, that Scheither having attacked, with bayonets fixed, the three battalions of French that opposed him, defeated them, and took five pieces of cannon out of eight which they had. He had but two men wounded in the passage, and not one either killed or wounded during the action. The army marched before sun rise, on the 29th, from Dulmen towards Dorsten, and encamped at Limbke; from whence, the next day, lieutenant general Wutgenau was detached towards Wesel, with a body of infantry and cavalry. The 30th he encamped at Ruesvelt, and the 31st at Ringenbourg. The duke left the army, during its march from Dulmen to Limbke, and went to Boeckholt, where he found the advanced guard of the body assembled at Cosveld. That advanced guard marched on the 30th to Emmerick, and was followed by the rest of the corps which was encamped at Vraesselt. About five o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st, the whole was in motion to cross the Rhine; the advanced guard went on as far as Lobit. The duke's design was to pass the river there in the night, but an unforeseen accident broke all the measures which had been taken for that purpose; and his serene highness was obliged to march the troops back again in the night to Nedderelte. The first of June was employed in removing the obstacles that had occurred; and, in the following night, the passage was again attempted, and executed with all possible success, near Herven.

The Hussars, with a detachment of grenadiers, passed on the second of June, at two o'clock in the morning, in flat-bottomed boats, which went and returned with so much diligence, that, besides the Hussars, a regiment of dragoons, and ten or twelve battalions, were, before noon, on the other side of the river. During all this time, workmen were employed about the bridge, which, however, was not completed till four this morning. The remainder of the cavalry and infantry passed immediately, and marched towards Cleeves.

The Hussars, supported by the volun-

tiers, surprized at first some patrols, which were made prisoners of war, and still continuing to advance, defeated the cavalry that shewed themselves, and took a pair of kettle drums and a standard from the regiment of Bellefond. This country is entirely divided by dykes, so that it is as easy to dispute the ground, as it is difficult to advance. The enemy, sensible of this advantage, advanced with seven or eight hundred foot to stop the head of our van-guard, and fired some pieces of cannon upon them, which, however, hurt nobody. But a detachment of twenty men having found means to slip along a dyke, and get possession of a house which the French had, in part, passed, fired upon them; which had such an effect, that they retired immediately. Every thing else that happened, even to the gates of Cleeves, only relates to the Hussars; and they have only five men and two officers wounded.

This is the whole of our loss; we are still ignorant of that of the enemy. We only know of about fifty prisoners, most part of whom are wounded. We have found an hospital at Cleeves.

Cologne, May 30. There is advice, that Mestre du Camp dragoons, and Conti infantry, have received orders to return to France; and that, as soon as the militia and recruits arrive, they will be followed by some other regiments who are very weak. The states of Liege, after long disputes among themselves, have agreed to furnish 240,000 rations, and to make representations concerning the remainder. They are busy in drawing up complaints against the regiment of Harcourt, who have entered Maseich without giving the state any previous notice, and have lodged themselves where they liked best.

Cologne, June 1. Eight hundred of his Britannick majesty's troops passed the Rhine the night between the 29th and 30th past. They surprized the regiment of Cambresis who were at Offenberg: The French say the colonel, and some few of the soldiers, escaped, the rest were cut to pieces, or taken prisoners. The regiment of Navarre, who were at Meurs, marched to their succour, but the affair was over before they arrived.

There is a French courier arrived this morning, with the news that the allied army attacked Kaisersworth the night between the 30th and 31st, and carried it, after having killed or taken prisoners the greatest part of the garrison; the rest saved themselves by crossing the river.

It is just now said that Dusseldorp is partly invested, and that his Britannick majesty's troops, to the number of eighteen thousand men, are preparing to besiege it, having already (as the courier reports) summoned the town to surrender; and by the movements amongst the generals and officers, it is supposed they have received orders to prepare to march.

Cologne, June 2. It is said, from very good authority, that the light troops, who passed the Rhine the 29th past, took five pieces of cannon, six pounders, all the new cloathing of the regiment of Navarre, besides other things. They made two officers, and twenty-seven men, prisoners, and repassed the Rhine with the loss of three men only.

The French are more confounded with this, and the taking of Kaisersworth, than is credible, as they told the elector they would certainly defend that place."

Admiralty-office, June 10. On the 9th of March last, his majesty's ships the Nassau of 64 guns, the Harwich of 30 guns, Rye of 24 guns, with the Swan sloop, and two buffes, sailed from Plymouth for the coast of Africa, under the command of captain Marsh, having on board 200 marines under major Mason, with a detachment of artillery people under captain Walker. On the 24th of April this squadron arrived off the river Senegal, and after sounding the entrance, the small vessels and boats got over the bar the 29th, there not being water for any thing larger than the Swan sloop to go in. The enemy with seven vessels, three of which were armed with ten guns each, made a shew of attacking our small craft, and kept a kind of running fire, but were soon repulsed, and obliged to retire up the river. The marines and seamen, to the number of 700, landed, and got the artillery on shore; and next day (the 30th) when they were ready for proceeding to attack Fort Lewis, which is upon a small island about twelve miles up the river from the bar, deputies arrived from the superior council of Senegal with articles upon which they proposed to capitulate. Captain Marsh, and major Mason, made some alterations therein. On the 1st of May they were agreed to, and were in substance as follows.

I. The forts, storehouses, vessels, arms, provisions, and every thing belonging to the company upon the river Senegal, to be put into the possession of the English.

II. All the white people, belonging to the Senegal company, to be conducted to

France, with their private effects; merchandize and uncoined treasure excepted.

III. The free mulattoes, or negroes, to remain so; not to be molested in their religion or effects, and to have liberty to retire, if they chuse it.

A In consequence of these articles, major Mason, with the marines, took possession of Fort Lewis the 2d of May. In it were found 232 French officers and soldiers; 92 pieces of cannon; with treasure, slaves, and merchandize, to a very considerable value.

B [Private letters advise, That capt. Marsh found in the harbour sixteen vessels, most of them richly laden: That the squadron was in perfect health, and preparing to go against the island of Gorée, from which it is distant only thirty leagues. In this island are the principal magazines and storehouses belonging to the French; and here the negroes are confined, till they can be shipped for the West-Indies. The Dutch were the first who occupied it; they built here the two forts which the French have since named St. François, and St. Michael. The French seized this island in 1678: In 1692 it was taken from them by the English; but in 1693 the French retook it.]

A Description of the River Senegal, and Fort Lewis.

THE river Senega, or Senegal, is one of those channels of the river Niger, by which it is supposed to discharge its waters into the Atlantick ocean: The river Niger, according to the best maps, rises in the east of Africa; and after a course of 3000 miles, nearly due west, divides into three branches, the most northerly of which is the Senegal, as above; the middle is the Gambia, or Gambra; and the most southern Rio Grande. The Senegal empties itself into the Atlantick ocean in 16° north lat. The entrance of it is guarded by several forts, the principal of which is Fort Lewis, built on an island of the same name. It is a quadrangular fort, with two bastions, and of no inconsiderable strength. At the mouth of the river is a bar; the best season for passing it, is from March to August, or September, or rather from April to July, because the tides are then highest.

H The English had formerly settlements here, out of which they were driven by the French, who have engrossed the whole trade from Cape Blanco to the river Gambia, which is near 500 miles. The Dutch were the first who settled at Senegal, and built two forts. The French made themselves

selves masters of them in 1678. In 1692 the English seized them; but next year the French retook them, and have kept them ever since. They built Fort Lewis in 1692, and have beyond it a multitude of other settlements, extending 200 leagues up the river. The principal commodities which the French import from this settlement are, that valuable article gum senega, hides, bees-wax, elephants teeth, cotton, gold dust, negro slaves, ostrich feathers, ambergris, indigo, and civet.

At present we are obliged to buy all our gum senega of the Dutch, who purchase it from the French; and they set what price they please on it. But as the trade to Africa is now open, by this important acquisition, the price of this valuable drug, which is so much used in several of our manufactures, will be much reduced.

True State of the Force of the Fleet under Lord Anson and Sir Edward Hawke.

| Guns. | | Guns. | |
|--------------|-----|-----------------|----|
| Royal George | 110 | D. of Aquitaine | 64 |
| Duke | 90 | Foguoux | 64 |
| Neptune | 90 | Achilles | 60 |
| Ramillies | 90 | Intrepid | 64 |
| Barfleur | 90 | Norwich | 50 |
| Union | 80 | Dunkirk | 60 |
| Newark | 80 | Southampton | 36 |
| Magnanime | 74 | Actæon | 36 |
| Norfolk | 74 | Tartar | 20 |
| Alcide | 74 | Leostoff | 20 |
| Chichester | 74 | Coventry | 36 |

Commodore Howe's Squadron.

| Guns. | | Guns. | |
|-------------|----|------------------|----|
| Essex | 70 | Saltsb | 16 |
| Rochester | 50 | Swallow | 16 |
| Deptford | 50 | Diligence | 16 |
| Portland | 50 | Speedwell | 16 |
| Pallas | 36 | Pluto fireship | 16 |
| Brilliant | 36 | Salamander ditto | 16 |
| Richmond | 36 | Infernal bomb | 16 |
| Active | 36 | Granado ditto | 16 |
| Maidstone | 20 | Cornorant | 14 |
| Flamborough | 20 | 10 Cutters, each | 10 |
| Rose | 20 | 100 Transports | |
| Success | 16 | 20 Tenders | |
| | | 10 Storeships. | |

There are on board the fleet, 16 regiments, nine troops of light horse, and above 6000 marines; and the number of seamen may be known by the rates of the ships.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Witchhall, June 10, 1758. Late on Thursday night, lieutenant Dismington, of the Tartar cutter, arrived with letters from his grace the duke of Marlborough, and the Hon. capt. Howe, dated

in Cancele bay the 6th instant; giving an account, that after the fleet had been kept, by contrary winds, several days, in sight of the French coast, part of the troops had been fortunate enough to make good their landing on the 5th at night, without any thing that could be called opposition. A small battery or two opposed their landing, which Mr. Howe soon silenced with his ships, and the resistance the grenadiers found from the peasants was too trifling to be mentioned. The first landing consisted of as many of the foot guards as could be disembarked, with major general Dury, the grenadiers of the army, with major-general Moyllyn; the whole commanded by lord George Sackville. The troops behaved with the utmost regularity, and the remainder are disembarking as fast as possible.

Witchhall, June 17. Late on Thursday night arrived captain Fraine of the Speedwell sloop, with letters from the duke of Marlborough, dated at Cancele the 12th instant, giving an account, that the troops under his grace's command, had burnt many of the naval stores, one man of war of 50 guns, one of 36, all the privateers, some of 30, several of 20 and 18 guns, and in the whole, upwards of 100 ships, notwithstanding they were under the cannon of St. Malo's; but finding it impracticable to attack that place, and receiving intelligence of troops being on their march from all sides, his grace thought it necessary to march back to Cancele. Commodore Howe had made so good a disposition of the boats and transports, that four brigades, and ten companies of grenadiers, were re-embarked in less than seven hours, the enemy not having attempted to attack them; and, on the 12th, all the troops were on board, waiting to take advantage of the first wind, to pursue the farther objects of his majesty's instructions.

[St. Malo's is one of the chief towns and ports of the Upper Bretagne, is seated on the northern coast, and built on a rock in the sea, called the Island of St. Aaron, and joined to the continent by the means of a long causey, of not above 30 fathoms broad, the entrance whereof is defended by a strong castle, flanked with large towers, and the town surrounded with walls, deep ditches, and a sufficient garrison; besides which, to the sea it is secured by a shoal of sand that encompasses it, and several rocks and small islands, that make a haven of difficult access; in-

so much,

so much, that it is reputed one of the keys of France. It is considerable for its traffick and strength, and the skill of its inhabitants in maritime affairs; by which means great numbers of privateers are, in time of war, from hence fitted out, and much disturb the trade of these seas.]

The end of the expedition against St. Malo's being answered, in destroying the shipping in the harbour, and the troops being again embarked without loss, they will immediately proceed to some other part of France, with the like intent. The security of our own trade, and the distressing that of the enemy, seem to be the chief objects of the present expedition: To which may be added, the keeping their troops in continual alarm, and harrassing them, by diverting the course of their march, as the places attacked require fresh assistance.

More, in relation to the marking of Sheep.
(See p. 288.)

AS a mixture of lamp-black, drying oil and litharge, is more subject to be defaced, before it can dry on the forehead of sheep, than was expected: It is found, on trial, that marking them on the face with pitch, which cools and hardens soon, is very durable, and visible, which may be clipped off, when there is occasion to have the new owner's mark put on; by which means the spoiling of much wool, with several of the usual larger marks, may be prevented.

Teddington, June 9. S. HALES.

Some Account of the Trial, &c. of Dr. FLORENCE HENSEY.

ON Monday, the 12th instant, about ten o'clock in the morning, Florence Hensey, M. D. was brought from Newgate to the court of King's Bench in Westminster-Hall, to take his trial upon an indictment for high treason, in corresponding with the king's enemies, and giving them intelligence and advice, how to invade this kingdom, and to distress our government. The trial began about half an hour after ten in the morning, and did not end till about half an hour after eight in the evening, when the jury, after staying out about half an hour, brought him in guilty; the charge against him having been supported by producing several letters from him to subjects of the French king, which had been stopped at the Post Office, and were fully proved to have been wrote and sent by him.

From one of these letters it appeared, that the doctor solicited employment from

a fellow student at Leyden, who is promoted in France, wherein he says, that he had a great regard for the French nation, and that he offered his service, not only from interest but inclination, to promote the welfare of that country.

A It appeared in the course of the trial, that, soon after the declaration of war, in 1756, he became a pensioner to France, and agreed, for one hundred guineas per annum, to give the French the best intelligence he could, of the state of affairs in this kingdom.

B A difference afterwards arose about his salary, which he represented as too small; and, as an argument in his favour, he said, he belonged to a club in the Strand (from which he could gain great intelligence) at which they always drank French wine at dinner; and, in January, 1757, a fresh

C bargain was made, that the doctor should receive twenty-five guineas per month, on condition of his sending a letter of intelligence every post, but to forfeit a guinea every omission: But he received no more than one monthly payment, and they gave for reason, that his intelligence was nothing but extracts from news-papers.

The plan for carrying on this correspondence was the following: The doctor wrote a common letter with ink, and between each line the secrets of England in lemon-juice. This was inclosed under three or four different covers, directed to different persons in the secret, who conveyed them from one hand to another, till the first inclosed came to the principal for whom it was designed. He had a brother, who is a jesuit, and was chaplain and secretary to the Spanish ambassador at the Hague, from whom our resident at that court gained a knowledge of some secrets relating to England; and learnt that he had a brother, a physician in London, which was the occasion of the doctor's being watched, and twenty-nine of his letters being stopped.

From these letters it appeared, that he gave the French the first account of admiral Boscawen's sailing to North-America, and of the taking the Alcide and Lys, with every minute circumstance relating to it, and from that time, of the sailing of every fleet, and its destination; and was so minute, as to give an account even of the launching of a man of war: He also gave an account of all difficulties relating to raising of money, and particularly described the secret expedition in 1757, and assured them it was intended against Rochfort or Brest, but gave his opinion for the former. And in one of his letters he particularly

ticularly advised a descent of the French upon our coast, as the most certain method of distressing the government, by affecting publick credit, and mentioning the time when, and the place where, it would be most proper.

And, on Wednesday the 14th, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he was brought to the bar of the said court, when the lord chief justice, with great decency, pronounced the sentence inflicted by law upon such crimes; against which the doctor said he had nothing to plead, nor any thing to trust to, but his majesty's mercy, which, he was told, he could hardly expect, as the crime he had been guilty of was of such a heinous nature. He is a native of Ireland, aged about 44, by religion a roman catholick, and has a diploma from the university of Leyden in Holland, as a doctor of Physick.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AS through the channel of your useful Magazine, many ingenious questions, &c. are frequently inserted for solutions, I cannot help thinking but that the following extraordinary case, will excite some of your correspondents to furnish me with an answer to it, in your next Magazine.

I am, Your constant reader,

ABEL BRISK.

CASE.

June 20, 1755. PETER Vague, by his last will in writing (*inter alia*) bequeaths 2000l. (in trust) to be divided as follows, viz.—In case Blanch, his wife, (then with child) should bring forth a son, such son

| | l. | s. | d. | |
|---------------|------|----|----|--|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1000 | 0 | 0 | should have one half thereof, viz. 1000l. and |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ | 666 | 13 | 4 | his said wife one third thereof, viz. 666l. 13s. 4d. |
| $\frac{1}{6}$ | 333 | 6 | 8 | and the remaining sixth part, being 333l. 6s. 8d. |
| $\frac{1}{6}$ | 2000 | 0 | 0 | to be paid to his nephew, |

Abel Brisk, whom he likewise makes his executor, and residuary legatee in general. But Testator, by his said will, further declares and provides, that if his said wife should bring forth a daughter, then she, the wife, should have a half of the said 2000l. and such daughter one third thereof only, and the remaining 333l. 6s. 8d. to be paid to Abel the nephew, as before mentioned. After executing and publishing the above will, Peter the testator dies; and after his death, viz. the 5th of October following, Blanch, the wife, was brought to bed of a twin, viz. both a son and a daughter.

Q. Upon the contingency happening, as above, What interest has Blanch the wife, Abel the nephew, and each of the twin

June, 1758.

children, in the above bequest of 2000l. Or how may the trustees, and in what proportions, and to whom, safely and legally divide and pay away the same?

BRITTANY is one of the fifteen provinces, into which the kingdom of France is generally divided, by geographers, and is the most north-westerly of those provinces; being encompassed on the N. W. and S. by the English channel, and bay of Biscay, and bounded on the east by the province of Orleannois. The chief towns in the part of Brittany, of which we have given the annexed beautiful map, are,

1. St. Malo's, of which see an account, p. 303.
2. Dinant, situated west of St. Malo's, and strongly fortified.
3. Dol, also strongly fortified.

Letter from an Officer on board the Essex, Commodore Howe's Ship: Being a Journal from the Day our Troops landed at Cancele Bay, to the Time of their re-embarking. (See p. 303.)

MONDAY, June 5, at day-break, we weighed and stood along shore from cape Frehel towards Cancele bay, to the eastward of St. Malo; a moderate breeze of wind off shore, and fine weather. At six we saw cattle grazing near the shore, which shewed either a great neglect in the enemy, or that they did not expect us thereabouts. About eleven o'clock, the duke of Marlborough, commodore Howe, colonel Watson, quarter-master general, and Thierry the pilot, went in the Grace armed cutter to reconnoitre the landing place in the bay. About noon two shot were fired from a small battery in the bay at the cutter: About one the duke, &c. returned on board. A regiment of foot, and two troops of horse, appeared on the hills, and retired. The Swallow sloop standing in shore, was fired at from two batteries, but without doing her any damage. At two o'clock we anchored in Cancele bay with the fleet, and immediately made the signal for all ships, having flat-bottomed boats, to hoist them out. As soon as that was done, the grenadier companies, of eleven regiments, were embarked in them, and rendezvoused along side the Essex. About six o'clock commodore Howe hoisted his broad pendant on board the Success, of 22 guns, and went in her, the wind at N. E. towards the landing place at the village of Cancele, where was a battery of two 24 pounders and one 12 pounder, which began to play on the Success soon after seven, but without any return till the Success was run aground in a most advantageous situation for silencing the battery, which they, with the assistance of the Rose, Fiamborough, and Diligence sloop (who all stood towards the battery till they grounded) effectually did, and cleared the village near it. The Success lost three men. In the mean time, the flat-bottomed

R r

t

boats with the grenadiers, and the transports, having the three battalions of guards on board, stood towards the shore, under the command of lord George Sackville and general Dury; and about eight o'clock landed, under cover of the frigates, on the beach close to the village, which consists of about forty houses, at the foot of a steep hill; from the top of which about a hundred of the enemy fired once on our troops, but without doing any execution, and immediately ran away on the appearance of Kingsley's grenadiers. Till eleven o'clock the boats were employed in landing the troops, when most of them grounded, and remained aground till three next morning. The troops remained under arms on the beach during the night, except a few parties posted on the top of the hill.

Tuesday the 6th. By noon, this day, the whole infantry, with ten field-pieces, were landed, and encamped on the hill near a windmill, at half a mile distance from that part of the village on the hill. The horse ships were ordered to lay on shore to land the light horse and artillery stores, which took up the remainder of this and all the following day.

Wednesday the 7th, a French officer who had been reconnoitring, in endeavouring to escape from a party of Kingsley's grenadiers, was by them shot, with his servant, and both horses, in the upper village. About a hundred prisoners were taken within these two days, most of them peasants, but very few soldiers. Three ships and an armed cutter were sent to cruise before the port of St. Malo. Part of the army marched at day-light towards St. Malo's, and encamped at about the distance of six miles from Cancele. About ten a second part marched and encamped at about two miles from Cancele, leaving in their old camp three regiments, one of which (the Welch fuzileers) was to follow with part of the train of artillery. About eleven at night we saw from our ships a great fire at a distance over the land; and the next morning,

Thursday the 8th, we heard the report of guns from day-break, till five o'clock; and in the afternoon the reports of some guns were heard. We learnt this afternoon, that the fire we saw last night was at St. Servan, under the cannon of St. Malo's, where about seventy sail of ships [exclusive, we presume, of the small craft] several of them privateers and all their storehouses, were burnt by part of the light horse, supported by a brigade of foot. The guns we heard were fired from St. Malo's on different parties of our troops who were reconnoitring; but during the night, whilst the troops were setting fire to the ships and storehouses, not a single shot was fired from the town, altho' our men were frequently within almost pistol-shot. It is probable they were afraid the army would have set fire to the whole town of St. Servan (which is large) had they fired on them.

Friday the 9th, we sailed with the Portland, Success, two sloops, three bomb-ketches, one fireship, and all the ordnance ships, towards St. Malo's. About three in the afternoon, it being calm and the wind against us, we were obliged to anchor about three leagues from point Roteauneuf. Soon after the commodore went in the barge, with two flat-bottomed boats loaded with bread for the army (who were in great want) to the fort called Roteauneuf, mounting nine very heavy guns, which our troops had taken possession of that morning without any loss, and returned at midnight. The

next morning,

Saturday the 10th, we returned with the Portland, artillery ships, &c. to Cancele bay: The army, after summoning St. Malo to surrender, being obliged to retire to Cancele, on intelligence of a much superior force marching against them, and the town too strong to be taken without heavy cannon or mortars; the garrison having been reinforced at one time since our arrival with three regiments, and at another with 500 men. Nor could our army prevent further succours from being thrown in, as the town stands on a peninsula, and they only masters of that part of the isthmus without the walls.

Sunday the 11th, all the light horse, artillery, baggage, &c. were embarked in the transports.

And, on Monday the 12th, all the infantry embarked, none of the enemy ever appearing to molest them in their retreat.

The SPEECH of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the 20th of June, 1758.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE have received the king's commands upon this occasion, to assure you, that his majesty has the deepest sense of the loyalty and good affections, demonstrated by his parliament, throughout the whole course of this session. The zeal, which you have shewn for his majesty's honour, and real interest in all parts; your earnestness to surmount every difficulty; and your ardour to carry on the war with the utmost vigour, in order to a safe and honourable peace, must convince all the world, that the ancient spirit of the British nation is still subsisting in its full force.

His majesty has also commanded us to acquaint you, that he has taken all such measures, as have appeared to be most conducive to answer your publick spirited views and wishes. Thro' your assistance, and by the blessing of God upon the conduct and bravery of the combined army, his majesty has been enabled not only to deliver his dominions in Germany from the oppressions and devastations of the French; but to push his advantages on this side of the Rhine.

His majesty has cemented the union between him and his good brother the king of Prussia

Prussia by new engagements, with which you have been already fully acquainted.

Our fleets and armies are now actually employed in such expeditions as appeared likely to annoy the enemy in the most sensible manner; to promote the welfare and prosperity of these kingdoms; and particularly to preserve our rights and possessions in America; and to make France feel our just weight and real strength in those parts. His majesty trusts in the Divine Providence, that they may be blessed with such success, as will most effectually tend to these great and desirable ends.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are particularly commanded by the king to return you his thanks for those ample supplies which you have so freely and unanimously given. His majesty grieves for the burdens of his people; but your readiness in supporting the war, is the most probable means the sooner to deliver you from it. You may be assured that nothing will be wanting on his majesty's part, to secure the most frugal management.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

His majesty has directed us to repeat his recommendation to you, to promote harmony, and good agreement amongst his faithful subjects; and to make the uprightness and purity of his intentions and measures, rightly understood. Exert yourselves in maintaining the peace and good order of the country, by enforcing obedience to the laws, and lawful authority; and by making the people sensible how much they hurt their own true interest by the contrary practice. For their sakes the king has commanded us to press this upon you; for their true interest and happiness are his majesty's great and constant object.

Then was read a commission for proroguing the parliament to the third day of August next.

The following Bills, among many other publick and private ones, received the Royal Assent by Commission, on June 9.

AN act for granting to his majesty several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, and upon windows or lights, and for raising the sum of five millions by annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the said rates and duties.

An act for applying a sum of money granted this session of parliament, for rebuilding London-bridge, and for rendering more effectual, an act passed in the 29th year of his present majesty's reign, entitled, an act to improve, widen, and enlarge the passage over and through London-bridge.

An act for the encouragement of seamen employed in the royal navy, and for establishing a regular method for the punctual, frequent, and certain payment of their wages, and for enabling them more easily and readily to remit the same, for the support of their wives and families, and for

preventing frauds and abuses attending such payments.

An act for farther explaining the laws, touching the electors of knights of the shire to serve in this present parliament, for that part of Great Britain called England.

AN act to encourage the growth and cultivation of madder, in that part of Great Britain called England, by ascertaining the tythe thereof there.

An act for the encouragement of the exportation of culm to Lisbon, in the kingdom of Portugal.

BN act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts, within the western division of the hundred of Brixton, in the county of Surry.

An act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts, within the borough of Great Yarmouth, and the liberties thereof.

CN act for establishing a free market for the sale of corn and grain, within the city and liberty of Westminster.

An act for building a bridge cross the river Trent, at or near a place called Wilden-Ferry.

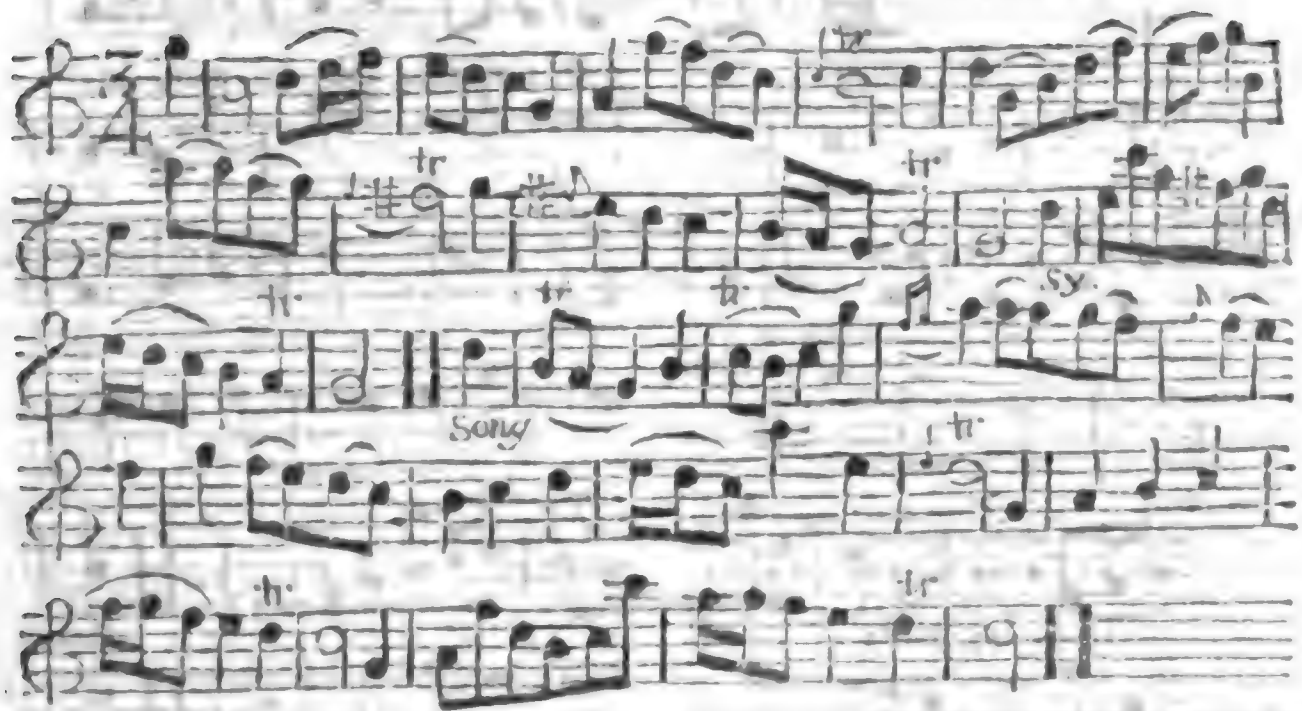
ANACREON, ODE I. *Translated by L. A. To his LYRE.*

ATRIDES' noble acts I sing—
I tell of Cædms, warlike king!—
Ah! no—for ev'ry string I prove,
My lyre re-echoes nought but love.
I lately chang'd each sullen wire,
And all anew I strung my lyre;
And now Alcides' toils I try—
But love alone the strings reply.
Hence, then, adieu! ye heroes, kings;
E My lyre of love, *love* only sings.

On the Asylum for ORPHANS and DESERTED GIRLS. By Mr. A. R. N. O. I. D.

TO sooth affliction, to relieve distress,
And all the varied ills of life redress;
Thescathypride, fair Albion! thesethyphoast!
Thou' rich in beauty, these adorn thee most;
Thy health-restoring domes promiscuous rise,
And offer sweetest incense to the skies.
For this th' Almighty spares the guilty land,
And pours out blessings with a bounteous hand;
For this the valleys with the hills rejoice,
And commerce elevates her grateful voice.
G But oh! how great, how godlike the design,
To save the body, and the soul refine!—
No more the orphan shall her loss deplore;
No more the friendless girl in vain implore—
Well pleas'd the sov'reign Good surveys the plan;
And angels wond'ring hail this work of man,
Ye, whom the sacred love of virtue fires,
Assist the work, which heav'n itself inspires.
H Ye British fair! whom happier fates attend,
Assert the cause—'tis yours—the sex befriended
And ye! whose bosoms glow at war's alarms,
Protect the fair, and vindicate their charms:
And oh! ye sons of riot! own the cause,
And taste the pleasure of heart-felt applause!
No more the beauteous work of heav'n deface,
Your errors let beneficence efface.

For the FLUTE.



Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1758.

BOILEAU'S EPISTLE to his Gardener, imitated,
1757.

OLD, yet laborious still, and still of worth,
Born to be happy here, tho' mean thy
birth; [hand
Thee, Hammond I address, whose skillful
Rules with despotick sway this spot of land,
This little Eden, where the well-trimm'd
yews,
And neat espaliers give delightful views;
Where barren rocks, with pride luxuriant
bear [pear;
Fruits not their own, the apple, plum, and
While such thy diligence to clear the ground,
That not a thistle, or a weed is found:
Oh! could'st thou with the same industrious
art, [heart I
Root thorns and brambles from thy master's
But, come, let's reason. — When from
morn to eve, [sieve,
With spade, and barrow, water-pot and
You fertilize dry sand, and all around
Teach to obey your laws the docil ground;
Seeing your master oft with transport driven
From walk to walk; his eyes now rais'd to
heaven,
Now fix'd on earth, in melancholy mood,
Intent, or on his own, or publick good;
Now mute, and now with loud vociferation,
Scaring from yonder grove the feather'd
nation;
And thus capriciously, or gay, or sad;
Tell me, good Hammond, don't you think
him mad?
Mad as Don Quixote, whose romantick tale
On winter nights oft mellow's your brown
ale?
No, no, my friend — he's musing on the times,
Or forming in his brain melodious rhymes,
To celebrate the day when wars shall cease,
And the victorious Hawke returns with peace;
Or perhaps forging schemes, to redress
An incens'd mob, or blund'ring ministry.

Ah! master, you wou'd say, give o'er
with speed.

Such idle work, or with me work indeed;
Here, take the spade, and dig yon fallow
ground, [around;
Or with the prong, that manure spread
Go, fill the water-tub, and with due toil,
Form into fertile mould this sandy soil.

So then, good Sir, between us two, 'tis clear,
You think yourself the hardest worker here:
Ah! were your garden but one day resign'd,
That you might try the labour of the mind;
Or were you now a poet, ev'n inspir'd,
You'd find such mighty labour still requir'd,
To form a plan, that might at court succeed,
Or verses, which a Pitt might deign to read;
That soon you'd call again for prong and
spade, [trade;
And with great glee resume the gardening
Nay, sooner undertake to level hills,
Or empty with a sieve those murmur'ing rills;
Than in such fancy'd visions mount the skies,
And crack your brain with wild perplexities.
Go to, and of hard work no more complain,
But learn from me what labour is, what pain.
All men are born to labour here below,
Nor ev'n in rest the promis'd pleasure
know, [go.

Labour still follows them where'er they
For give the body what repose you will,
The mind must be employ'd on good or ill.
In vain abroad the muscful poet roves,
And seeks in silent lawns, or shady groves,
A calm retreat; yet lab'ring in his mind,
Some rich expressive elegance to find,
A flow of words, or soft harmonious strain,
With these bewitching charms he racks his
brain:

And thus a fairy round poor Orpheus beats,
And oft with pain beneath his laurel sweats.
But a more painful burden he must bear,
Who in this busy world disdains a share;
Or scorns t' improve his mind with manly
sense,

A voluntary slave to indolence:

His stupid mind with thickest gloom oppress'd,
Vainly imagines idleness gives rest;
But soon the passions break his fancy'd peace;
A crew, that spring from luxury and ease,
Pursue him in his walks, or shady bow'r,
And o'er his soul usurp tyrannick pow'r;
Wild perturbations and unchaste desires,
Now rouse within his breast the dormant fires,
And leading wheresoever they decree,
Make him the sport of want and infamy.
Hence follows dire remorse, and all the train
Of pale diseases, with tormenting pain;
From which nor downy bed, nor art can save,
Till he e'en envies the poor gally slave,
Or worker in the mines, and much more thee.
Well, then, my friend, may you conclude
with me,

They're not so happy always who are great,
As those who are content in humble state,
While thus to labour strong, and rich in health,

Is more desirable than mines of wealth,
When made subservient to the pow'r of sense,
They lull the wretch in ease and indolence.

From whence these useful truths I wou'd
infer;
Truths that concern both 'squire and gardener.
That, by due labour, life is best employ'd:
The proof of this is easy—Pray draw near,
To a few words attend—and you shall hear;
But hold;—I see you gape and yawn, before
I have begun my sermon;—so, no more.
Make no apology;—I know your mind,
Is more to work, than to hear me inclin'd;
Perhaps here many things demand your care,
The flow'rs want water, and the melons air.
Indeed, I had forgot 'twas Monday morn,
So, when you please, to your delight return.

The CHRONICLE of a HEART.

1.
HOW often my heart has by love been
o'erthrown, [known?
What grand revolutions its empire has
You ask me, dear friend, then attend the sad
strain,
Since you bid me renew such ineffable pain.
Derry down, down, hey derry down.

2.
For who, that has got e'er an eye in his pate,
So dismal a tale without tears can relate?
Or who such dire annals recal to his mind,
Without bursting in sighs, both before and
behind?
Derry down, &c.

3.
This kingdom, as authors impartial have
told,
At first was elective, but afterwards sold;
For experience will show, whoe'er pleases to
try, [buy.
That kingdoms are venal when subjects can
Derry down, &c.

4.
Lovely Peggy, the first in succession and
name,
Was early invested with honour supreme;
But a bold son of Mars, who grew fond of
her form, [storm.
Swore himself into grace, and surpriz'd her by
Derry down, &c.

5.
Maria succeeded, in honour and place,
By laughing and squeezing, and song and
grimace; [free,
But her favours, alas! like her carriage were
Bestow'd on the whole male creation but me.
Derry down, &c.

6.
Next Marg'ret, the second, attempted the
chace, [face,
Tho' the small-pox and age had enamell'd her
She sustain'd her pretence without merit or
law,
And carry'd her point by a *Je ne sçai quoi*.
Derry down, &c.

7.
The heart which so tamely acknowledg'd
her sway,
Still suffer'd in silence and kept her at bay;
'Till old Time had, at last, so much mellow'd
her charms, [arms.
That she dropt with a breeze in a liv'ry-man's
Derry down, &c.

8.
The next easy conquest, Belinda, was thine,
Obtain'd by the musical tinkle of coin;
But she, more enamour'd of sport than of
prey, [play.
Had a fish on her hook, which she wanted to
Derry down, &c.

9.
High hopes were her baits, but if truth
were well known, [alone;
Say the sage, hopes could never have held him
But the fool found, too late, he had taken a
tartar, [for quarter.
Retreated with wounds, and begg'd stoutly
Derry down, &c.

10.
Ourania came next, and with subtle ad-
dress,
Discover'd no open attempts to possess;
But when fairly admitted, of conquest secure,
She acknowledg'd no law but her will and
her power.
Derry down, &c.

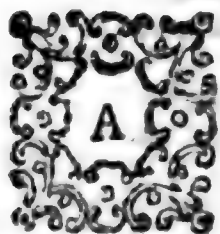
11.
For seven tedious years, to get rid of her
chain,
All force prov'd abortive, all stratagem vain;
'Till a youth with much fatness and gravity
blest'd,
Her person detain'd by a lawful arrest.
Derry down, &c.

12.
To a reign so despotic, tho' guiltless of
blood,
No wonder a long inter-regnum ensu'd;
For an ass, tho' the patientest brute of the
plain, [rein.
Once jaded and gall'd, will beware of the
Derry down, &c.

13.
Now the kingdom stands doubtful itself to
surrender,
To Chloe the sprightly, or Celia the slender;
But if once it were out of this pitiless case,
No law but the *Sallic* henceforth should
take place.
Derry down, down, hey derry down.

Monthly Chronologer.

MONDAY, May 29.



Fire broke out in the fore-castle of his majesty's ship *Edex*, at Spithead, which caused some consternation; but was soon extinguished.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

The fleet under the command of lord Anson and Sir Edward Hawke (see p. 303.) sailed from St. Helen's. Some hours after, the fleet under commodore Howelso got under way. Near 20,000 troops were embarked on board 100 transports, &c. with the latter fleet, under the command of the duke of Marlborough, lord George Sackville, and lord Ancram, intended for a descent on France. This fleet was provided with flat-bottomed boats, of a new construction, to land the forces; scaling ladders, vast quantities of ammunition, and every other implement of war. (See p. 257.)

The earl of Loudoun, late general of the forces in America, arrived from thence.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall, it was agreed, that the fines paid for the future, by persons excused from serving the office of sheriff of the city of London and the county of Middlesex, shall be applied towards building a bridge from Blackfriars to the opposite shore; upon the question's being put, there appeared 107 for, and 67 against it.

FRIDAY, 2.

The upright ladders, which were set up in 1756, at Comb-gate and Richmond-hill in Surry, to go across Richmond park, were taken down; and very handsome and commodious steps and gates were put up in their room. (See p. 209.)

Upon information that the English privateers, cruising in the Mediterranean, visit many neutral ships from the Levant and Smyrna, where the plague now rages, it was ordered, by royal proclamation, that all privateers from the Mediterranean, and all persons, goods, and merchandizes, on board the same, on their arrival in any port of this kingdom, shall perform a quarantine of forty days.

TUESDAY, 6.

Mr. Fielding caused one Hameler, secretary to colonel Felles, resident from the canon of Bern, to be apprehended, on a violent suspicion of his being guilty of a forgery on the Bank, which, soon after he was apprehended, appeared very plain; but while the constable and other assistants were searching his papers, in a two pair of stairs room, the prisoner started into the next room, and instantaneously jumped out of the window, by which rash act he killed himself on the spot.

MONDAY, 12.

The barn of Thomas Lovell, a farmer, at Ecton, near Northampton, was consumed by fire, together with the corn therein: The dwelling-house, joining to it, was likewise almost burnt down, with the furniture.

TUESDAY, 13.

The following message was sent from his majesty, to the house of commons:

"George R. His majesty, relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful commons: And considering that at this critical conjuncture emergencies may arise, which may be of the utmost importance, and be attended with the most pernicious consequences, if proper means should not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them; is desirous that this house will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1758; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require."

WEDNESDAY, 14.

A fine sturgeon, upwards of six feet long, taken by some fishermen alive, between Putney and Hammer-smith, was brought to the lord-mayor, who immediately sent it as a present to his majesty.

A fire broke out at a baker's, at Bradford in Wiltshire, which entirely consumed the same, with three other houses adjoining thereto, but happily no lives were lost.

FRIDAY, 16.

The house of commons resolved, That an humble address should be presented to his majesty (by such members of that house as are of the privy council) to represent, That the salaries of most of the judges, in his majesty's superior courts of justice in this kingdom, are inadequate to the dignity and importance of their offices; and, therefore, to beseech his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to advance any sum, not exceeding 11,450*l.* to be applied in augmentation of the salaries of such judges, and in such proportions as his majesty should think fit, for the present year; and to assure his majesty, that that house would make good the same to his majesty.

TUESDAY, 20.

The bills for restraining the insurance of ships; for the better cloathing of the militia; to regulate the assize of bread; for the relief of the poor; the coal-heaver's bill; that for raising 800,000*l.* by loans or exchequer bills; that for regulating the bakers, and the sinking fund bill, received the royal assent by commission. Afterwards the lords commissioners made a most gra-

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cious speech, in his majesty's name, and the parliament was prorogued. (See p. 306.)

A waggon, loaded with the wardrobe, scenery, and other apparatus of the Bath company of comedians, value 2000*l.* lately took fire on Salisbury Plain, and the whole was consumed.

Liverpool, June 2. Monday last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, as four boys were playing in a small boat opposite the Lady's Walk, two other boys unluckily pushed the boat from the shore, and it being ebb-tide, she drove out to sea: The boys remained destitute of provisions and water, rolling on the waves till Tuesday afternoon, about four o'clock, when the Elizabeth's boat (a tender in his majesty's service) met with them seven leagues in the Offing from Crosby's Point, took them in tow, carried them on board the tender, gave them proper nourishment, and sent them home. Several boats had been sent out in quest of them, but all in vain.

Bristol, June 3. We hear from Salop, that great damage has been done there by thunder and lightning. About a month since a man was killed, and a chimney beat down by the lightning: And Thursday the like happened at Wattlebury; three men being seated near a window, the right and left hand men were killed, and he that sat in the middle only scorched: And a house at Malpas, in Cheshire, was set on fire by lightning, which was burnt to the ground, and all the effects therein consumed.

There was lately killed at Fatfield, in the county of Durham, by Mr. J. Holmes, a heifer, whose four quarters weighed 97 *lb.* 2 *lb.* and her tallow 21 *lb.* 1 *lb.* She was bred by Mr. Taylor at Rock, in Northumberland, and fed by Mr. Wastell at Burton, in the county of Durham.

On Wednesday the 24th of last month, seventeen men, who were working in the coal-works of Messrs. Pryce and Williams, near Neath, in Glamorganshire, were all killed by the damp of one of their coal-pits. They were buried the next day in Cadox-stone church-yard.

The parliament of Ireland, which stands prorogued to the 8th of June, is further prorogued to the 18th of July.

By letters from Port-Royal in Virginia we learn, that, on the 22d of March last, at ten o'clock at night, was felt there a violent shock of an earthquake, attended with a loud rumbling noise, like thunder at a distance. The shock lasted a full minute.

On March 13 past, major Rogers, with 180 men from fort Edward, was attacked by 700 French and Indians, and lost 137 of his party.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, April 27.

"The assembly of the several northern governments have voted the following number of men to be raised, and employed on the expedition intended to be carried on against Canada, under the immediate com-

mand of general Abercrombie, by the way of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, viz. New-Hampshire 1000; Massachusetts 7000; Rhode-Island 1000; Connecticut 5000; New-York 2680; Jersey 1000: In all 17,680 men, officers included. Most of these men are already raised; the greatest deficiency, we are told, is in Massachusetts, they having as yet raised only 5000. The men who are raised have all entered voluntarily in the service; what is wanting will be made up by draughting men from the militia, agreeable to acts of assembly passed in the several governments for that purpose.

Fifteen hundred battoes are ordered to be got ready at Albany, to contain sixteen men and two months provisions; 1000 of these are already built, and the other 500 will be compleated in ten days at farthest. Besides these battoes, a number of whale boats have been built to the eastward, and sent up to Albany. All due preparations seem to be made, so that nothing may retard the troops marching as soon as the season will permit. The snow in the woods at fort David and lake George is not all melted as yet."

New-York, April 17. Saturday last returned here from a cruize, the privateer brig Prince of Orange, capt. Dixon, by whom we have the following account of captures, viz. That on the 28th of February, in company with the captains Paul and Christopher Miller, Haley, Dobs, and Dwight, he took a brig from Curacoa, bound for Cape François, loaded with bale goods; that on the 5th of March, in company with the captains Paul and Christopher Miller also, and capt. Dwight, he took a Dutch flyboat of 420 tons; and the next day he took a Dutchman of 18 guns: The two were from Amsterdam, bound for Cape François, and are supposed to be entirely French property; for that their trade is now mostly carried on in Dutch bottoms, appears quite clear by the two following letters, lately found on board a prize; copies of which commodore Coates ordered to be dispersed among all the captains of English privateers cruising in the West-Indies.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in France, to his Friend in St. Domingo.

"It is but a few days since we obtained liberty of the marine officers to transport our effects in neutral bottoms; and have contracted for a number of Dutch ships for that purpose; and you may not see another French ship in your island during the war."

Extract of another Letter from a Gentleman in France, to his Friend in St. Domingo.

"Notwithstanding we are so cautious in regard to the Dutch ships, that they have no French papers on board, but are cleared out for Curacoa from Amsterdam; yet the English have taken some of them, and condemned them in the high court of Admiralty in Great-Britain; tho' if it were not for our good friends the Dutch, we should not be able to support our islands."

Capt.

Capt. Dixon parted with the ship of 18 guns, two weeks ago, in a violent gale of wind, in which he had almost foundered, the brig being hove down on her beam ends, and was mostly under water. He left the other prizes some time before, all well.

TUESDAY, 20.

Admiral Hawke, in the Ramillies, arrived at Spithead, from the bay, very ill of a fever.

THURSDAY, 22.

Was a hot press for seamen, when upwards of 2400 men were taken in the river, for his majesty's service.

FRIDAY, 23.

The transports, with four companies of Talbot's regiment, under the convey of the Dorsetshire and Peregrine sloop, sailed from Spithead for fort Lewis, on Senegal.

SATURDAY, 24.

Whitehall. Last Thursday night an express arrived from his grace the duke of Marlborough, with letters dated in Cannock-bay the 19th instant, giving an account that the ships and troops were still detained in that bay by contrary winds.

Sir Joseph Hankey and Robert Kite, Esq; aldermen, were chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex, for the year ensuing; but a poll was demanded for Messrs. Whately and Truman, which began at four in the afternoon.

MONDAY, 26.

John Pocock, a fisherman, caught a sturgeon eight feet three inches in length, weight 221 lb. off the Hermitage, which he carried as a present to the lord mayor. (See the 14th.)

There has appeared for some mornings, between one and two o'clock, a comet in the N. N. E. in the constellation of Auriga, low in the horizon. It is at present like a small obscure star, faintly seen thro' the light of the dawn, and scarce discernible by the naked eye. It was first discovered on Tuesday, by a gentleman, who sent an account of it to Dr. Bradley and Mr. Short.

The French African trade, under the title of the Senegal company, in the year 1718, was incorporated with the India company. This company had then six departments, or distinct factories, viz. those of Senegal, Galam, Gorée, Joal, Gambia, and Bisseaux. The Senegal factory, at this time, supplies annually about 500 slaves, 4000 hides, 1200 quintals of gdm, and 20 quintals of elephants teeth; Galam about 600 slaves, 20 quintals of teeth, and 30 marks of gold; Gorée 400 slaves, and 2400 hides; Joal 100 slaves, 40 hides, and 10 quintals of teeth; Gambia 400 slaves, 200 quintals of wax, and 200 quintals of teeth; Bisseaux 250 slaves, 250 quintals of wax, and the like quantity of teeth. (See p. 302.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 15. CHARLES Hyatt, Esq; was married to Miss Amelia Sparks.

26. George Shelvocke, Esq; secretary of the General Post-Office, to Mrs. Jackson, June, 1758.

Charles Lomas, Esq; to Miss Jackson, with a fortune of 10,000l.

George Warren, of Pointon, in Cheshire, Esq; to Miss Revel, only daughter and heiress of the late commissioner Revel, with a fortune of 200,000l.

29. James Penyfield, Esq; to Miss Fox.

Rob. Mead Wilmot, Esq; to Miss Wollett.

June 1. John Small, jun. of Clapham, Esq; to Miss Roberts.

Charles Horsley Watson, Esq; to Miss Fanny Booth, of Kingston upon Hull.

John Hebden, Esq; to Miss Maling, of Scarborough, in Yorkshire.

Mr. John Thomas, to Mrs. Thomas, of Camberwell.

3. Robert Vyner, Esq; member for Lincolnshire, to Mrs. Lepipre.

4. Thomas Barker, of Leeds, Esq; to Miss Polly Handgers, of Leicester-fields.

7. Mr. James Concanen, an eminent attorney of Clifford's-Inn, to Miss Phebe Harper, with a fortune of 5000l.

9. John Hodgetts, Esq; to Miss Foley, a fortune of 2000l. per annum.

10. Rev. Mr. Guest, to Miss Linging, with a fortune of 7000l.

12. Mr. Wrenford, to Miss Molly Bagster, of Red Lion-square.

16. Daniel Gach, Esq; to Miss Smith, of Bristol.

17. Rev. Mr. Spindler, of Eton, to Miss Baldwin, of Faringdon.

18. Tho. Rogers, Esq; to Miss Polly Reeves.

19. ——— Quick, Esq; to Mrs. Hoblyn, widow of Thomas Hoblyn, Esq; late member for Bristol.

John Suffield Browne, Esq; to Miss Anna-Maria Elson.

21. Thomas Beck, Esq; to Miss Sibthorp.

George Hankins, Esq; to Miss Branswell.

23. ——— Meynell, Esq; to lady Mary Boothby.

May 27. Lady of James Digges La Touche, Esq; was delivered of a son.

—— of the Hon. general Waldegrave, of two daughters.

June 10. — of the lord advocate of Scotland, of a son.

13. Countess of Scarborough, of a daughter.

25. Lady of the Hon. Charles Townshend, of a son.

DEATHS.

May 22. GEORGE Holmes, of Chester, Esq;

Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Kerr, sister to the marquiss of Lothian.

27. Richard Lloyd, of Old-Hall, in Montgomeryshire, Esq; in the commission of the peace for that county.

Richard Acklom, of Bawtry, in Yorkshire, Esq;

John Phillips, sen. Esq; many years receiver-general of the land-tax for South Wales.

Peter Champion, of Croydon, in Surry, Esq; Charles Kimberley, of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, Esq;

28. John Yate, of Atlington, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

Mr. Beavor, an eminent brewer at Norwich, aged 70.

William Collier, Esq; at Bath.

29. Rev. Mr. William Lewis, 24 years curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

Thomas Spooner, of Braintree, in Essex, Esq;

30. Hon. Charles Boyle Walsingham, second son of the earl of Shannon.

31. Robert Lant, of Putney, Esq;

Hon. David Erskine, of Dunn, in North-Britain, late a senator of the college of justice.

June 7. Major-general Lambton, colonel of a regiment of foot.

John Rowley, of Saffron-Walden, in Essex, Esq;

Simon Kirkman, Esq; an eminent Russia merchant.

2. Mr. Efdale, of Bunhill-row, accoutrement maker to the office of ordnance.

4. Lady of Samuel Bonner, of Carey-street, Esq;

John Reinholds, Esq; an eminent merchant of this city.

5. John Bell, Esq; an eminent surgeon, F.R.S. and a trustee of the British Museum,

7. John Hinchliff, Esq; possessed of a large estate in Lancashire.

Mrs. Betenson, one of the daughters and coheirs of the late Martin Folkes, Esq;

Mr. Richard Bridge, of Wood's-close, the oldest organ-builder in England.

10. Lady Comyns, relict of the late lord chief baron Comyns.

James Aldridge, of Streatham, in Surry, Esq;

Richard Dowdeswell, Esq; a commissioner of the excise, in Scotland.

Theophilus Grampound, of Sandbach, in Cheshire, Esq;

12. Charles Leathen, of Sunbury, Esq; aged 96.

Francis Duffield, of Medmenham, in Bucks, Esq;

18. Rev. Dr. Bristowe, rector of All-hallows Staining, London.

20. Rt. Hon. the countess of Shaftesbury.

Capt. Michael Alcock, of the earl of Effingham's regiment, of a wound he received at the siege of Minorca.

21. Mr. Michael Tyler, clerk in auditor Watson's office, and vestry-clerk of St. Luke's, Middlesex.

William Gollop, Esq; a commissioner of the hackney-coach office.

22. Mr. John Hanbury, of Coggeshall, in Essex, an eminent Virginia merchant, and projector of the Ohio company: He was one of the people called Quakers.

The lady of Alexander Hume, Esq; member for Steyning, in Essex.

26. Christopher Barclaver, of Hampstead, Esq;

John Nokes, sexton of St. Michael's, in Gloucester, for many years; whose widow,

of above 80, with a fortune of 1500l. was married a few days after, to a man of between 30 and 40.

Elizabeth Harrison, of Bale, near Norwich, aged 104.

Mrs. Catherine Southcote, one of the daughters of the late lord Widdrington, at Cambray.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, June 3. The king has been pleased to order writs and letters patent to be passed and issued under the great seal of Ireland, for the translation of Dr. William Carmichael, bishop of Leighlin and Fernes, to the bishoprick of Meath, void by the death of Dr. Henry Maule, late bishop thereof: And for the promotion of Thomas Salmon, LL. D. to the united bishopricks of Leighlin and Fernes, in the province of Dublin, void by the translation of Dr. William Carmichael to the bishoprick of Meath.

—, June 10. The king has been pleased to order a conge d'elire to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Bristol, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of John, late bishop thereof, to the see of Oxford; and likewise a letter recommending unto the said dean and chapter, Philip Yonge, D. D. one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, and canon residentiary of the cathedral church of St. Paul, to be by them elected bishop of the said see of Bristol.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. William Rogers, was presented to the vicarage of Adley, in Buckinghamshire.—James Parsons, M. A. to the rectory of Burthorp, in Gloucestershire.—Thomas Crook, M. A. to the rectory of Chaulkley, in Wiltshire.—Charles Marlton, M. A. to the rectory of Allmore, in Hampshire.—William Morrison, M. A. to the rectory of Elington, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Samuel Shaw, to the vicarage of Barney, in Norfolk.—Mr. George Packer, to the vicarage of Nutley, &c. in Wiltshire.—Mr. Coulton, jun. to the rectory of Abkettlebey, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Brown, to the rectory of Edgley, in Suffolk.—Dr. Wilson, to a canon residentiaryship of St. Paul's.—Mr. William Smith, to the deanery of Chester.—Dr. Hugh Thomas, to the deanery of Ely.—Dr. Tucker, to the deanery of Gloucester.—Mr. Lockman, to a canonry of Windsor.—Mr. Goddard, to the vicarage of Langham Episcopi, in Norfolk.—Mr. Williams, to the rectory of Bradfield, in Norfolk.—Mr. Hilditch, to the rectory of Iping, in Sussex.—Mr. Cookney, to the vicarage of Atwell, in Staffordshire.—Mr. Edwards, to the rectory of Stratford-Toney, in Warwickshire.—Mr. Thomas Wheeler, to the rectory of Alton, in Northamptonshire.—Mr. Barrett,

10. The Herald, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Wilkie.
11. Three Letters on the Subject of the Marine Society. By Mr. Hanway, pr. 2s. Doddsley.
12. Letters to the Estimator of the Manners and Principles of the Times, pr. 1s. Coote.
13. An Essay on Money and Coins. Part II. pr. 2s. Hawkins.
14. An old Englishman's Letters for the Poor, pr. 1s. Comyns.
15. A Plan for regulating the Marine System of Great-Britain. By Capt. John Blake, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar.
16. Some Doubts occasioned by the second Volume of the Estimate, pr. 1s. Sandby.
17. Observations on Mr. Fielding's Plan, &c. By Mr. Marchant, pr. 6d. Reeve.
18. A Treatise on the better Employment of the Poor. By William Bailey. Doddsley.
19. Facts, Records, &c. relating to the Writ of Habeas Corpus, pr. 2s. Faden.
20. An humble Appeal to the Publick. By Thomas Sherridan, pr. 1s. 6d. Faden.
21. Dr. Howard's Collection of Letters and State-Papers, pr. 1l. 1s. Withers.
22. An explanatory Defence of the Estimate, &c. of the Times, pr. 1s. 6d. (See p. 268.)

LANGUAGES. TRANSLATIONS.

23. A true Guide to the German Language. Nourse.
24. An Abridgment of Ainsworth's Dictionary of the Latin Tongue. By Mr. Thomas, 2 Vols. pr. 15s. Hitch.
25. All the Works of Epictetus. Translated by Elizabeth Carter. With an Introduction and Notes, by the Translator. Doddsley.
26. Mr. Francis's Demosthenes, &c. Vol. II. 4to, Price one Guinea. Millar.
27. An Introduction to Languages. By Anselm Bayley, LL. B. pr. 5s. Doddsley.
28. Rudiments of the Latin Tongue. By James Barclay, A. M. pr. 1s. Doddsley.
29. Four Essays on the English Language. By Dr. Ward, pr. 3s. Ward.

HISTORY. BIOGRAPHY. BOTANY. GARDENING. VOYAGE.

30. Tindal's Continuation of Rapin, Vol. IV. pr. 5s. Baldwin.
31. The History and Antiquities of the ancient Villa of Wheatfield, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.
32. An Idea of a Botanical Garden, in England, &c. By J. Hill, M. D. pr. 6d. Baldwin. (See p. 202.)
33. The Gardener's New Kalendar. Osborne.
34. A Voyage to South-America. Form the Spanish of Don George Juan and Don Antonio de Ulloa, 2 Vols. L. Davis. (See p. 278.)
35. Rapin's History of England, Vol. XII. pr. 5s. Baldwin.
36. The History of London-Bridge, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.
37. Memoirs of the Life of Sir Thomas More. By Dr. Warner, pr. 5s. L. Davis.

38. The Life of William of Wickham, By Robert Lowth, D. D. pr. 5s. Doddsley.
39. Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Florence Hensley, pr. 1s. Burnet.

NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

40. Swammerdam's Book of Nature. Improved by Dr. Hill. Baldwin.
41. The Natural History of Cornwall. By William Borlase, M. A. Sandby.
42. Philosophical Transactions, Vol. I, Part I. for 1757, pr. 10s. 6d. Davis. (See p. 295.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

43. The Practical Husbandman. By Robert Maxwell, Esq; pr. 6s. Millar. (See p. 232.)
44. Bower detected as an Historian. By Mr. Croker, pr. 1s. Cooper.
45. Certain Articles proposed to the Company of Salters. By Dr. Free, pr. 6d. Sandby.
46. An Account of the Life of William Page, pr. 1s. Burnet.
47. Ditto, pr. 1s. Cooper.
48. Italian Love, or Eunuchism displayed, pr. 3s. Reason.
49. Menclai Sphæricorum, per Halley, pr. 2s. 6d. Nourse.
50. A Diary of the Siege of Londonderry, pr. 1s. 6d. L. Davis.
51. Morbleau; or the Complaints of a French Spy, pr. 6d. Henderson.
52. A Melius Inquirendum into the Character of King Charles I. pr. 1s. Owen.
53. The Canons of Criticism, and a Glossary. By Thomas Edwards, Esq; pr. 4s. Bathurst.
54. Observations on the Answer of Verot to the Earl of Stanhope's Enquiry, &c. By Mr. Hooke, pr. 7s. Hawkins.
55. The Conduct of Admiral Knowles on the late Expedition. By the Admiral, pr. 1s. Doddsley. (See p. 219.)
56. The Polite Academy, or complete Instructions for a genteel Behaviour and polite Address in Masters and Misses, pr. 1s. Baldwin.
57. Letters wrote to the King of Prussia. By a Man of Quality, pr. 1s. 6d. Staples.
58. A Rhapsody in the House of Commons, pr. 6d. Wilkie.
59. Serious Thoughts on the Trial of Mr. Barnard, pr. 6d. Coote.
60. The King of Prussia's Criticism on Voltaire's Henriade. pr. 6d. Rivington.
61. The Conduct of a noble Commander in America impartially reviewed, pr. 1s. Baldwin. (See p. 267.)
62. An Essay on the Nature, &c. of the Human Affections, pr. 3s. Henry and Cave.
63. Out-Lines of a System of Vegetable Generation. By Dr. Hill, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.
64. Sketches; or Essays on various Subjects. By Launcelot Temple, Esq; pr. 1s. 6d. Millar. (See p. 289.)
65. A plain Narrative. By Dr. Webster, pr. 6d. Noon.
66. An Extract out of Pausanias, of the Statues, &c. of Greece, pr. 4s. Dodd.

67. A congratulatory Epistle from a reformed Rake, to John F——g, Esq; pr. 18. Burnet.

POETICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

68. Ade Ode to the Country Gentlemen of England. By Dr. Akenfide, pr. 6d. Doddsley. (See p. 205.)

69. Dido to Æneas. From Ovid. By Miss Keene, pr. 6d. Kinnerley.

70. Inscript. Romanarum Metricarum Delectus, pr. 2s. Doddsley.

71. The Upholsterer, a Farce of two Acts, pr. 1s. Valliant. (See p. 166.)

72. The Canto added by Maphæus to Virgil's Æneis. Done into English Hudibrastic, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

73. The King: A Poem, pr. 6d. Scott.

74. The Images of the Ancients, pr. 6d. Scott.

75. The Angler's eight Dialogues, in Verse, pr. 1s. Dilly.

76. Vmforium Nemus Carmen. Authore A. Pope, pr. 1s. 6d. Wilfon.

77. A Collection of Novels, pr. 2s. 6d. Coote.

78. The Insolvent, or Filial Piety: A Tragedy. By Aaron Hill, Esq; pr. 1s. 6d. Reeve.

79. Dr. Parnell's Posthumous Works, pr. 4s. Johnston.

80. Thoughts upon the Epiphany. By Mr. Dodd, pr. 1s. 6d. Dilly.

81. Truth, a Vision. By Mr. Lockman, pr. 6d. Doddsley.

82. The Prussian Campaign. By Mr. Dobson, pr. 1s. Manby.

83. Reason, a Poem, pr. 1s. Robinson.

84. The Patriot Enterprize. By Mr. Jones, pr. 6d. Cooper.

85. New Atalantic Amours, pr. 1s. 6d. Brett.

SERMONS.

86. Preached at Oxford Chapel. By Tho. Dyer, M. A. pr. 6d. Baldwin.

87. On the Fast Day. By Joseph Stokes, M. A. pr. 6d. Piers.

88. On ditto. By James Snowden, D. D. pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

89. On ditto. By H. Crofsman, M. A. pr. 6d. Dodd.

90. Two. By John Eyre, M. A. pr. 6d. Withers.

91. By Samuel Davis, M. A. pr. 4d. Buckland.

92. At the Funeral of Joseph Clarke, D. D. By R. Woodeson, M. A. pr. 6d. Richardson.

93. On the Fast. By John Bilstone, M. A. pr. 6d. Rivington.

94. By John Hodge, pr. 5s. Buckland.

95. Military Devotion. By Mr. Agar. Doddsley.

96. Seventeen. By the late Mr. Samuel Hayward, pr. 5s. Field.

97. At St. Bride's, on Wednesday in Easter Week. By Dr. Chauncy. Whiston.

98. The Beauties of Spring. By T. Jones, M. A. pr. 6d. Dilly.

99. Before the Commons on May 29. By Dr. Fothergill, pr. 6d. Rivington.

100. At an Ordination. By John Conder, pr. 1s. Dilly.

101. Before the Governors of the Small-Pox Hospital. By Dr. Barton, pr. 6d. Trye.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

THE blockade of Olmutz, by the king of Prussia (mentioned in our last) was converted into a regular siege, as soon as his heavy artillery could be brought up, which was not till near the end of last month, so that it was the 31st before his besieging army could finish their first parallel, and begin to fire upon the place. Since that time the fire on both sides has been almost incessant; but as we have no accounts from the Prussian camp, we cannot tell what progress the besiegers have made; whereas, from the Austrian army, under marshal Daun, we have a regular journal, though their accounts are not always to be depended on. By them we are told, that May the 23d, they quitted their camp at Leutomysel, after which they entered Moravia, by Billa, and marched as far as Gewitz, where they continued until the 9th instant; on which day they left their camp at that place, and approached a little nearer to the enemy. And, with respect to the siege of Olmutz, they say, that in the night, between the 4th and 5th, the garrison made a sally, with so much success, that they entirely ruined one of the batteries of the besiegers, nailed up 11 pieces of cannon, carried two more into the city with them, and killed, or took prisoners, 300 men; but, nevertheless, they allow that the Prussians carry on the siege with great vigour, and must soon be masters of the place, unless prevented by a battle, or by a treaty of peace; the last of which seems most probable, as appears from the following article of advice.

Vienna, June 10. The Prussians push on the siege of Olmutz with vigour, under the direction of marshal Keith. The king of Prussia, with the bulk of his army, is in so advantageous a situation, that marshal Daun has not yet thought proper to attempt any thing against his Prussian majesty's camp, nor is there any likelihood of his succeeding, if he should, so long as it remains in the same position. The success of an enterprize of that sort, would be the more doubtful, as the forces which that monarch has in Moravia are said to amount to 80,000; which is a number so superior to those under the command of the marshal, that its believed he will rather chuse to remain upon the defensive.

Reinforcements are continually passing by this city for the army of marshal Daun; but tho' no pains are spared to put the army upon a footing to act vigorously, we have, on the other hand, some glimmerings of peace.

peace, founded upon the good offices of the king of Denmark, and some other well-disposed powers.

From Silesia, likewise, and several other places, we have hopes given of a peace, and an assurance, that baron Knorr, and another Austrian minister, are gone for that purpose to wait upon his Prussian majesty, at his camp in Moravia; which seems to be confirmed by the following article from

Dantzick, June 7. The Russian troops, under the command of general Fermer, are in great motion, but without departing from the banks of the Vistula, and by the measures they take, it is plain enough they have no intention of going into Pomerania, as has been reported.

The Swedes seem too not to be very forward in pushing the war against the king of Prussia; for their army in Pomerania, still continues encamped under the cannon of Stralsund, waiting for a reinforcement of troops, and a supply of gun-powder. As to the first, the troops are not, as yet, so much as embarked; and as to the last, a ship loaded with 90,000lb. weight of gun-powder, for that purpose, has been lately blown up, and suspected to have been wilfully set on fire, by some of the Prussian party in that kingdom, which gains so much strength, that a change in the ministry is daily expected.

As to the army of execution, they have had the good luck to get safe into Bohemia, where they have been joined by a large body of Austrian troops, and are now encamped at Saatz; but this has furnished the Prussians with an opportunity to raise heavy contributions in Franconia, and the palatinate of Bavaria, after which they retired to join their army under prince Henry, who is encamped at Soonbourg, in Saxony, near the frontiers of Bohemia, in order to prevent the army of execution's penetrating into Saxony.

Since prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with the allied army under his command, passed the Rhine*, nothing of any great importance has happened, as the French army either kept themselves so strongly intrenched that they could not be attacked, or retired as the former approached; but by the last mail we are told, that the count de Clermont, having been joined by considerable reinforcements, seemed resolved to venture an engagement with the allied army. (See p. 272.)

Frankfort, June 14. The prince of Soubize arrived here from Paris the day before yesterday, and after dinner pursued his journey for Hanau. The French army, which are assembled there, will march under his command the 20th of this month for Donawert, from whence it will advance by Ingolstadt and Arnberg into Bohemia.

Berlin, June 13. Yesterday Augustus William, prince of Prussia, eldest of the king's brothers, died of an apoplexy at Orangebourg, in the 36th year of his age, to the great regret of the royal family, of

the court, and of all the subjects in general. In 1742 he married the princess Louisa-Amelia, daughter of the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, by whom he had issue two princes and one princess.

Madrid, May 30. We have received advice from Galicia, that a French man of war of 70 guns is put into Corunna in very bad condition, having lost above 300 men by the cold, by storms, and by sickness; that this ship was bound to Louisbourg, but could not continue her voyage on account of the great quantities of ice she met with in her passage; that she was separated in a storm from another 70 gun ship which sailed from Brest at the same time for Louisbourg, and that under these circumstances she was obliged to return. The ship arrived at Corunna is called the *Magnifique*, and the other the *Amphion*.

From Paris we hear, that the marshal de Belleisle hath, as secretary at war to the French king, wrote a letter to all the colonels of foot, threatening them in the king's name, with the loss of their regiments, if they connive any longer at the practice of buying commissions; an abuse, which, he says, hath crept in under various pretexts, and produced the worst consequences, by destroying all emulation, and inducing old officers, whose experience is essential to the service, to retire from it, tempted by the bait of a large sum offered for their commissions. "The old lieutenants, however great their merit may be, cannot expect to get a company unless they have money to purchase it; and the noblesse, that valuable part of the state, of which it ought to be the strength and the support, are excluded from the employments to which they are called by their birth, if want of fortune hinders them from purchasing with money the wish'd-for opportunities of testifying their zeal. From this abuse also proceed frequent changes of officers in a regiment, and promotions that are determined not by the merit or services of the person, but by the price he can afford to give. The old officers become more watchful to get a large price for their commissions, than to signalize themselves in the service; subordination is not kept up for want of merit and length of service in the superior; and discipline is neglected, in consequence of want of subordination."

ANSWER to the R E B U S in the Magazine for April, p. 208.

S HED at will by the fair are their TEars,
Five hundred is wrote with a D,
Or currants, or wine a BUTt shares,
And RYe put in bread we oft see:
At Tedbury then does the lady reside,
Who, to judge by your verse, you cou'd
like for your bride.

Bristol, June 10, 1758.

J. F.

[This Rebus was also answered by Albertus, Distich, Lancashire, Minimus, and others.]

C O U R S E



PRICES of STOCKS for each Day in JUNE, 1884.

| Bank | Stock | South Sea S. Stock | old S. Stock | new S. Stock | R. 3 1/4 P. An. | 1 p. Cent. S. An. | 1751. | 1 p. Cent. S. An. | 1751. | Ind. Bonds | B. C. P. | Wind at | Weather | |
|------|--------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|------------|----------|---------|-------------|------|
| 1 | 121 | 147 | 106 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 95 | 93 | 95 | 101 | 181 | 4 12 6 | E. N. E. | fine |
| 2 | 121 | 147 | 106 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 95 | 93 | 95 | 101 | 181 | 4 12 6 | E. N. E. | fine |
| 3 | 121 | 147 | 107 | 94 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 94 | 96 | 101 | 178 | 4 10 0 | S. E. by E. | fine |
| 4 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | N. E. | fine |
| 5 | 121 | 146 | 107 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 96 | 102 | 178 | 4 10 0 | E. N. E. | rain |
| 6 | 122 | 147 | 107 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 96 | 102 | 168 | 4 12 6 | S. W. | warm |
| 7 | 122 | 147 | 107 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 96 | 102 | 168 | 4 12 6 | S. W. | hot |
| 8 | 122 | 146 | 108 | 95 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 94 | 96 | 102 | 178 | 4 12 6 | S. by W. | fair |
| 9 | 122 | 146 | 108 | 95 | 95 | 97 | 97 | 94 | 96 | 102 | 168 | 4 12 6 | S. by W. | fine |
| 10 | 123 | 146 | 107 | 96 | 95 | 97 | 97 | 95 | 96 | | 178 | 4 10 0 | S. | fine |
| 11 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | S. | warm |
| 12 | 123 | 146 | 107 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 94 | 96 | 102 | 185 | 4 10 0 | N. E. | rain |
| 13 | 123 | 146 | 107 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 94 | 96 | 102 | 181 | 4 15 0 | S. S. W. | rain |
| 14 | 123 | 146 | 108 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 95 | 97 | 103 | 08 | 4 12 6 | W. N. W. | rain |
| 15 | 123 | 146 | 108 | 96 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 95 | 97 | 103 | 193 | 4 12 6 | S. W. | fair |
| 16 | 123 | 145 | 107 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 97 | 103 | 151 | 4 12 6 | S. W. | rain |
| 17 | 122 | | 107 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 103 | 178 | 4 12 6 | N. E. | rain |
| 18 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | N. E. | fair |
| 19 | 123 | 146 | 107 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 103 | 178 | 4 12 6 | W. by N. | fair |
| 20 | 123 | 146 | 107 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 103 | 178 | 4 12 6 | W. N. W. | fine |
| 21 | 123 | 146 | 107 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 103 | 178 | 4 12 6 | W. N. W. | fine |
| 22 | 122 | | 107 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 103 | 178 | 4 12 6 | N. N. W. | fine |
| 23 | 122 | | 107 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 103 | 185 | 4 15 0 | S. W. | fine |
| 24 | 123 | | 107 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 103 | 185 | 4 15 0 | S. W. | fine |
| 25 | Sunday | | | | | | | | | | | | S. W. | fine |
| 26 | 122 | | 107 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 103 | 178 | 4 12 6 | S. W. | fine |
| 27 | 122 | | 107 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 103 | 178 | 4 12 6 | S. W. | fine |
| 28 | 122 | | 107 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 103 | 178 | 4 12 6 | W. S. W. | fine |
| 29 | 122 | | 107 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 103 | 168 | 4 17 6 | N. N. E. | fine |
| 30 | 122 | | 107 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 103 | 168 | 4 15 0 | N. N. E. | fine |

| Price of corn | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Mark Lane Exchange. | Basingstoke. | Reading. | Farnham. | Henley. | Guildford. | Warminster. | Devizes. | Gloucester. | Birmingham. | London. |
| Wheat 28s. to 37s. 6d. | 7l. 1s load | 67l. 1s load | 6l. 2s load | 8l. 10s load | 12l. 10s load | 16s to 24 qu | 30s to 50 qu | 5s 6d buffel | 5s 8d buffel | Hops. 2l. to 4l. cwt. |
| Barley 16s to 20s 6d. | 27s to 30 qr | 11s to 7 qr | 27s to 30 qr | 24s to 26 qr | 19s to 21 qr | 23s to 24 | 24s to 26 | 3s 3d | 3s 0d to 3s 4d | Hay per Load 54s. |
| Oats 13s to 16s 6d. | 21s to 23 cd | 23s to 25 | 21s to 23s | 12s to 25 ood | 16s to 19 6r | 17s to 23 | 19s to 24 | 2s 6d to 0s | 2s 0d to 2s 3d | Coals 33s. per Ch. |
| Beans 20s to 22s 6d. | 37s to 39 6d | 31s to 34 | 37s to 39s | 30s to 44 ood | 12s to 14 | 34s to 42 | 36s to 44 | 3s to 4s 3d | 3s 0d to 4s 2d | |

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It may not be improper to remind our readers, that in our former Magazines were given, amongst others, the following Maps, &c. very necessary to be consulted at present. In April, 1747, a correct Map of the Low Countries. In November, 1748, a Map of his Majesty's German Dominions. In October, 1756, a Map of Bohemia. In November, 1756, the Southern Part of Upper Saxony. In May, 1757, Southern Part of the Circle of Lower Saxony. In July, 1757, Northern Part of ditto. In June, 1757, a Map of Westphalia. In May, 1756, Plan of the Harbour of Brest. A Map of North America, in three Parts, in July, August, and September, 1755, including all the French Settlements, and the five great Lakes. In June, 1754, Western Parts of Virginia. In September, 1756, Eastern Parts of New York, &c. In April, 1749, Nova Scotia. In July, 1747, Cape-Breton. In August, 1757, a Plan of the Bay and Roads of Toulon. In September, a Map of the Northern Part of Upper Saxony, and a Plan of the Bay and Roads of Cadiz. In October, a Plan of Rochefort and Rochelle, and Chart of the Isle of Rhee, Oleron, and Aix. In November, a Map of Silesia. In December, a Map of the Kingdom of Prussia. In February, 1758, a whole Sheet Chart of the World. In May, a Map of the Circle of Franconia; and, in June, a Map of Moravia, and of the North Eastern Part of the province of Brittany.

Though we have added Eight Pages this Month to our usual Quantity, as well as last Month, many Pieces in Prose and Verse, received from our kind Contributors, must be postponed.

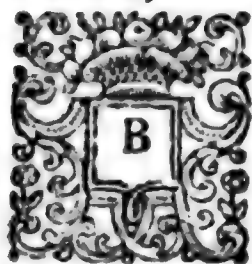


T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JULY, 1758.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,



Y the late memorial of the Dutch merchants, a friend of mine was provoked to put his thoughts upon that subject in writing; and if you have room in your Magazine, for this or next month, I believe they will be acceptable to your readers upon the present occasion. I am, S I R,

Your friend and servant,
Cornhill, July 18, 1758. C. D.

An Enquiry into the Claim now set up by the Dutch, of their having a Right, by Virtue of their Neutrality, to carry on the French Trade for them, without being exposed to the Danger of having their Ships searched by our Ships of War, or the French Goods, found on board, confiscated by our Courts of Admiralty.

*Iustum & tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,*

Mente quatit solida:

Horatii Carm. lib. iii. ode iii.

WHEN I embrace the opinion of Horace, in any thing relating to the nature of mankind, I believe no one who is acquainted with his character, will say, that I have chosen a weak, or an ignorant guide. From the above lines his opinion appears to have been, that the people of any country or society, may sometimes judge amiss, and ardently desire that which is unjust, or which might tend to the ruin of their country; which opinion I most readily subscribe to, especially when the people inconsiderately allow themselves to be influenced by avaritious and selfish men. Of this we have a flagrant example in the present behaviour of the Dutch, and the memorial, or petition of their merchants, lately presented to their high mightinesses the states-general*, against what they call the violences and unjust depredations committed by English men of war and privateers, on the vessels and effects of the subjects of the states; in which memorial they offer to arm, at their own charge, for the support and protection of their commerce and navigation.

This memorial is warmly patronized by the populace in Holland, but it is to be hoped it will meet with a different reception from their high mightinesses the states-general; and that they, upon this occasion, will act as they have generally done, the part of the just and resolute patriot, celebrated by Horace in the abovementioned ode, who was certainly a most judicious philosopher, as well as an elegant poet. For that we have a much better right to complain of the present conduct of the Dutch merchants, than they have to complain of the authorized conduct of our men of war or privateers, I shall, in the few following pages, endeavour to evince; and for this purpose I must first state the nature and circumstances of the present war between France and us, and then the nature and circumstances of the French trade, as it stood when this war began. As to the former, the cause of the present war is known to have arisen from the disputes between the French and us, about our respective rights and possessions in America. These disputes we endeavoured, as much as we could, to accommodate in an amicable manner; but after a most tedious negotiation, we found that it was impossible to prevail with the French court to settle them in an equitable manner, or in any manner that was consistent with the safety of our undisputed dominions in that part of the world: On the contrary, they took advantage of our love of peace, to make encroachments upon us,

T t 2
and

and to incite and privately assist the natives of that wild country, to plunder and murder our people; and at last we discovered, that they were preparing to support these encroachments, and these inroads, by open force of arms.

By meer necessity, therefore, and for the immediate protection of our people in America, we were forced into the war; and, as it was not possible for us to attack the French upon the continent of Europe, we presently saw, that the only way we had for compelling them to submit to reasonable terms of peace, was to distress their trade at sea, and to attack them in America; for which last purpose it was necessary to prevent, as much as possible, their sending any new supplies of warlike stores or provisions to their plantations, or colonies, in that part of the world. Both these we at last did so effectually, that the French saw themselves under a necessity of submitting to reasonable terms of peace, unless they could carry on their trade, and supply their plantations and settlements in America, by the ships of neutral powers. In this distress they applied to the Dutch merchants, who, for the sake of the great profit they were to reap, and without considering the injury they were to do this nation, not only engaged, but concerted with the French, all the cunning methods they could contrive, for preventing our putting a stop to their carrying on the trade, and supplying the forts and settlements, of our enemies. This we not only had a right, but were under a necessity to prevent; because, unless we do so, we can never compel the French to submit to reasonable terms of peace, or so easily reduce any of their settlements in America, as we may otherwise do. Proper orders were therefore given to our men of war and privateers, and the execution of these orders is what the Dutch merchants now call violence and depredation; as if they had a right, by virtue of their neutrality, to carry on the French trade for them, and to supply their settlements in America, with every thing that is not contraband, in the most limited sense of the word.

Now, to determine whether or no they have such a right, it is necessary to examine, how the French trade was carried on in time of peace, and at the beginning of this war. As to this point, every one knows, that early in the reign of Lewis XIV. the French, in order to encourage and increase their own navigation, imposed a tax of 50 *sous* per ton upon all foreign ships that should load or unload any goods, or take in, or set on shore, any

passenger, in any port, creek, harbour, or road of France, which was the cause of our tax of 5 *sous* per ton imposed on all French ships, by the act of the 12th of king Charles II. cap. 18; which tax is still subsisting, and is by the said act to continue as long as the said tax of 50 *sous* per ton is levied upon our ships in France.

By the treaty of Ryswick, indeed, our king William did the Dutch the favour to get their ships freed from this tax, except such as should take in things of the growth and manufacture of France, and carry them from one port of France to another of the said kingdom, in order to unlade them there; in which case only, the subjects of the states-general were to be obliged to pay the said duty, as other strangers did. But the exemption thus obtained for the Dutch, by the treaty of Ryswick, could last no longer than until the beginning of the next war, in 1702: At least if it continued after that time, it was with the same view that it may now, perhaps, be continued or revived, to wit, that the Dutch might carry on the French trade for them; and as their complaisance to our general in that war, made us, during the first eight years of it, shew them a little too much indulgence, it is probable that we gave orders to our men of war and privateers, not to search any Dutch ships for French property, even though they should find them going directly into, or just come out from a French port; for, notwithstanding our repeated solicitations, we could never, during that war, prevail with the states-general to prohibit their commerce with France; by which they enabled that kingdom to continue the war, longer than it could otherwise have done; but it was not the interest of the states-general to put a speedy end to that war, considering the advantage their subjects reaped by providing for both armies in Flanders, and by stock-jobbing here in England.

Notwithstanding this selfish behaviour of the Dutch during that war, it was carried on with such success, chiefly at the expence of this nation, and by the conduct of our general, that at the peace of Utrecht the French found themselves obliged to regrant this exemption to the Dutch; and as the French trade and commerce increased after that peace, much faster than their navigation, they found it convenient, if not necessary, to continue this exemption until the year 1742, when they entirely deprived the Dutch of it, and have ever since, until lately, obliged the

the Dutch ships, as well as all other foreign ships, to pay this tax of 50 *sous* per ton, upon their loading or unloading any goods, or taking in, or setting on shore, any passenger, in any of the ports, &c. of France; for as their own shipping and seamen had by that time greatly increased, they found that they could carry on their whole commerce in their own bottoms; and accordingly, very little, if any French property was ever shipped on board any Dutch vessel, from that time to the beginning of the present war; because, if any Dutch vessel was sent with a cargo to any port of Old France, as often happened, the Dutch merchants understood trade too well, not to purchase there, upon their own account, a fresh cargo for their own country, or for some other part of the world.

I have said, to any port of Old France; for, with respect to the French ports in America, or the West-Indies, no Dutch vessel was ever allowed to enter them, for the sake of trade, nor could any of them ever, I believe, procure a licence for so doing. Our North American smuggling vessels were sometimes indulged a trade to the French sugar islands, because they brought them provisions and lumber which they were in want of, and could not have by any other method; and because they carried off their molasses and rum, which they could not otherwise dispose of. But no other foreign vessel was ever allowed access to any of the French ports in America, or even to approach very near their coasts, unless drove there by distress, and in that case great care was taken that they should not carry on any trade.

Thus the French trade stood before the present war broke out between them and us. It was so entirely carried on in their own bottoms, that the French merchants very seldom shipped any of their own property on board of a foreign ship, nor were any of the French manufactures or produce exported, but in their own ships, or in foreign ships that had come there with a cargo, and were to proceed home again, or to sail to some foreign port for a fresh cargo. But when the French found that they could not openly face us at sea; that their sending out squadrons, or ships of war, as convoys to their trade, was only exposing them, as well as their trade, to be destroyed or taken by our squadrons or ships of war; and that very few of their merchant ships could escape our cruisers and privateers; they then resolved, as I have said, to endeavour to carry on their trade, both in Europe and America, in the

ships of neutral powers, especially those of the Dutch. For this purpose we may suppose, that they have exempted all foreign ships, thus employed, from the payment of the 50 *sous* per ton; and we know, that to all such foreign ships, they have opened all their ports in America. This is the evasive practice they have resolved on; and now the question is, Whether we have not a right to prevent this, by ordering all French goods found on board neutral ships to be seized and confiscated, without detaining the ship longer than is necessary for taking out the goods, and after paying her the freight she was intitled to receive?

Before entering upon the merits of this question, I must observe, that unless we can prevent this evasive practice, it will be impossible, or at least very difficult, tedious, and expensive for us, to compel the French to do us justice. And further, that if this practice be continued, it will, before the end of this war, prove the ruin of our trade and manufactures, and particularly of our sugar colonies; and it will greatly improve the French sugar colonies, and increase both their trade and their manufactures; for as we and they are rivals in several sorts of manufactures, and in every sort of produce of our sugar colonies, this practice will give them a great advantage over us at all foreign markets; because their produce and manufactures will be carried thither at the freight and insurance usual in time of peace, whereas ours will be loaded with the freight and insurance usual in time of war, both of which will be enhanced, by the French being at liberty to employ all the sailors they have on board their cruisers and privateers.

The preventing of this evasive practice is, therefore, absolutely necessary, not only for the sake of bringing the war to a speedy and happy issue, but for the sake of preventing the ruin of our trade, manufactures, and sugar colonies; and Grotius allows, that in this case, the end justifies the means necessary for obtaining it: *Quæ ad finem juris consequendi sunt necessaria, necessitate sumpta non secundum physicam subtilitatem sed moraliter, ad ea jus habere intelligimur*.

But, abstracting from this necessity, I shall now consider, 1. What right we have by the laws of nature and nations, 2. What right we have by the treaties subsisting between the Dutch and us. And, 3. What right we have upon a supposition that all the French ports, especially those in America and the West-

Indies

Indies, are blocked up by our men of war and privateers.

As to the first of these heads, If I am engaged in a just war, I have a right to prosecute the war against my enemy in that manner which, in my own judgment, will be most effectual for procuring me satisfaction or redress. This right I have from the law of nature; and it can have no restriction or limitation, but from the laws of humanity.

Another law of nature is, That being engaged in a just war, I have a right to prevent any neutral power from doing what may enable my enemy to pursue the war with more vigour, or to continue it longer against me, than he otherwise could. It is upon this law of nature, that the right of preventing any contraband goods being carried to my enemy by neutral powers is founded, which right is acknowledged by all nations, and can be derived from no other law of nature. By the same law, if carried to its utmost extent, I have a right to prevent any neutral power's carrying on any trade with my enemy; because, by carrying him even those goods that are useful, in time of peace as well as war, he is enabled to push the war with more vigour, and to continue it longer, than he otherwise could; and whoever purchases of him what goods he has to dispose of, must carry him such useful goods, or contraband goods, or must furnish him with money, which is allowed to be the very sinews of war, and is certainly so in all cases, unless I can penetrate into the territories of my enemy, and support my army by the plunder of his people, which the present king of Prussia bravely and wisely took care to do, at the beginning of this present war in Germany.

But, as commerce is of great use and benefit to mankind in general, therefore, in favour of commerce, a restraint upon this law of nature has been introduced by the law of nations; by which it has been pretty generally established, that I ought to allow neutral nations to carry on their trade with my enemy, as they usually did in the time of peace. However, this allowance, established by the law of nations, has again been, by the same law, subjected to several restraints; and as to these, the practice of nations has been various, and often different at one time from what it was at another, even in the same nation; because they have been, by all nations, extended or limited, according to the circumstances they were in at the time, and the nature of the war they were engaged

in; and, therefore, it has been usual for nations engaged in war, to send notifications to all neutral nations, as to what trade they will allow them to carry on with their enemies*; which notifications, it is to be hoped, we took due care to send at the beginning of this war.

Of the restraints upon this law of nations in favour of commerce, there are two which have been always, and by all nations allowed. 1. That no neutral nation is, under the pretence of trade, to carry contraband goods to my enemy. And, 2. That no neutral nation is to carry on any trade or commerce with a place besieged or blocked up by me. And there is a third which has been sometimes, or in some cases, contested; to wit, That no neutral nation is to protect or cover the trade of my enemy, by transporting his goods or merchandize in their ships; and consequently that I have a right to visit their ships at sea, and to seize and confiscate all such goods as I shall find on board of them, upon paying the freight which they were intitled to receive.

This, I say, has been sometimes contested, but it has been generally allowed, and has been practised by all nations, as often as they had a power to do what the laws both of nature and nations gave them a right to do. In the large collection of marine laws, long since published in Italy, it is shewn to be a law of war, practised by almost all nations, that if a belligerent nation meets a neutral ship at sea, loaded in whole or in part, with the goods or merchandize of their enemy, they may compel that ship to carry the goods into one of their ports, upon paying the freight due to the ship for such goods, as the reader may see in the annotations upon Grotius†.

It is therefore evident, that by the laws of nature and nations we have a right to seize and confiscate all the goods found on board Dutch or other neutral ships, which, by confession or proof, appear to be the property of any of the subjects of France. But I will go further; I will say, that the necessity we are under, in the present war, gives us a right to seize all the goods found on board neutral ships, which appear to be the manufactures or produce of any of the dominions of France, if such ship appears to be bound to any place except to some port of their own country; because, in time of peace, and for some years before this war began, it was not usual for any nation to carry in their ships the manufactures and produce of France, to any place but to their own country; and

* Grotius, book iii. ch. i. sect. v. num. 4 and 5. † Ibid. book ii. ch. i. sect. v. num. 4.

and because, that in case we should allow the merchants of neutral nations to transport in their own ships, and in their own names, the manufactures and produce of France, especially the produce of the French sugar islands and American plantations, it would be impossible for us to put a stop to the trade and commerce of France; consequently it would be difficult, if not impossible, for us to obtain that satisfaction and redress, which we are justly intitled to; and in the mean time our own trade, manufactures, and sugar islands, would be undone.

I shall grant, that it would be a great advantage to the merchants of neutral nations, especially the Dutch, to carry on such a trade; but we have a right to prevent their making an advantage by doing us an injury, *Jure natura equum est, neminem cum alterius detrimento & injuria fieri locupletiores* *. And Grotius extends this case of necessity yet further than I have done; for he extends it even to the intercepting the proper goods of a neutral power, which they are carrying to my enemy; nay, even to the confiscating of such goods, if the carrier knew, or might have known, that the carrying of such goods to my enemy might be a hindrance to my recovering my right; for, in treating of the right I have to seize, even the goods useful in peace as well as war, which a neutral power is carrying to my enemy, he says, *Nam si tueri me non possum nisi quæ mittuntur interceptam, necessitas jus dabit, sed sub onere restitutionis, nisi causa alia accedat. Quod si juris mei executionem rerum subvectio impederit, idque seire potuerit qui advexit, ut si oppidum obsessum tenebam, si portus clausos, & jam deditio aut pax expectabatur, tenebitur ille mihi de damno culpa dato, ut qui debitorem carcere exemit, aut fugam ejus in meam fraudem instruxit: Et ad damni dati modum res quoque ejus capis & dominium eorum debiti consequendi causa queri poterit* †.

[To be concluded in our next.]

Translation of the Manifesto which his Grace the Duke of Marlborough published in Brittany, on the 7th of June, the second Day after the landing of the troops at Cancale.

WE the high and mighty prince, Charles duke of Marlborough, marquis of Blandford, earl of Sunderland, baron Churchill, knight of the most noble order of the garter, privy counsellor to his Britannick majesty, grand

master of the ordnance, and commander in chief of his forces, &c.

Make known to all the inhabitants of Brittany, that the descent on their coast with the powerful army under our command, and our formidable armament by sea, is not made with an intention to make war on the inhabitants of the country, excepting those who shall be found in arms, or shall otherwise oppose the just war which we wage against his majesty the most christian king.

Be it known, therefore, to all who will remain in peaceable possession of their habitations and effects, that they may stay unmolested in their respective dwellings, and follow their usual occupations; and that, excepting the customs and taxes which they pay to the king, nothing will be required of them, either in money or merchandizes, but what is absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the army; and that for all the provisions they shall bring in they shall be paid ready money.

On the contrary, if, notwithstanding this declaration which we have been pleased to make, the inhabitants of the towns or villages carry away their furniture, effects, or provisions, and abandon their houses or dwellings, we shall treat such delinquents as enemies, and destroy by fire and sword, or such other methods as shall be in our power, their towns, villages, dwellings, or houses. Given at the head quarters at Paramé, June 7, 1758.

MARLBOROUGH.

By his grace's command, BRYANT.

His grace sent at the same time the following letter to the magistrates and Echevins of St. Malo.

Gentlemen,

We being in possession of all the country between Dinant, Rennes, and Doll, as far as St. Malo, and finding that all the inhabitants of the towns and villages in this extent of country have abandoned their habitations, probably, to avoid the payment of the usual contributions: And as we are informed that the inhabitants have, by your orders, been compelled to go to St. Malo, we give you notice that if they do not return peaceably to their houses, and send their magistrates to our head quarters to settle the contributions, we shall think ourselves obliged to set fire to them without further delay.

MARLBOROUGH.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

BY the conduct of some sovereign princes, a man might be tempted to

* Diges. lib. L. tit. 17. l. 206. † Grotius, book iii. ch. i. sect. v. num. 3. this.

think they looked upon all the moral duties only as political rules, framed for keeping their subjects in proper order and obedience; and that they believed their manifestos were sufficient to make things and actions right or wrong, just or unjust, according as it suited their pride, ambition, or interest: For, can any thing be more contradictory to common sense, than to believe, that such powers do really, as they pretend, take up arms to relieve oppressed princes, and procure them justice; when they themselves at the same time act, not only with the highest injustice, but break through all the laws of nature, and all the rules of humanity? Such powers, whatever they pretend, are but wolves in sheep's clothing, and, like hypocrites, wear the dress of sanctity, only to devour the more surely. Thus, did not the French, under the pretence of maintaining the treaty of Westphalia, themselves basely break it; and, under the colour of procuring justice to others, were they not, by carrying, without any provocation, fire and sword into his majesty's electoral dominions, and cruelly, in cold blood, murdering the innocent inhabitants, guilty of the highest injustice themselves? And are not the Russians now copying their unjust and inhuman example, and under the cloak of assisting the empress-queen, and reinstating the elector of Saxony, exercising in Pomerania the most horrible cruelties, and murdering, without any regard to sex or age, the harmless unrelenting people? Thus we see two powers, who have themselves neither of them any just cause of quarrel with Prussia or Hanover, and who only act as auxiliaries, and, as they pretend, for the sake of justice, and to relieve the oppressed, carry on the war with ten times more barbarity, than those who are principals in it. Now, is it not most absurd to suppose, that powers, who act in this inhuman manner, can have any regard to justice? Or can they, who murder without mercy thousands of innocent people, be supposed to enter into the war out of compassion to, or with a view of relieving any oppressed prince? Let such powers pretend what they will, their actions declare their designs, and prove their intentions much more than their manifestos.

The savage cruelties, with which the French and Russian armies have carried on the war, not only cast the highest reflection on their sovereigns, but are the strongest and most convincing proof of their own cowardice; for no brave soldiers could ever be guilty of such cruelties. And, therefore, whilst I am commiserating

the unhappiness of those poor innocent people, who are now under the claws of those cruel barbarians in Pomerania, I am comforted by considering, that such cowardly wretches will not dare to face, and will never be able to resist, the true bravery of his Prussian majesty's troops. As the French have already been (and, I hope, will soon further be) chastised for the many cruelties they committed in his majesty's electoral dominions, so I make no manner of doubt, but the Russians will soon receive that punishment they have so justly deserved, by their savage behaviour in Pomerania.

HIS serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, general in chief of the Hanoverians and their allies, is brother of Charles duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele, and of the present queen consort of Prussia, and uncle to the hereditary prince of Brunswick, Charles-William Frederick, son of the abovesaid reigning duke, by Philippina-Charlotta, sister of his Prussian majesty, which hereditary prince has so greatly distinguished himself in Hanover, and upon the Rhine. His serene highness is in the 37th year of his age, of an advantageous stature, and formed by nature to undergo the labours and fatigues of a military life, to which he early dedicated himself; and, in the service of his illustrious brother-in-law, has risen to the rank of lieutenant-general; was present at many of that monarch's battles, and has justly the reputation of being one of the most skilful commanders in Europe, of which he gave evident proofs at the battle of Crevelt, and in the memorable expulsion of the French out of the dominions of Hanover. (See p. 138, 335.)

We imagine the annexed beautiful engraving of this Hero, now employed in defending the liberties of mankind, and avenging oppressed states, will be very agreeable to our readers.

For the A S T H M A.

TAKE three quarters of an ounce of sena.—Half an ounce of flower of sulphur.—Two drachms of ginger.—Half a drachm of saffron; powdered and mixed with four ounces of honey.

Take the quantity of a nutmeg night and morning, as occasion requires.

Mr. J. N. may perceive that tho' we have this Month, as well as last, given an extraordinary half sheet, we were under a necessity to postpone the History of the West-Indies, and the List of Captures; which shall, however, be resumed in our next.

The

The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c. continued from p. 278, and concluded.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.

BUT I think it necessary to observe, that tho' they were approved of by a majority, yet many of them were strenuously opposed in the committee, as well as upon the report; and when they appeared in publick, they occasioned many disputes without doors, particularly the first and last, both of which were thought by many to be inconsistent with the nature of things, considering the known circumstances of the two nations at that time; and in support of this opinion, some very strong arguments were made use of, which, with regard to the first resolution, were in substance as follows.

When we consider how ready informers and spies of all kinds are to pick up reports, and to magnify every report they hear, in order to shew their diligence, and to make it be thought that they deserve the infamous wages they receive, we cannot in the least doubt, but that our ministers and consuls abroad, and perhaps some of our ministers here at home, had, from the spies they employed, most formidable accounts of the French designs against us, and of their preparations both by sea and land, to invade this island; because we cannot doubt of the French ministers having industriously spread a report of their intending to invade us, nor can we doubt of the French government's having been at a considerable expence in sham preparations, in order to lay a foundation for the report they industriously spread. All this it is highly probable they would do, in order to prevent, if possible, our sending out a sufficient force to attack them in America, or to defend our dominions and trade in the Mediterranean. But that they had really any design to invade Great-Britain or Ireland, no man could believe, who considered our vast superiority at sea, the great unanimity, among the people of both islands, evidently subsisting at that time, and the general resentment that prevailed among all ranks and parties of men amongst us, against the incroachments of the French upon our possessions and rights in America.

The French ministers very well know that, whilst we have a superiority at sea, and are united among ourselves, our July, 1758.

islands are like the lion's den: There are no *vestigia retrorjiam spectantia*. They must land such a number of troops at once, and in one and the same place, as may make an entire conquest, otherwise every Frenchman that sets foot on our shore must, in a very short time, be killed or made a prisoner of war; and to bring over such an army as might have a chance to make an absolute conquest of this island, would require such a number of transport ships, and such a long time to make the necessary preparations, that we shall always have sufficient time to fit out a squadron for blocking them up in the port of their rendezvous, and to prepare for their reception at land, should their fleet, by some extraordinary accident, get out of port, and escape our squadron at sea. Therefore, we may rest fully assured, that no French ministry will ever seriously think of invading Britain or Ireland, whilst we preserve our superiority at sea, unless they are invited by such a powerful party among ourselves, as may be able, with a very little of their Assistance, to overturn our established government; in which opinion we may be confirmed by the behaviour of the French court in the year 1745; for tho' they certainly were at that time invited by a very powerful party in Scotland, and, I believe, by a pretty numerous party in England, to invade this island, and tho' they put themselves to some expence, in order to encourage that party to disturb our government, yet they could not be prevailed on to send so much as one regiment of native Frenchmen into this island, tho' it is certain, that at first, and before our government took the alarm, they might by stealth have landed several regiments in Scotland, at least, if not in England; but even then they thought the enterprize of too dangerous a nature to venture any of their own troops, and could any one imagine that they would think it less dangerous, when they had not, I am convinced, an invitation from any one man of consequence in the kingdom.

Therefore we must conclude, that tho' our ministers, from August 27, 1755, to April 20, 1756, received the repeated
U u and

and concurrent intelligence mentioned in the first and second of these resolutions, yet to a man who considered the circumstances of the two nations at that time, this intelligence could give no just reason to believe, that the French king intended to invade Great Britain or Ireland; but on the contrary, it gave a most just reason to believe the advices mentioned in the third of these resolutions, and that all the preparations in the ports of France opposite to the coasts of this kingdom, were intended only as a blind for concealing the design communicated by those advices; which was, perhaps, what some gentlemen meant by making use of a very uncommon and improper expression in the first resolution: His majesty's British dominions is a very common expression in our language, and at present an expression very necessary upon many occasions; but it is as improper to say his majesty's dominions of Great Britain or Ireland, as it would be to say, his majesty's dominions of Great Britain or Jamaica. However, we may easily guess why this improper term was made use of; for if the resolution had been more clearly expressed, it would not have been so easily agreed to by some, or it would not have answered the end intended by others.

Then, with regard to the last resolution, or rather the last part of that resolution, it was said, that if the inquiry had been made by an impartial select committee, and their report, with a proper appendix, published, the people without doors might have judged with more certainty; but being left in the dark as we now are, we can judge only from the nature of things, and the circumstances we were in at the time. Is it possible, say they, to suppose, that a nation which had near 260 ships of war, whereof 130 were of the line*, and above 50,000 seamen and marines in pay†, could not, after six months notice, fit out and spare above 11 ships of the line, and six frigates, to save such an important Island as Minorca? Is it possible to suppose, that a nation which had a standing army of above 50,000 men‡, and in no danger of being attacked at home, could not spare one regiment of regular troops for reinforcing a garrison that was known to be by much too small for the works they had to defend? Two such paradoxes really stand in need of the most strong and evident proofs; and therefore it was incumbent upon those that were accused, to have had the proofs stated in the clearest, the most authentick, and the most publick

manner, if they intended to have their characters vindicated without doors as well as within. And beside this general argument, some pretended to bring a positive proof from the state of our navy, and the several services in which it was employed, during the winter 1755 and 1756, that we might have sent a much stronger squadron to the Mediterranean, and much earlier than we did, without exposing any of his majesty's dominions, or the interest of any of his subjects, to the least danger. But as this question depends upon the exactness and authenticity of the accounts that were laid before parliament, and as those accounts have not by authority been communicated to the publick, I shall add no more upon the subject, but proceed to another enquiry that was likewise let on foot during the same session, as follows.

February 7, it was, upon motion, resolved by the house of commons, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that there should be laid before that house, copies of all contracts then subsisting for victualling his majesty's forces in America, and also of such accounts as had been received, of victualling of the forces under the command of major general Shirley, in 1755 and 1756. And also copies of all minutes of the treasury, and all papers laid before that board, relating to the furnishing the forces under lord Loudon, in America, with provisions. And, on the 10th, the same house resolved to address for copies or extracts of all letters from the several commanders of his majesty's forces in North-America, or the governor of New-York, so far as they related to the supplying such forces with provisions; together with all papers transmitted by them relative thereto.

In compliance with these addresses several contracts and other papers, relating to furnishing the forces in America with provisions, were, on the 14th, presented to the house by Mr. Samuel Martin, which were ordered to lie upon the table for the perusal of the members. The 23d, several more papers were presented by Mr. Secretary Pitt; and, March 4, they were ordered to be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house, appointed for the Thursday following. On the 7th, several other papers relating to this affair, were presented to the house by the same gentleman, after which a great many letters and other papers were particularly addressed for, and several

* See *Lond. Mag.* 1756, p. 289.

† See *ditto*, p. 339.

‡ See *ditto*, p. *ditto*.

several gentlemen were ordered to attend the committee. These letters, &c. were accordingly, on the 9th, presented to the house by Mr. Wood from the Secretary's office; and the same day several accounts and other papers relating to this affair, were presented to the house by Mr. Samuel Martin. And, on Thursday the 10th, the house, according to order, resolved itself into the said committee, as it did again on the 14th, when Mr. Charlton reported from the committee, that they had come to a resolution, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; and it being ordered to be then received, it was reported and agreed to, and was as follows.

That the contract entered into on March 26, 1756, by the commissioners of the treasury, with William Baker, Christopher Kilby, and Richard Baker, of London, merchants, for furnishing provisions to the forces, under the command of the earl of Loudon, was prudent and necessary; and properly adapted to the securing a constant and effectual supply for those forces in America.

As this resolution relates only to one contract, tho' several others were under consideration of the house, this seems to be the only contract that occasioned the inquiry; and it was said, that the reason of its being inquired into, was because of an ambiguity in the form in which the contract had been drawn up; for it did not from thence appear, whether the contractors were only obliged to lodge the provisions at New-York or Albany, to which places they might be conveyed by water carriage, and to leave them there to be carried after the army at the publick expence; or whether they were obliged, at their own expence, to attend the army with the provisions, wherever it should be found necessary for it to march.

This question made a very material difference in the nature of the contract, for in the first sense, the contractors would have had an extravagant profit as they ran no risk, and the provisions could stand them in nothing but the prime cost, and the freight to New-York or Albany. In this sense, therefore, it would have been an unfair contract, and a fraud upon the publick; and the contractors, as well as some of the officers of the treasury, would probably have undergone, at least, the censure of the house. But, in the other sense, as our army in America would probably make long marches by land, as

try would be very expensive, and as the contractors would be exposed to great risk, as well as expence in attending the army with provisions, the contract could not but be deemed fair and equal. The result of this inquiry therefore depended upon the determination of this question, and this determination was made by a declaration from the contractors, or at least from one of them in the name of the rest, That they always understood themselves to be bound by their contract, to attend the army with provisions, wherever it should march by land. This put an end to the enquiry, and was the foundation of the above-mentioned resolution; but however prudent the contract may be deemed to be, it must be confessed, that it was not prudently drawn up, because it gives suspicious people room to suggest, that had it not been for this parliamentary inquiry, the contractors would never have been desired to carry their provisions further than New-York or Albany, and the publick would have been loaded with the expence of carrying them from thence by land, after the army. And the contractors have not certainly done themselves much harm by the declaration they made; for no land expedition has been undertaken by our troops in America, since they made that declaration.

I now come to a third inquiry carried on in this session, but properly begun in the preceding session, during which several papers had been addressed for, by the house of commons, and laid before that house, relating to disputes that had lately happened in Jamaica, between his excellency Charles Knowles, Esq; their then governor, and some of the principal gentlemen of the island; which disputes were first occasioned by his removing the seat of government from Spanish town to Kingston, in April, 1754, and getting an act passed in that island for removing the several laws, records, books, papers and writings, belonging to several offices in that island, from Spanish town to Kingston, and for obliging the several officers to hold their offices in Kingston, and for holding the supreme court of judicature there. Tho' this was convenient for the merchants and trade of the island, yet it raised such a spirit among some of the chief planters against the governor, that, in 1755, no less than 19 members of the assembly, which consists but of 41, signed and sent home a petition to his majesty against their governor, and, in the session 1755 and 1756, some of their friends brought the affair before parliament, by

moving for several papers relating to the affairs of Jamaica. The papers moved for were accordingly laid before the house; but no further proceedings were had in the affair during that session, therefore in the next session it was revived and proceeded on as follows.

Feb. 1, 1757, it was, upon motion, ordered, That the several papers which were presented to the house, upon the 18th and 24th days of February, and the 17th day of March last, in the last session of parliament, relating to the then governor, council, and assembly of Jamaica, should be referred to a committee of the whole house; and it was resolved, that the house would, on that day three weeks, resolve itself into the said committee: And as the governor had, in the mean time, returned home, it was, on the 7th ordered, that vice-admiral Knowles should, on the said day, attend the said committee.

This order, however, for the house's resolving itself into a committee, as well as that for Mr. Knowles's attendance, was adjourned from time to time, until April 4, when, upon reading the order of the day, a great number of papers relating to the affairs of Jamaica, which had, in the mean time, been called for and presented, were referred to the said committee, and the house having resolved itself into the same, some progress was made, and the committee adjourned to the next morning, when it was further adjourned to the day following, and, on that day, several more papers that had been called for were presented, and referred to the said committee, after which, upon reading the order of the day, a motion was made for adjourning the committee to the 18th; but the question passing in the negative, the house resolved itself into the said committee, and after making a further progress, adjourned the committee to the 25th. But a great many more papers having in the mean time been called for, the committee was on that day put off to the 29th, then to May the 4th, and then to the 10th, by which time all the papers barely called for had been presented, therefore, on that day, the house again resolved itself into the said committee, made a further progress, and adjourned the committee to the 12th.

On that day there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the merchants of Lancaster, concerned in the trade to Jamaica, alledging, that the removal of the publick courts, offices, and records of the Island of Jamaica, to Kingston, and the fixing the seat of govern-

ment there, had been productive of many important advantages, by rendering the strength of the island more formidable, the property of the traders and inhabitants more secure, and the carrying on of all commercial business more expeditious, and less expensive than formerly; and therefore praying, that the purposes of the act passed in Jamaica for that end, might be carried into effectual execution for the future, in such manner as the house should think proper.

And the same day there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several merchants of London, and another of several merchants of Liverpool, trading to the Island of Jamaica, both to the same effect with the former; all of which were referred to the said committee; and then the house resolved itself into the same, and after some time, Mr. Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Thomas Gore reported, that they had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same; whereupon the report was ordered to be received on the 17th; but was afterwards put off to the 23d, when the resolutions of the committee were, with some amendments, agreed to by the house, and then were as follow.

1. That the resolution of the assembly of the Island of Jamaica, contained in the minutes of the said assembly of the 29th day of October, 1753, in the words following, viz. "Resolved, That it is the inherent and undoubted right of the representatives of the people, to raise and apply monies for the service and exigencies of government, and to appoint such person or persons for the receiving and issuing thereof, as they shall think proper; which rights this house hath exerted, and will always exert, in such manner as they shall judge most conducive to the service of his majesty, and the interest of his people;" so far as the same imports a claim of right in the said assembly, to raise and apply publick money, without the consent of the governor and council, is illegal, repugnant to the terms of his majesty's commission to his governor of the said island, and derogatory of the rights of the crown and people of Great-Britain.

2. That the claim in the said resolution, of a right in the assembly to appoint such person or persons for the receiving and issuing of publick money as the said assembly shall think proper, is illegal, repugnant to the terms of his majesty's commission to his governor of the said island,

island, and derogatory of the rights of the crown of Great-Britain.

3. That the six last resolutions of the assembly of Jamaica, of the 29th day of October, 1753, proceed upon a manifest misapprehension of his majesty's instruction to his governor, requiring him not to give his assent to any bill of an unusual or extraordinary nature and importance, wherein his majesty's prerogative, or property of his subjects, may be prejudiced, or the trade or shipping of this kingdom any ways affected, unless there be a clause inserted, suspending the execution of such bill, until his majesty's pleasure shall be known, and that such instruction is just and necessary, and no alteration of the constitution of that island, nor any way derogatory to the rights of his subjects there.

Thus I have given a particular account of the proceedings in this affair; and as the conduct of the governor underwent, upon this occasion, a very exact and strict scrutiny, the event shews, that notwithstanding the heavy complaints sent home against him, nothing could be found that deserved any parliamentary censure; but as to the question, whether the removal of the seat of government, publick records, and supreme courts of justice, from Spanish town to Kingston, be for the advantage of the island in general, the parliament very rightly avoided determining any thing relating to it, as the people of Jamaica themselves, if they judge impartially, and without regard to any particular or personal interest, are certainly the most competent judges of this question.

And now, as to the last affair of this session, which I think necessary to take any particular notice of, and which was that relating to Milford-Haven, it was introduced and proceeded on as follows. On May 18, 1757, a petition of several merchants of London, in behalf of themselves and all others concerned in the trade and commerce of this kingdom, being offered to be presented to the house, the lord Bateman, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house; whereupon it was brought up and read, and set forth, that the port of Milford, in the county of Pembroke, was a safe and commodious harbour, capable of receiving at all times the whole royal navy and trade of Great-Britain, and was most conveniently situated for the resort and security of merchant ships, when they can-

not easily enter the English channel, and for the sending out and relieving of cruizers from time to time, upon proper stations in the ocean, and for the immediate repairing and refitting such cruizers in case of damage; that ships might proceed from the said harbour into the ocean, and return from thence, with almost any wind, by taking a proper advantage of the strong currents, and in a great deal less time than is usually employed in sailing with the most favourable wind from Portsmouth to the Land's End; that the said harbour might, in a very short time, at a moderate expence, be rendered defensible and secure against any attack; that a dock-yard might be established there, and any number of ships, and of any rate, rebuilt, careened, repaired, and fitted for sea, with the greatest convenience and expedition; and that plenty of proper materials for the construction of ships, abound in the adjacent countries; and therefore praying the house to take this matter into consideration, and to make such provision relative thereto, as its nature and importance might appear to require.

This petition, as soon as read, was ordered to be referred to a committee; and that they should examine, and state to the house, the matter of fact contained in the same; and a committee was accordingly appointed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

At the same time there were some printed reasons for the fortifying and making the proper use of this natural harbour, delivered to the members, which enlarged more fully upon its commodious situation, and concluded with a copy of a letter from capt. Philip Skelton, which was as follows.

SIR, Chepstow, 21 April, 1757.

IN answer to your letter of the 14th instant relative to the advantages of Milford Haven for cruizing ships, &c. I give you my opinion as well as I can; and I believe nobody knows it better than I do, having been acquainted with every creek and corner for these ten years past; And do not know any place in Great-Britain or Ireland where nature has bestowed more conveniencies for the building of ships of war, and for the erecting of forts, docks, quays, and magazines. For it has much greater depth of water than any port in this kingdom. Is very extensive and very safe for all sorts of shipping, from a frigate to a sloop: And they may proceed to sea, and return even

even at low water. But at present it appears to be quite neglected, or rather unknown to the world; and so open and defenceless, that the people who live near the water side are afraid of their habitations. Consequently nobody would venture to build any ships there, unless the said harbour's mouth was fortified; which may be done there cheaper than in any other place I know of, in respect to lime, stone, wood, iron, and labour. There are several places there, where forts might be erected at a very small expence, which would render it secure from any attack of an enemy, viz. A little island called the Stack Rock, which is situated near the middle of the entrance. On each side up to it is excessive bad landing, except at high water. This said Stack Rock may be made impregnable against cannon or bombs, by hollowing the rock as at Mubon and other places.

I have been many times on this island. The main body thereof is at the north-west end; which is a rock thirty feet at least above high water. If raised or built upon, may increase the length of the whole from north west to south east a full cable's length, and a considerable breadth sufficient for a large fortification. This, with a small battery upon another place called Rat Island, will render it impossible for an enemy's ship of war to enter. In regard to his majesty's fleets, cruisers, trading ships, and even packet boats to the West-Indies, and North-America, it is undoubtedly the properest place in Great Britain; because they may go to sea at almost any wind, and even at low water, by the help of the tides of the two channels; may weather Scilly or Cape Clear, when ships cannot come out of the British channel, nor out of the French ports of Brest and Rochefort. And a post may be established in three days from London, the distance being much the same as Plymouth. Therefore for safety an intelligence equally useful may be established.

It is a great pity that some ships of war are not built at Milford-Haven, as it would bring the inhabitants more familiar to the navy, who are a set of bold and robust fellows, and be a vast increase to it, at present starving in the mountains, or enduring perpetual hardships in their open boats. In the years 1750, 51, 52, and 53, great numbers shipped themselves off for America for want of employment.

There is another great advantage the use of this harbour would be to the cruiz-

ing fleets in the Bay of Biscay, which would save the lives of thousands of brave sailors. And had that been practised in admiral Boscawen's long cruize, I question much if he had buried twenty men in all that time, instead of which I am informed he buried eight hundred at least.

What I propose is this,

That a few small transport ships of 120 to 150 tons burthen, always to be had at Milford-Haven, be running constantly from thence to the fleet, with live horned cattle, hogs, sheep, and fowls; with potatoes, vegetables, and good wholesome beer, to be had in plenty in this port, under the convoy of a frigate, or as the lords of the Admiralty may think fit.

This will appear more eligible when it is considered, and is certainly a fact, that such live stock, in all probability, may be conveyed to such fleets in less than one half the time they are driven from that part of Wales to Suffex by several hundreds in a drove.

At Milford Haven they may be put on board or taken in fresh and cool, and in good order; when they arrive at the fleet let them be distributed on board his majesty's ships, as the admiral in command directs, and according to the exigency, where the people are the most sickly.

Every ship of war has a butcher, but every man on board would be a butcher to save his own life under the terrible circumstances of the scurvy, and other ill habits of the body contracted by salt provisions. It would certainly come cheaper to the government by more than one third, than salt provisions, abstracted from the charge of the transports; because the many valuable parts of the beast that are fees to the offices, the head, the entrails, nay the very tails and feet, &c. would be devoured. So strong I know in a seaman, is the propensity of human nature for fresh animal food and vegetables, in sea disorders above all others.

If the least objection should be raised as to the transporting of live cattle, I say it is without foundation, and for want of knowing better; for I myself have carried live cattle from the Cape de Verd Islands to the Sugar Islands; and from the northern colonies to the said island several times, which is above two thousand miles. And the planters are supplied with horses, and other live stock, from Milford-Haven and other parts of England, a voyage of seven or eight weeks sometimes; and I have seen cattle brought from the Cape of Good Hope to England in very good order. How easy then would my

my proposal be in a voyage that may be effected in two or three days?

There are divers other great advantages that would accrue to the navy and nation by fortifying of Milford Haven, and the erecting of a publick dock, &c. there, for the building and fitting out ships of war, which are too many to mention in this letter. But I will give you the best and honestest information I can, whenever you desire it of me, without any other hopes or view than that of serving my country; which I take to be the indispensable duty of every honest man; and am, B
S I R,

your most humble servant,

PHILIP SKELTON.

And as it was very easy to make all the facts mentioned in the said petition plainly appear, Mr. Charles Townshend, on the 7th of June, reported, that the committee had examined the matter of fact contained in the said petition, and had directed him to report a state thereof to the house; whereupon it was ordered, that the report should be taken into consideration on the 9th, when it was resolved *nem. con.* That an humble address be presented to his majesty, humbly to represent to his majesty, that many great losses have been sustained by the trade of this kingdom, in time of war, from the want of a safe harbour on the western coast of this island, for the reception and protection of merchant ships, and for the sending out of E
cruizers; that the harbour of Milford-Haven, in the county of Pembroke, is most advantageously situated, and, if properly defended and secured, in every respect adapted to the answering of those important purposes: And humbly to beseech his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give immediate directions for erecting batteries, with proper cover, on the sides of the said harbour, in the most convenient places for guarding the entrance into that part of the harbour called Hubberstone Road; and also such other fortifications as may be necessary to G
secure the interior parts of the harbour; and that, until such batteries and fortifications shall be completed, some temporary defence may be provided for the immediate protection of the ships and vessels lying in the said harbour: And to assure his majesty, that this house will make H
good to his majesty, all such expences as shall be incurred for the purposes before-mentioned.

Which address having been presented, the lord Bateman, on the 13th, reported, that his majesty had commanded him to

acquaint the house, that he would give directions as desired by the said address.

This was the last affair of any great importance that was brought before this session of parliament; for, on July 4, his majesty concluded the session, as usual, with a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in your Magazine for last year, p. 310.

[*The history of the session 1757-8, to be begun in our next.*]

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, June 30.

Relation of the Battle of Crevelt, gained by his Britannick Majesty's Army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, over the French Army, commanded by the Prince de Clermont, on the 23d of June, 1758. (See p. 272.)

AFTER his highness prince Ferdinand, by the well judged motions he ordered the king's army to make on the 12th of June, in turning the left wing of the French army towards the convent of Campe, had obliged the prince de Clermont to quit his boasted camp of Rheinberg, and to retire towards Meurs in the night between the 12th and 13th, his highness thought proper to give a new position to our army, by occupying the heights, commonly called St. Anthony's Mountains, having the town of Meurs in front, at two full leagues distance from our camp, the right opposite to the village of St. Tonnigsberg, in which 300 grenadiers were posted as an advanced guard, with 12 pieces of heavy cannon, which were more than sufficient to cover the extremity of our wing against any attack. F
This position was executed the 14th of June. On the 15th, about five o'clock in the morning, his serene highness was informed, that the enemy was advancing in four columns upon our right. His highness immediately ordered three guns to be fired as a signal; and the whole army was under arms, in order of battle, a quarter of an hour after. He went afterwards himself to reconnoitre, and saw distinctly, that, at about two leagues distance from our right flank, a considerable body was coming over the plain of Hulste, and marching towards Crevelt.

Not knowing whether this body was followed by the whole army, or whether it was only a detachment of it, that was marching that way, his serene highness halted till towards the evening, when he received certain information, that the French army had marched towards Noy; and

and that prince de Clermont had only detached this corps, under the command of lieutenant-general Comte de St. Germain, in order to take post at Crevelt.

Upon this information, his highness sent his light troops and Hussars to Kempen, and Wachtendorick, and ordered the army into their camp again.

On the 16th he changed the position of the army, in consequence of the motions we had seen the corps of M. de St. Germain make: He ordered the right to the village of Altenkirchen, and continued the left on the heights of St. Anthony.

On the 17th his highness went himself to reconnoitre towards Kempen, the position of the enemy's detachment at Crevelt; but could not guess at their reason for fixing this detachment at such a distance from their army. In order, therefore, to be better informed of it, and to see the countenance this corps would hold, he ordered the prince of Holstein, with ten Prussian squadrons, the five squadrons of Hussars, and the three battalions of Sporcken guards, and prince Charles, to march early in the morning of the 18th towards Kempen: He farther ordered general Wangenheim to pass the Rhine at Duisbourg with four Battalions, viz. Scheiter, Halberstadt, Buckebourg, and Hanau, and the four squadrons, viz. of Bock's dragoons, and the light troops of Luckner, and Scheiter, and to advance that day towards Meurs.

General Sporcken, who, when we left Rheinbergen, had been ordered to keep his post at Rheinbergen, as long as the enemy should remain in camp at Meurs, received likewise orders to join the army the next day with five battalions and six squadrons; and to leave only major-general Hardenberg, with the two battalions of Gothe and Stoltzenberg, at Burick, and that of Diepenbroick at Orsoy. This being regulated, his highness communicated his designs and orders to the hereditary prince of Brunswick, relating to an expedition he proposed, viz. That his highness should march the next day, very early in the morning, with a considerable corps, towards Kempen, whilst the prince of Holstein should advance with his corps towards Hülste, whereby it would clearly appear, whether M. de St. Germain would retreat towards the army, or whether the army of prince de Clermont would advance towards Crevelt, in order to encamp there. Agreeable to this plan, his highness the hereditary prince of Brunswick set forward, on the 19th, from the camp, with the 12 following battalions,

viz. Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Post, Dreves, Bock, the two battalions of the Brunswick life-guards, the Hessian guards, the Hessian life-guard regiment, and prince Charles's regiment, accompanied with 12 squadrons of Hessians, viz. four of the dragoon guards, two of the life regiment, two of prince William's, and two of Meltitz, with three mortars, four pieces of cannon of 12 pounders, and four of 6 pounders. He marched directly towards Kempen, from whence he could perceive no alteration in the position of count St. Germain.

By a secret order the said prince was directed, in case he perceived no change in the position of the army and of the flying camp of the enemy, he should march the next day directly towards Ruremond, in order to endeavour to possess himself of the magazine, as well as of 600 militia, who were in garrison there. At six o'clock in the morning, his serene highness prince Ferdinand, in person, followed the hereditary prince to Kempen: He perceived some movements in the flying camp, which were of a nature to induce him to believe, that M. de St. Germain designed to march against the prince of Holstein, who was encamped near Hülste. Soon after he was positively informed, that the whole of the French army had quitted Nuys, and were advanced on this side Crevelt; on which having taken his measures, and formed a plan as the case required, the expedition to Ruremond was then first countermanded. Major-general Wangenheim was ordered to advance early the next day, with his corps, towards Hülste, and lieutenant-general Sporcken was directed to march after midnight, with the army, and to advance, likewise, to the plain between Hülste and Kempen. On the 20th of June all the troops, his serene highness could dispose of, were, by this means, reunited in this camp, the right of which extended towards Kempen, and the left towards Hülste. The head quarters were fixed at Kempen; and, in order to prevent any useless movements, his highness ordered the quarter master general not to regard the rank of the different corps, nor the order of battle, but to place the regiments, as a great part of them were actually posted.

In this manner the above-mentioned 12 battalions and 12 squadrons, under the command of the hereditary prince, formed the right; next to them the four battalions and four squadrons, under the command of general Wangenheim, on their

their left; and the whole army, which advanced under the command of major-general Sporcken from the camp at Altenkirchen, formed the left wing, which together made an army of 35 battalions and 58 squadrons, including the six squadrons of Hussars. His highness had expected that prince Clermont would advance that day to give him battle, but however no considerable event happened.

On the 21st we observed a great movement in the advanced corps of count St. Germain, and about ten in the morning, after decamping, we saw them filing off to their left, and marching towards Anrath, where they joined their grand army.

In making this motion, they abandoned the town of Crevelt, which was on the front of their right wing; Our Chasseurs possessed themselves of it directly, and his highness also went himself there to reconnoitre the position of their camp, which was clearly discovered from the steeple at Crevelt. He did not think fit either to keep the said post, or to make any change in the position of his army, in consequence of which he ordered the Chasseurs and Hussars away from that place, and the enemy repossessed themselves of it an hour afterwards.

On the 22d his highness went again to reconnoitre the camp of the enemy, particularly on the side of St. Anthony, on the heath which led towards their left. And altho' he found many difficulties, principally on account of the country's being very woody, and having inclosures surrounded with large and deep ditches, he resolved to march the next day to the enemy, and to attack them in their camp.

In consequence of this resolution, the army was ordered to be under arms on the 23d of June, at one in the morning, and not to change any thing in the camp, but to leave all their baggage in it, and wait there for further orders.

The general officers were assembled in the centre of the army, where his highness declared his intentions to them, of going to attack the enemy, and that he had formed his plan for that purpose. He assigned the command of the whole left wing, consisting of 18 battalions and 28 squadrons, to lieutenant general Sporcken, having ordered the battalion of Zaffrow of the Woltenbuttle troops, into the town of Huille, in order to cover our rear; and gave the command of the right wing, composed of 16 battalions and 14 squadrons, to the hereditary prince and major-general Wangenheim, which, by the addition of the two regiments of Prus-

July, 1758.

sian dragoons, Holstein and Finckenstein, of five squadrons each, made a corps of 24 squadrons, to be commanded by the prince of Holstein, as the infantry was by the hereditary prince. As for the light troops, the three squadrons of black Hussars were given to lieutenant-general Sporcken; the two squadrons of yellow Hussars, to the prince of Holstein, and the squadron of major Lucknen, with Scheiter's corps, were to observe the flank of the enemy's right, being posted in a village called Papendeick.

This was the first general disposition of the army.

By the second, the lieutenant-generals, who commanded the two wings, were ordered to form three battalions of grenadiers out of their regiments of infantry; that is to say, the hereditary prince two, and general Sporcken one; the two first of 500 men each, under the command of the lieutenant-colonels Schwenburg and Schack, and the other of 600 men, under major de Cram.

At four in the morning the army began to move; the right advanced in two columns as far as St. Anthony, and the left the same distance, on the plain leading to Crevelt, half a league short of it, where they halted to receive fresh orders. His highness prince Ferdinand went up the steeple of St. Anthony, and sent for the two princes of Holstein and Brunswick. There they observed, at leisure, the position of the enemy's camp, where all was very quiet. He also sent several persons thither, who were acquainted with the country, to learn from them, by what routs we could advance towards the enemy, and being informed of many other points absolutely necessary to be known, his highness resolved to march to the right, and endeavour to come up with the enemy by the villages of Vorst and Anrath, on the flank of their left wing. But in order to raise doubts in the enemy, as to the side on which the real and principal attack would be made, he gave orders for lieutenant-general Sporcken to send lieutenant-general Oberg with the six battalions of the second line, viz. Oberg's, Druchleben's, Killmansegge's, Scheele's, Reden's, and the fusiliers, with Hodenberg's and Bremer's regiments of horse, and that of the body guards, towards St. Anthony, and to give them six twelve pounders. Besides this, his highness gave them the following orders; that, when the action should begin upon the enemy's left, M. de Sporcken, by way of Crevelt, and M. d'Oberg, by St. Anthony, should do

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do their utmost to advance and penetrate into the enemy's army, but however not to venture too far, unless they should be well assured, that our attack succeeded to our wishes. His highness chiefly recommended it to them to make good use of their heavy artillery, in order to oblige the enemy to employ their attention as much upon their right wing and center, as on their left, and to engage and divide their attention equally in three different places, which would prevent them from sending any reinforcement to the real attack, for fear of weakening themselves in some part or other, where we might make impression.

These dispositions being made, his highness put himself at the head of the grenadiers of the right wing at eight in the morning, and taking the road that leads to the village of Vorst, which we left on our right, we advanced in two columns towards Anrath, where there was a detachment of 400 of the enemy, half horse and half foot, who, after some discharges of musketry on each side, fell back towards their camp, which was not above half a mile distant from them, and there gave the alarm. His highness then caused the troops to advance, and double their speed, to get out of the defiles; he ranged them in order of battle, in the plain, between the villages of Anrath and Willich, and marched directly towards the wood, which covered their left.

It was at one o'clock, at noon, when the enemy began to act. The duke caused his artillery southwith to advance, which, being greatly superior to that of the enemy, facilitated the means of our infantry's forming themselves over-against the wood, and of our cavalry's extending upon our right towards the village of Willich, making a shew as if they designed to turn the enemy's left flank, to take them in the rear. After a cannonade as violent as it was well supported, his highness saw plainly, he must come to the point of endeavouring to force the enemy out of the wood, by small arms; wherefore the hereditary prince put himself at the head of the first line, that is to say, of two battalions of the grenadiers of Sculenburg and Schack, and of the regiments of Block, Sporcken, Hardenberg, Wangenheim, Post, and Dreves, and advanced, with the whole front, directly towards the wood. The fire then became there extremely hot on each side, and neither discontinued, or in any degree diminished for two hours and an half. In the mean while all the other bat-

talions entered likewise the wood; so that there were but eight squadrons, which formed a corps of reserve, upon the plain, ready to be employed, where circumstances should require.

The other sixteen squadrons, which were upon our right, never could penetrate on the other side of the wood, on account of two batteries, which the enemy had placed there, and which were sustained by above forty squadrons. In short, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the hereditary prince, assisted by the major-generals Kilmansegge and Wangenheim, gave orders for an attack to be made by the grenadiers upon the two ditches that were in the wood, and that were lined with the enemy's infantry; they were forced one after the other. The other regiments of infantry did the same all along their front. Then that part of the enemy's infantry was entirely thrown into confusion, and retired out of the wood in the utmost disorder, without ever being able to rally. Our foot followed them, but without venturing to pursue them, on account of the enemy's cavalry, which, notwithstanding the terrible fire of our artillery, not only kept the best countenance possible, but even covered their infantry that was flying, in such a manner, as to protect them from our cavalry, that between five and six in the evening had found means to gain the plain. The Hessian dragoons, and the regiment of cavalry of the same nation, had two shocks with the royal carabineers of Provence, and the regiment of Roussillon, and broke them. This was all that the cavalry had to do in that day. A squadron of the carabineers attempted to penetrate thro' our infantry, and attacked the battalions of Post and Dreves, but with a considerable loss; and tho' about forty of them did indeed force their way, they were never able to rejoin their corps, and were all killed either by shot or by bayonet.

The enemy then did not think proper, or find themselves in condition, to dispute the ground longer with us, but retired towards Vischell, and from thence took the road that leads towards Nuys. We continued to follow them with our artillery, and took a great number of men and horses.

During this whole affair the fire of the artillery of the generals Sporcken and Oberg had done great Execution; but as the distance they were at from us, made them uncertain as to the turn affairs had taken on our side, they never ventured to attack

attack the enemy's front opposite to them, so that the enemy's right wing and center retired, in the greatest order, towards Nuys, leaving us masters of the field of battle, after a loss on their side of between seven and eight thousand men, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

Such was the end of this action, which cost the king's army between twelve and thirteen hundred men, killed and wounded.

The trophies we gained were two kettle-drums, five standards, two pair of colours, and eight pieces of cannon.

The light troops were sent to harass the enemy's retreat; and at nine in the evening all our three different corps joined each other in the field from whence the enemy had been driven, and remained there the night under arms.

*From the IDLER. No. 10,
We shall give two Characters, which will
serve for many of the Hot-Heads of
Party in this Metropolis.*

"**T**OM Tempest is a steady friend to the house of Stuart. He can recount the prodigies that have appeared in the sky, and the calamities that have afflicted the nation every year from the revolution, and is of opinion, that if the exiled family had continued to reign, there would have neither been worms in our ships, nor caterpillars in our trees. He wonders that the nation was not awakened by the hard frost, to a revocation of the true king, and is hourly afraid that the whole island will be lost in the sea. He believes that king William burned Whitehall, that he might steal the furniture, and that Tillotson died an atheist. Of queen Anne he speaks with more tenderness, owns that she meant well, and can tell by whom, and why she was poisoned. In the succeeding reigns all has been corruption, malice, and design. He believes that nothing ill has ever happened, for these forty years, by chance or error; he holds that the battle of Dettingen was won by mistake, and that of Fontenoy lost by contract; that the Victory was sunk by a private order; that Cornhill was fired by emissaries from the council; and the arch of Westminster bridge was so contrived as to sink on purpose that the nation might be put to charge. He considers the new road to Islington as an encroachment on liberty, and often asserts that broad wheels will be the ruin of England.

Tom is generally vehement and noisy, but nevertheless has some secrets, which he always communicates in a whisper. Many and many a time has Tom told me,

in a corner, that our miseries were almost at an end, and that we should see, in a month, another monarch on the throne; the time elapses without a revolution; Tom meets me again with new intelligence, the whole scheme is now settled, and we shall see great events in another month.

Jack Sneaker is a hearty adherent to the present establishment; he has known those who saw the bed into which the pretender was conveyed in a warming-pan. He often rejoices, that the nation was not enslaved by the Irish. He believes that king William never lost a battle, and that if he had lived one year longer, he would have conquered France. He holds that Charles I. was a papist. He allows there were some good men in the reign of queen Anne, but the peace of Utrecht brought a blast upon the nation, and has been the cause of all the evil that we have suffered to the present hour. He believes that the scheme of the South-Sea was well intended, but that it miscarried by the influence of France. He considers a standing army as the bulwark of liberty, thinks us secured from corruption by septennial parliaments, relates how we are enriched and strengthened by the electoral dominions, and declares, that the publick debt is a blessing to the nation.

Yet, amidst all this prosperity, poor Jack is hourly disturbed by the dread of popery. He wonders that some stricter laws are not made against papists, and is sometimes afraid, that they are busy with French gold among the bishops and judges.

He cannot believe that the Nonjurors are so quiet for nothing, they must certainly be forming some plot for the establishment of popery; he does not think the present oaths sufficiently binding, and wishes that some better security could be found for the succession of the house of Hanover. He is zealous for the naturalization of foreign protestants, and rejoiced at the admission of the Jews to the English privileges, because he thought a Jew would never be a papist."

*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.*

S I R,

THE famous Machiavel has, in his works, a dissertation upon the question, whether a prince, who is under an apprehension of being invaded, ought to invade those who are meditating an invasion upon him, or to wait till he is invaded. And as this question has a very particular relation to the conduct of the king

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king of Prussia at the beginning of the present war, I must think that what Machiavel says upon the subject will be agreeable to your readers. It is as follows.

“ Among wise men, and very good soldiers, I have heard it often disputed, whether when two princes are of equal strength, and one of them designing war (visibly against the other) it be better for that prince which is like to be invaded, to sit still, and expect him at home ; or to begin with him, and make the first inroad himself ? There are arguments on both sides, and they who think it best to be the aggressor, and fall upon the enemy first, may alledge the counsel which Croesus gave to Cyrus, when being with his army upon the frontiers of the Massageti, Thamyris, queen of that country, sent to him to take his choice whether she should fight him within her country, or upon the frontiers : If he desired to advance, she would stand still and expect him ; if he had rather fight where he was, she would be with him immediately : When it came to be debated in counsel, Croesus, contrary to the opinion of the rest, was for marching to her ; and the reason he gave was, because if she should be beaten at any distance, Cyrus would get but little of her country, for she would have time to recruit, whereas, if she were beaten at home, he would be able to sit so close upon her skirts, that she being never capable of rallying, or bringing another army into the field, must, of necessity, lose her whole kingdom : Hanibal gave the same counsel to Antiochus, assuring him, that if the Romans were any way to be conquered, it was by carrying the war into Italy, for by so doing he might have the benefit of their arms, their wealth, and their allies ; but whilst the war was abroad, and Italy undisturbed, he would leave them an inexhaustible magazine that would supply them with what and where-soever they had occasion ; and at last Hanibal concluded that Rome was to be taken more easily than the empire, and Italy itself, than any of its provinces. Agathocles being unable to resist the Carthaginians at home, invaded their borders, and forced them to a peace ; and Scipio, in the same manner, to remove the war out of Italy, transported it into Africk. Those who are on the other side do argue as stily, that there can be nothing more dangerous than to hazard an army in an enemy's country, at a great distance from their own ; and they produce the Athenians for an instance, who, whilst they

kept themselves upon the defensive part, and expected their enemies at home, were always victorious ; but when they began to make war at a distance, and sent armies into Sicily, they lost their liberty, and every thing else. They produce also the fable of Antius, king of Lybia, who being invaded by Hercules the Egyptian, was invincible whilst he kept himself within his own borders, but being inveigled out by the subtilty of his enemy, he lost both his kingdom and life ; upon which occasion that story was raised of Antius ; that being born of the earth (as they pretended) so often as he touched it, so oft he received new vigour from his mother, which Hercules perceiving, got him up in his arms, crushed him to death.

They produce likewise more modern examples. Every body knows that Ferdinand, king of Naples, was esteemed a wise prince in his time, and hearing two years before his death that king Charles VIII. of France, was preparing to invade him, he let him alone ; but falling sick afterwards, as he lay upon his death bed, he called his son Alphonso to him, and, among other things, charged him that he should expect the king of France upon his frontiers, and fight him there, but that by no means he should be tempted beyond them ; and it had been better for Alphonso to have followed his counsel, for neglecting it afterwards, and sending an army into Romagna, he lost both army and kingdom without striking a blow : But besides these arguments on both sides, it is urged in behalf of the aggressor, that he invades with more confidence and courage than his adversary receives him (which is a great advantage and enhancement to his army) that he brings many inconveniences upon the person whom he invades, to which he would not be liable, if he expected him at home. For when the enemy's country is wasted, and their houses plundered, his subjects are not much to be trusted, nor can any more taxes be laid upon them, without great difficulty, by which means (as Hanibal said) their magazines will be spent, and their fountain dried up, that was to supply them with all provisions for war. Besides, if your army be in the enemy's country, it will be under a greater necessity of fighting, and by consequence will fight more desperately than at home. But to this it is answered on the other side, that it is more for your advantage to attend your enemy in your own country, than to seek him abroad ; for thereby you may

may furnish yourself with victuals and ammunition, and all other necessities without any inconvenience, and distress him by driving the country. You may likewise with much more ease incommode and frustrate his designs, by your better knowledge of the country, and what places are more proper to attack him in; as also you may attack him with your whole force at once, or give him battle as you please, which out of your own confines is not to be done: Moreover, if fortune should be adverse, and it be your chance to be beaten, more of your men will escape where their refuge is so near, and you will sooner rally them again: In short, if you fight at home, you venture your whole force, and not your whole fortune; but if you fight abroad, you venture your whole fortune with but part of your force: Others there have been, who with design to weaken the enemy, and fighting him afterwards with more ease and advantage, have suffered him quietly to march several days journey into their country, and possess himself of several towns; but whether they did well or not, I will not determine, only I think this distinction is to be considered, whether my country be strong in fortresses, and men, as the Romans were of old, and as the Swizzers at this day; or whether it be weak and unfortified, as the territory of the Carthaginians formerly, and France and Italy now. In this case the enemy is by all means to be kept at a distance, because your chief strength lying in your money, and not in your men, whenever you are interrupted in raising or receiving of that, your business is done; and nothing interrupts you so fatally, as an enemy in your country. And of this the Carthaginians may be an example, who, whilst they were free at home, were able by their revenue and taxes to wage war with the Romans themselves; whereas afterwards when they were assaulted, they were not able to contend with Agathocles. The Florentines, when Castruccio of Lucca brought his arms into their country, could not support the war against him, but were forced to put themselves under the dominion of the king of Naples, to procure his protection; but Castruccio was no sooner dead, but they were agog again, and had the confidence to invade the duke of Milan, and to attempt the beating him out of that province; so couragions were they in their foreign war, and so abject at home. But when countries are in a posture of defence, and people martial and

well disciplined (as the Romans of old, and the Swizzers at this day) it is better to keep off; for the nearer they are to their own country, they are the harder to overcome, because they can raise more force to defend themselves, than to invade another people. Nor does the opinion of Hanibal affect me at all; for tho' he persuaded Antiochus to pass into Italy, he did it as a thing that would have been more for his own, and the Carthaginian, than for Antiochus his advantage; for had the Romans received those three great defeats which they received of Hanibal in Italy, in the same space of time, in France, or any where else, they had been ruined irrecoverably, for they could neither have rallied, nor recruited so soon. I do not remember any foreign expedition by the Romans for the conquest of any province, in which their army exceeded the number of 50,000. But upon the invasion of the Gauls, after the first Punic war, they brought 118,000 men into the field for their defence: Not could they beat them afterwards in Lombardy, as they did at first in Tuscany, because it was more remote, and they could not fight them with so much convenience, nor with so many men. The Cimbri repulsed the Romans in Germany, but following them into Italy, they were defeated, and driven out again themselves; and the reason was, because the Romans could bring more forces against them: The Swizzers may without much difficulty be over-powered abroad, because they seldom march above 30 or 40,000 strong; but to attack and beat them at home, is much more difficult, where they can bring into the field 100,000 and more. I conclude therefore, that that prince, whose people are in a posture, and provided for war, does wisely if he expects a potent and dangerous enemy at home, rather than to invade him in his own country: But that prince, whose country is ill provided, and whose subjects are ill disciplined, does better if he keeps the war as far off as he can: And by so doing, each of them (in his several degree) will defend himself best."

Thus far the famous Machiavel, and from what he has said we must conclude, that as the king of Prussia had not in his country such a militia as he could trust to for his defence, nor any very strong fortresses, nor a country fortified by nature, it must be granted, that the wisest thing he could do, was to prevent an invasion by invading. I am,

July 7, 1758.

Yours, &c.

An ESTIMATE of the DEBT of his Majesty's NAVY on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood on Dec. 31, 1757.

HEADS of the Naval Estimate.

Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.

DUE to pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c. supplied for the service thereof

To pay off and discharge bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament

For freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, as also as several bills of exchange

To his majesty's yards and rope yards for the ordinary and extraordinary

For the half pay to sea officers according to an establishment made by his late majesty in council on that behalf

Seamens Wages.

Due to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off

To ships in sea pay on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1757

To pay off and discharge all the bills entered in course for ship cloaths, bedding for seamen, surgeons necessaries, bounties to widows and orphans of men slain at sea, &c.

Virtualing debt as per estimate received from these commissioners, viz.

Due for short allowance to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off

For paying off all the bills entered on their courts

For provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1757.

For necessary money, extra-necessary money, bills of exchange and contingencies

To the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the several ports

Sick and wounded, the debt of that office as per estimate received from these commissioners, viz.

Due for the quarters and cure of sick and hurt seamen set on shore from his majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said service

The total amounts to the sum of

From whence deducting the money in the treasurer's hands

As also the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the year, as on the other side

The debt of the navy will then be

N. B. In this debt is included for charge of transports between Jan. 1, 1757, and Dec. 31, following

And it appears by an account received from the commissioners on the virtualing, that the expence of victuals supplied the soldiers between Jan. 1, 1757, and Dec. 3 following, amounts to

For which sum of 376,136l. 13s. 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$. no provision has been made by parliament, but if thought fit to be granted, as the like service was provided for in former years,

The nett debt of the navy will then be

Particulars.

£. s. d.

Total.

£. s. d.

686708 9

2987 17 7

289735 7 5

205795

11489

221402 15 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

1643888

48893 19 7

34211 11 7

327336 8 8

43966 10 4

7062 3

20135 6 3

1196715 14

1914184 15 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

412711 17 1

95910 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

3617522 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

154555 11 6

3462967 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

314832 4 1

61304 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

376136 13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

3086830 11 8

There

There was remaining in the Hands of the late and present Treasurers of the NAVY on Dec. 31. 1757, in Money as under mentioned, and may be reckoned towards justifying the aforesaid Debt of the Navy.

| In what treasurers hands | In MONEY. | Wear and tear or- dinary and transp. | | | Seamens wages. | | | Vitals. | | | Total. | | |
|--|---|---|----|-----|----------------|----|------|---------|----|-----|--------|----|-----|
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. | £. | s. | d. |
| Right Hon. George Do- dington, Esq; first treasurer- ship. | In money | 5743 | 6 | ½ | 1951 | 5 | 9 | 34 | 18 | 2 ½ | 7767 | 10 | 4 |
| | Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen | — | — | — | 38 | 4 | ½ | — | — | — | | | |
| Right Hon. Henry Logge, Esq; | In money | 6746 | 3 | | 2423 | 16 | 10 ½ | 2895 | 3 | 7 ½ | 12120 | 16 | 2 ½ |
| | Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen | — | — | — | 55 | 15 | 5 | — | — | — | | | |
| Right Hon. Geo. Gren- ville, Esq; second trea- surer-ship. | In money | 4725 | 12 | 2 ½ | 4483 | 6 | 4 ½ | 5125 | 18 | 6 ½ | 15344 | 5 | 6 ½ |
| | Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen | — | — | — | 1009 | 8 | 5 | — | — | — | | | |
| Right Hon. George Do- dington, Esq; se ond treasurer- ship. | In money | 11449 | 13 | 3 ½ | 1945 | 1 | 6 | 1507 | 5 | 3 ½ | 15978 | 15 | 1 |
| | Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen | — | — | — | 1076 | 15 | | — | — | — | | | |
| Right Hon. Geo Gren- ville, Esq; second trea- surer-ship. | In money | 34180 | 5 | 10 | 29058 | 3 | 9 ½ | 14219 | 4 | 4 ½ | 83493 | 16 | 6 ½ |
| | Do towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen | — | — | — | 6036 | 2 | 7 | — | — | — | | | |
| | | 62844 | 17 | 7 | 48077 | 16 | 1 | 23782 | 10 | ½ | 134705 | 3 | 8 ½ |

There remained on Dec. 31, 1757, to come in of the sup-
plies of the year 1757, includ-
ing 10,000l. for Plymouth ho-
spital 19850l. 7s. 9d. ½.

The famous Dr. Swammerdam, in his History of
INSECTS, lately published in English, has
given us a very long and curious Account of
the Form and Nature of Bees, which he thus
concludes.

An Account of several wonderful Particularities
discovered on opening a Hive, that had a few
Days before received a young Swarm, as
follows.

H Appening to be in the country on the
25th of July, I observed a great swarm
of Bees, which, on its hanging to an elm, I
ordered to be received into a hive; but in a
little time they all left this new habitation, and
fled back to the elm, where they hung en-
tangled by each others legs. The female Bee
had not dropt into the hive with the others:
I was therefore obliged to have recourse to

another shaking; when having brought the
female into the hive, all the rest soon followed.

On the 26th of July the weather was tole-
rably good, with a bright sunshine; the 27th
cloudy; the 28th and 29th rainy: On the
30th, on examining the hive, I found at the
bottom of it, upon the ground where it stood,
a piece of a honey-comb, which had fallen
thither, either because it had not been strongly
enough fastened to the top of the hive, or be-
cause too many Bees had lighted upon it at
one time. This piece of a comb contained
418 cells for the working Bees, some were
building, and others were finished, and there
were also ten eggs sticking to the wax by one
of their ends. All the forenoon of the 31st
it was rainy, and about mid-day very cloudy
and windy, with some rain. In the evening
I ordered the hive to be taken into my cham-

ber, in order to examine what the Bees had done in the space of these six days.

But as I was afraid of being stung in this enterprize, I resolved to have all the Bees killed before I went to handle or inspect them, for this reason I fumigated them with a bundle of lighted matches rolled up in linen rags, to such a thickness, that it would just fit in the upper opening of the hive. All my endeavours to kill these Bees this way were however to no purpose; for after plying them with this fume, from eight o'clock to eleven, lighting the matches from time to time, as they went out, the Bees continued B alive; but they seemed grievously complaining of, and resenting the injury offered them, with the most horrid noise and loudest buzzings.

The next morning all was quiet again, so I removed the hive, at the bottom of which I found some hundreds of Bees C lying dead upon the ground; but the greatest part of them were still alive, and some of them were beginning to fly away. I therefore resolved to fumigate the hive a second time, and I gave its inhabitants liberty to escape while it was doing. For fear of being stung on this occasion, I D took a half pint bottle, and having rolled some wet paper about the neck of it, thrust it into the opening of the hive, taking care afterwards to stop all gaps between the door or opening of the hive, and the neck of the bottle with more paper of the same kind. As soon as the sulphureous E vapour began to fill the hive, the Bees in the greatest hurry and confusion, and with the most dreadful buzzing, rushed to the number of 1898 in a manner all at once into the bottle, which I then removed to substitute another in its place; and by repeating the operation in this manner, I F at last so thoroughly accomplished my purpose, that not the least noise could be heard in the hive.

Having then turned the hive upside down, I found the queen lying dead, in appearance, upon the ground, and some of the others which had fallen upon the G ground, killed downright, and wet all over; whilst some other Bees that had remained in the upper part of the hive, were quite dry, and when put into the bottles flew about as briskly as if they had not received the least harm.

I next poured some water upon the prisoners I had in the bottle; by this means they were all drowned in a very short time. I then made my examination, and found the swarm consisted of 5669 Bees, and was therefore a very good one, ac-

cording to the judgment I had formed of it on its first appearance. Nevertheless, as the season was very far advanced, and the spot the Bees lighted upon very ill furnished with materials for making honey, I thought it worth while to sacrifice them to the curiosity I had of knowing what work such a number could perform in so short a time, and withal in so unfavourable weather.

Among this great multitude, there was but one female Bee. The greatest number of them were working Bees, which are neither males nor females; and there were besides these, and the female Bee already mentioned, only 33 male Bees, preposterously called by the vulgar hatching Bees; for the young Bees are hatched by the mere heat of the summer, and that which is caused by the perpetual hurry and motion of the old Bees flying about, or working in the hive. It is very remarkable, that the bottle into which the first 1898 Bees driven out of the hive had been received, was thoroughly heated by the perpetual motion of these imprisoned creatures, and the warm vapours which exhaled from their bodies.

The number of waxen cells begun and finished, including those of the comb I had found on the ground on my first examining the hive, amounted to 3391. They were all of the same size and form, and were intended only for nests to hatch the working Bees. In 236 of the cells some honey had been stored up, but it had been afterwards made use of, as very little could be then gathered abroad. It was no difficult matter to distinguish the cells thus made use of from the others, for they had received a yellow tincture from the honey deposited in them; whereas those which had not as yet been employed this way were of a shining white.

There were also 62 of these cells, in which the Bees had already begun to lay up their ordinary food or bread called erithace. This substance was of a changeable colour, between a yellow and a purplish red; but perhaps this tinge might be owing to the fumigation: The whiteness of the unemployed wax was in some parts also impaired by the same means; coloured and covered besides with black spots.

In 35 cells I found as many eggs fixed in them at one end, so that including the H eggs found in the comb, which had fallen to the ground, as already mentioned, there were 45 eggs in all. There were besides in 150 of the cells so many new hatched worms, but they lay almost insensible and motionless. They were of different sizes, the

the largest of them being very like that which I have represented as the third of the seven degrees of a Bee worm's growth after hatching. All these Worms were surrounded with that kind of food, which the most expert observers of Bees think is honey, thrown up by the old ones out of their stomachs. This kind of honey is white, like a solution of gum tragacanth, or starch dissolved in water, and is almost insipid: It shews nothing remarkable on being viewed with the microscope. In the Worms themselves I could perceive pulmonary tubes of a silver whiteness running most beautifully on each side thro' their little transparent bodies.

I examined attentively the wax cemented by way of foundation to the top of the hive, but I could find no difference between that and the other wax of which the cells consist. They appear both to have the same nature and properties. I could not, however, but admire this strong union or fastening; this substance being just spread upon the hive like a crust, and consequently fastened to it by a very small portion of its surface; whereas the rest of the wax hung perpendicularly from this foundation, without any lateral or other support whatsoever, as if a wooden bowl were fixed to a plain ceiling by a small part of its circumference.

This hive contained the rudiments of a great many more such combs of wax, of an oval form, and full of cells on each side: The empty spaces left between the combs, for the Bees to pass and repass, did not exceed half an inch in breadth, so that it is plain the comb I found open upon the ground, and in which I reckoned 418 cells, had been torn from its foundation by its own weight, and that of the Bees walking upon it. Hence it appears, with what good reason those who keep Bees, place sticks cross-ways in their hives, that the combs may have the more support; and accordingly we observe that in these hives, the Bees themselves, on each side, suspend their combs to these sticks.

Considering the great multitude of Bees employed in building the waxen cells, which I have been just examining, there is no great reason to be surprised at their having done so much work that way, tho' the time they had to do it in was so short, and the weather so unfavourable. But it is really astonishing to think how a single female could lay so many eggs in the same small interval, and withal deposit every egg in a separate cell, and there firmly fasten it. We must also allow some time

July, 1758.

for laying the perpendicular foundations. It is, moreover, very surprising, how these eggs should so speedily turn to Worms, and how those Worms should grow so very suddenly to their state of change. But I must now conclude, and I shall do it with the following account of what the hive I have been describing contained.

33 males.

1 female.

5635 working Bees.

339½ wax cells, for the use of the working Bees.

45 eggs.

150 Worms.

62 cells containing Bees bread.

236 cells in which honey had been laid up.

Having in our Volumes for 1754, p. 606, 1755, p. 329, 531, and 1756, p. 416, 443, 477, given some Accounts of the Antiquities discovered at Herculanæum, we shall, from Part I. Vol. L. of the Philosophical Transactions, give our Readers an Extract of a Letter to Thomas Holles, Esq; on the same Subject.

"IT is probable that the first volume of antique paintings will be published at Easter; in which there will be fifty copper-plates, with observations by the academy lately established here for illustrating the antiquities.

Two volumes of the ancient papyri have been unrolled. One treats of *re-torick*, and the other is upon *music*; and both are written by the same author Philodemus. Il Signor Canonico Mazzocchi, a very learned gentleman of this city, is now translating them from the Greek. There are two persons constantly employed in unrolling other volumes.

F In the month of April were found two fine busts of women, the subjects unknown. Also a young stag, of excellent workmanship, upon a base. The height of it, from the feet to the top of the head, is three palms and an half. Likewise its companion; but broken in many pieces, which, however, I hope to restore.

In May, a small young hog.

In October, a female statue, of middling workmanship. Also a Silenus, a palm and three inches high, standing upon a square base raised upon three rows of steps, which are supported at the angles by lions claws. He has a bald head; a long curled beard, a hairy body, and naked feet. The drapery about him is loose and flowing: The fore finger of each hand is extended, and all the rest are closed. From his back arises a branch above the head, where it divides into two,

X y

which

which, twisting their foliage round it, fall and spread themselves below the shoulders, on each of which a stand is placed to fix a lamp. In the middle, betwixt the extremities of these two small branches, is a bird resembling a parroquet. The whole of this figure is in a very good taste. All these things above-mentioned are of bronze.

In November was discovered a beautiful marble Terminus, of Greek workmanship, as big as the life. It is dressed in a chlamys, has a young countenance, and the head is covered with a Grecian helmet.

Many other things have also been found, as lamps, vases, and such like, in bronze. And we have often met with paintings. If any farther discoveries are made, which are remarkable, you may depend on being informed of them.

At present my time is much taken up, in a work extremely difficult and tedious; which is this: When the theatre was first discovered, there were found in it, among other things, several horses in bronze, larger than the life; but all of them bruised, and broken into many pieces. From this sad condition they are not yet restored. But his majesty having expressed a particular desire to see that effected, if possible, with regard to one of them, I resolved to attempt it; and accordingly have set about it."

As a Caution to ingenious Mechanicks, we shall, from the same Volume, give our Readers the following Extract of a Letter from Dr. Mounsey, Physician to the Russian Army.

"MR. Butler, a paper-stainer, at Moscow, trying to make some discoveries for the better fixing of colours, was put in great danger of his life by the following experiments:

Having put into one gallipot a quarter of an ounce of verdegris, and into another pot two leaves of false gold-leaf, to each he poured about a spoonful of aqua-fortis. They began immediately to ferment, especially the gold-leaf. He was very assiduous in stirring them, to make the solution perfect. Having nothing else at hand, he did this with a pair of small scissars, at arm's length, carefully turning away his face, to prevent the fumes from entering his lungs. He was called away, about other business, before he had quite ended his process; and soon after washed and shifted himself; but had scarce finished before he felt a burning pain in the ring-finger of his right hand, which he imputed to his having inadvertently touch-

ed the aqua-fortis. This increased every moment, and affected the whole hand with burning pain and swelling, which very soon subsided: But then it flew into the left hand, and, a few minutes afterwards, into the insides of his legs, as if scalding water had been thrown on them. His stockings being immediately pulled off, there appeared a great many red spots, as large as six-pences, something raised above the skin, and all covered with very small blisters.

In about two hours after the accident, I first saw him: He was very uneasy, complaining of pain, and great anxiety at the pit of the stomach, as if a burning hot iron was laid on it: So he expressed himself. His pulse was regular, but slower and weaker than natural: He had a nausea, and complained of a very coppery smell and taste. I ordered some alkaline volatile medicines, and to drink small-sack-whey. He vomited once, and had four or five stools, and then his stomach grew easy. But the scene soon began again with lancing pain in the left eye. He continued the same medicines, drank plentifully of the whey, and was kept in a breathing sweat, by which he found some ease at night: But whenever the sweating lessened, the burning pains returned in broad flakes, changing from one part of the body to the other; sometimes with shootings in his eye, and sometimes along the penis, but he had no heat of urine. His pulse continued regular, but weak; and in several places of his body such kind of spots struck out as those on his legs.

Monday, the third day, in the morning, after sleeping well, his pulse was somewhat raised, and he continued easy till about eleven o'clock, when the burning pains returned, shooting from place to place; but always so superficial, that he could not distinguish whether it was in or under the skin. Rubbing the part affected with one's hand gave ease: But when the sweating went off, and the burnings and shootings became insufferable, I always put him into a bath of hot water, with some wood ashes, kept ready in the room, which gave him great relief. This afternoon he felt violent burning pain in his great toes, and sometimes in his left hand, with shootings up to the shoulder. Once he cried out, in great pain, that his shoulder was burst, for he felt something fly out with a sort of explosion: But, examining the part, I found nothing particular. He observed, when the flaky burnings began, they were as if they

they kindled from a point, and flashed like lightning, as he termed it. He was very often tormented with such pains on the pit of the stomach; and this evening had shootings thro' the back, with a pain in the belly. He complained of a strong sulphurous smell, which, he said, was like to suffocate him; tho' his breathing seemed easy, and his lungs no way affected. In the night he was seized with great pain about the heart, and cried out violently, that his heart was on fire: But after taking a dose of nervous medicines, and being put into the bath, he was soon freed from this, and passed the rest of the night tolerably well. At the time of such violent attacks the pulse continued regular, but still slower and softer than usual.

Tuesday. He complained most of his toes, and now and then burning pains in the forehead.

Wednesday. This whole day it continued most in the toes of the left foot; but in the evening the pain on the stomach returned, which lanced to the left side, with dartings inwardly. He became so uneasy and restless, that I was obliged to add some opium to the other medicines, which answered very well.

Thursday. The pains kept most in the toes of the left foot.

Friday. Nothing particular, except his feeling, with sharp pain, a spark (as he called it) fly out of his right cheek, in the same way, he said, as that which burst on his shoulder, but much less. He perceived no pain in that part before this; nor any thing after, besides a soreness, which lasted for some days. Hitherto he had been kept in a continual sweat: His appetite was greater than his allowance; his digestion good; and his rest indifferent. From this time he was not attacked by any violent symptoms; and could be quiet, tho' he did not sweat.

On Sunday he began to get out of bed; but was often seized with glowing pains, suddenly affecting different parts of the body; which seldom continued an hour in one part, but shifted from place to place: These he was troubled with, in a less degree, even long after he went abroad.

By care and watchfulness the violence of the symptoms were kept under; and, by the use of antidotes for poisons of the nature of what he received this from, the disease was overcome, and the patient recovered his perfect health and strength."

An Account of some Trees discovered under-ground on the Shore at Mount's Bay, in Cornwall: In a Letter from the Rev.

Mr. William Borlase, F. R. S. to the Rev. Dr. Lyttelton, Dean of Exeter. From the same.

Ludgvan, Jan. 24, 1757.

Reverend Sir,

A **B** **E** **I** **N** **G** an airing the other day with Mrs. Borlase, on the sands below my house, we perceived the sands between the Mount and Penzance much washed into pits, and bare stony areas, like a broken causey. In one of the latter, Mrs. B. as we passed by, thought she saw the appearance of a tree; and, upon a review, I found it to be the roots of a tree, branching off from the trunk in all directions. We made as much haste down to the same place in the afternoon as we could, and with proper help to make a farther examination. I measured and drew the remains; and about 30 feet to the west found the roots of another tree, but without any trunk, tho' displayed in the same horizontal manner as the first. Fifty feet farther to the north we found the body of an oak, three feet in diameter, reclining to the east. We dug about it, and traced it six feet deep under the surface; but its roots were still deeper than we could pursue them. Within a few feet distance was the body of a willow, one foot and a half in diameter, with the bark on; and one piece of a large hazel branch, with its bark on. **E** What the two first trees were, it was not easy to distinguish, there being not a sufficiency remaining of the first, and nothing but roots of the second, both pierced with the teredo, or augur-worm. Round these trees was sand, about ten inches deep, and then the natural earth, in which **F** these trees had formerly flourished. It was a black marsh-earth, in which the leaves of the juncus were entirely preserved from putrefaction. These trees were 300 yards below full-sea mark; and, when the tide is in, have at least 12 feet of water above them: And doubtless there are remains of other trees farther towards the south, which the sea perpetually covers, and have more than 30 feet water above them. But these are sufficient to confirm the ancient tradition of these parts, that St. Michael's Mount, now half a mile inclosed with the sea, when the tide is in, stood formerly in a wood. That the wood consisted of oak, very large, hazel and willow-trees, is beyond dispute. That there has been a subsidence of the sea-shores hereabouts, is hinted in my former letter to you; and the different levels and tendencies, which

we observed in the positions of the trees we found, afford us some material inferences, as to the degree and inequalities of such subsidences in general; as the age, in which this subsidence happened, (near 1200 years since at least) may convince us, that when earthquakes happen, it is well for the country, that they are attended with subsidences; for then the ground settles, and the inflammable matter, which occasioned the earthquake, has no longer room to spread, unite, and recruit its forces; so as to create frequent and subsequent earthquakes: Whereas, where there are earthquakes without proportionable subsidences, there the caverns and ducts under-ground remaining open and unchoaked, the same cause which occasioned the first, has room to revive and renew its struggles, and to repeat its desolations or terrors; which is most probably the case of Lisbon. I am,

S I R,

Your most affectionate,

and obliged humble servant,

WILLIAM BORLASE.

Though we gave a Journal of the late Expedition in our last, p. 305, as a fuller Account has been published, entitled, A genuine and particular Account of the late Enterprize on the Coast of France. By a Land Officer, we shall give our Readers a Summary thereof.

"WE embarked 15 battalions, 400 of the artillery, and 540 light horse: In all about 13,000 fighting men. We were also provided with sixty pieces of cannon, fifteen of which were twenty-four pounders, and fifty pieces of the mortar kind. Tho' nothing transpired concerning the place of our destination, yet, from our being so cruelly crowded on board the transports, we could be morally certain that we were not intended for a long voyage. Those who have ever been transported, well know that a transport is, at the best, a horrid situation. You will be surprized when I tell you, that the sum total of the tonnage of the transports amounted to no more than 11,084. Scarce had we made our departure from the English coast, before, notwithstanding the season of the year, the night advanced upon us with a most winter-like aspect. On opening the bay of Cancele (so called from a village of that name) which proved to be the place where we were intended to disembark, about eight o'clock in the morning the commodore made a signal for the ships with the grenadiers on board to make sail, and at four

in the afternoon the whole fleet brought up, except three of our frigates, which continued their course towards a battery that might impede our landing. Mr. Howe left the Effex, and hoisted his pendant on board one of the frigates; and the French battery was soon silenced, as in truth it well might; for, heaven knows, its whole strength consisted of two guns only, and the whole garrison of but one old man. This brave old Frenchman, regardless of our united thunder, continued to fight his two guns, without any assistance, till he received a wound in his leg by a musket-ball. On his being accused of rashness by some of our officers, after our landing, "Gentlemen," says he, "I did no more than my duty; and if the rest of my countrymen had done as much, you had never landed at Cancele." Indeed it was not without reason that he reproached his countrymen with their behaviour on this occasion; for when our fleet appeared, there were in Cancele seven companies of foot, and three troops of dragoons, all regulars; who, as soon as our grenadiers began to move towards the shore, went to the right about, and made a very irregular retreat towards St. Malo. Their behaviour was indeed unpardonably scandalous: For the rock which runs along the shore is naturally so difficult of access, and their advantage of situation so great, that, had they resolved to dispute our landing, it must at least have been attended with great loss on our part, if not the total overthrow of our design. But the French are too polite a nation to receive their visitors in so inhospitable a manner. In short, the grenadiers, under the cover of the above-mentioned three frigates, landed immediately before sunset, without let, hindrance, or molestation. There fell among them a few spent shot, fired from behind a wind-mill at a great distance, by some peasants, who instantly fled at the approach of a serjeant and twelve men. In this our first landing, we were accompanied by five volunteers of distinction, viz. Lord Downe, Sir John Armitage, Sir James Lowther, Mr. Delaval, and Mr. Berkley. That, in this enterprize, they were exposed to no great peril, is most certain; but it is no less certain, that they always stood foremost in the way to any danger that might have offered. No sooner were the grenadiers drawn up upon the beach, than lord Downe, with twenty of King'sley's, marched thro' a very narrow pass, up into the village, where (I think I may say unhappily) they were met by a colonel of

of the militia, and his servant. Lord Downe called to him, and told him, if he would surrender himself he had nothing to fear; but he foolishly refused quarter, and, together with his servant and their two horses, were shot dead upon the spot. We were told that his name was Landel, and that he was a count of considerable property in the neighbourhood. The grenadiers, and a battalion of the guards, marched immediately up the hill thro' a hollow way, in which it would have been no difficult matter for a single company of resolute fellows to have cut every man of them to pieces. I am sorry to say, that, notwithstanding the duke of Marlborough's strict orders against plundering, the night of our landing did not pass without some scenes of horror, and many of inhumanity: Nor will it ever be in the power of the most vigilant officers entirely to prevent the like. But the offenders were brought to immediate justice. Two or three suffered death; which certainly prevented many acts of villainy. And, upon the whole, I do not believe that any invasion was ever attended with less licentiousness in the invaders, or with less injury to the poor inhabitants of the country invaded. Our march (on the 7th) to St. Maloes, was thro' the most inclosed country, and the narrowest road I ever saw. Notwithstanding the labour of 200 pioneers, who marched at the head of our column, the men were frequently obliged to pass by single files; and the fields on each side of the road were so crowded with wood, that we seldom could see above forty yards clear of our flanks. Judge then what havock must have ensued, had we met with the least opposition. The cowardly gentlemen who suffered us to advance thro' such a country, deserve to be stigmatized with eternal infamy. The third brigade was left encamped at Cancele, with orders to throw up intrenchments to secure our retreat, and, if necessary, to escort the heavy artillery, which was not yet landed. The guards were ordered to file off about two miles to the left of our first encampment, and there to pitch their tents. This was undoubtedly a post of consequence, and therefore a post of honour, as it covered the army on that quarter from whence we had the most reason to expect an enemy. We continued to advance, without beat of drum, in as good order as the nature of the country would permit; but, tho' our day's march was not above six English miles, it was late in the evening before we came to our ground. Our commanders

in chief having reconnoitred the situation of St. Maloes, ordered the ground for our encampment to be marked out at the distance of rather more than a mile from the town. While the main body were employed in pitching their tents, the light horse, sustained by the picquets of the whole, were ordered to advance towards the walls of St. Maloes. We were, immediately upon our appearance, saluted by the enemy's cannon from their walls, but without any further loss than that of a horse or two. Favoured by the night, we marched, under their cannon, down to the harbour, where we found a considerable fleet of privateers and merchantmen. Being provided with combustibles proper for the occasion, we began by setting fire to the ships, and then proceeded to communicate the flames to their magazines of pitch, tar, ropes, &c. all which, in the space of a few hours, became the most grand, yet dreadful scene of conflagration I ever beheld, or that imagination can paint. About eleven o'clock at night, the general expecting a sally from the town, ordered the second brigade to march to support the picquets; but the whole business was performed even without the least attempt to molest us; tho' we were confidently assured, that a considerable body of troops had, that very day, thrown themselves into the town, from the other side of the river. These it was not in our power to have intercepted. The shipping and stores continued to burn all night. The day following we sent out foraging parties from each regiment, with orders to bring in live cattle, poultry, &c. for the subsistence of the army, which now became necessary, for we landed with two days provisions only. Hitherto we had scrupulously paid the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages for the bread, wine, cyder, and other necessaries, which we took; and if they would, of their own accord, have endeavoured to supply our wants, by bringing their cattle to market. Many of them would have gained by our invasion; but as it was, the poor creatures were most of them ruined. The environs of St. Maloes are extremely pleasant, and well peopled. We found, in our excursions from camp, many very agreeable country houses belonging to the merchants of St. Servans, a large town adjoining to St. Maloes, which seems to be the place of residence of the people in trade. Their gardens are rather profitable than elegant. Fruit, and all other kinds of vegetable food, are every where seen in great abundance, particularly

particularly apples, for cyder is their only liquor. Wine they have none. But I am afraid they must this year content themselves with water: Their casks being too heavy to carry off, you may imagine they will find but very few of them full at their return. Their fallads too, their great support, were almost totally destroyed. The same day (the 8th) one battalion of the guards, and lord Charles Hay's of the third brigade, marched into camp: One mortar and three royals, which had been ordered from the ships, were stopped on the road, and ordered to return. From the first of these movements we firmly believed, that some kind of an attack upon the town was intended; but upon hearing that the mortars were countermanded, that opinion vanished. During the whole day, the enemy continued firing now and then a single shot from their ramparts, but without any effect, except the loss of one of our light horse men, who was mortally wounded. Our advanced picquets, and the second brigade, returned to camp about nine o'clock this evening. The night proved a very terrible one. In truth, the clouds kept a dreadful racket over our heads, and so bedrenched our tents with spouts of rain, that our whole camp seemed to be doomed a sacrifice. Many of our canvas hovels were overturned by the violence of the wind: And even those whose habitations withstood the storm, were little to be envied; for, by the incredible impetuosity of the rain, they were almost drowned within their tents. The 9th, at seven in the morning, 200 pioneers, sustained by a party of five hundred men, were ordered to march down towards St. Maloes, and, at the same time, a captain and 80 men to level the ground in the front of our encampment, so as to open an easy communication between each regiment. This again had a good deal the appearance of business. We now thought an attack upon the town was determined. Yet things remained in the same situation till the next morning (the 10th) when we received an order from the duke of Marlborough, to let no one stir out of the camp upon any pretence whatever. At noon the whole army struck their tents, and immediately marched off in one column towards Cancale. As to the real value of the damage sustained by the enemy, it is impossible to determine it. I have heard it computed by different people, from four to eight hundred thousand pounds. But I must not forget to tell you, that we spared one small storehouse, which could not have been burnt

without setting fire to part of the town of St. Servans. Let this be remembered by our enemies as an instance of our national humanity. Whilst we were thus employed near St. Maloes, one of the two battalions of guards, which you remember I told you were encamped a few miles from us, marched, under the command of col. Cæsar, twelve miles up into the country, to a town called Dol, where they were very politely entertained by the magistrates. As their design was only to reconnoitre, they continued one night in the town without committing the least act of hostility, and then returned. Part of our light horse advancing still farther, fell in with the *vilets* of a French camp, two of which, after a long chase, they took and brought prisoners to camp. We had now credible intelligence of an army of ten thousand men in full march towards us; but I would not have you imagine that our fear of this considerable body of harassed troops was the least part of our motive for retiring. You must rather attribute it to the prudence of our commander, who did not chuse to risk the least part of his army, after he had executed his commission. I suppose his instructions were, to destroy their shipping and naval stores; and this we did to all intents and purposes. I am far from being of opinion that St. Maloes is impregnable; but I am very certain, that it would have taken us more time than, upon our present plan, it would have been prudent to spend here: And besides, we were not provided with horses sufficient to draw our heavy artillery, as we found the roads much worse than, from the season of the year, and the information we had had, there was reason to expect. When we came to muster our army, it appeared that we had left behind us, in all, about thirty men, some of which were afterwards brought off to us by French boats and exchanged for an equal number of prisoners. The Lord knows what became of the rest. Our campaign was indeed a very short one, in a pleasant country, and our dangers few; but our subsistence was so poor, and our repose so little, that I believe there were few amongst us who did not re-embark with pleasure. On the 14th we received orders for the grenadiers and guards to hold themselves in readiness to disembark, to complete their ammunition for that purpose, and that the officers should, for the future, take more effectual means to prevent marauding. This day several Guernsey pilot boats came into the fleet. Probably they

they were intended to conduct us into Granville; but that place, upon reconnoitring, being found not worth our attention, they were again dismissed. From this day, till the 26th, we spent in Cancealle bay, and beating about the channel; but the wind then coming to the northward, we steered again for the French coast, and ran in with the land near Havre de Grace, where, from our flat-bottomed boats being hoisted out, we expected to land immediately; but, towards evening, it blew so fresh, that to avoid the danger of a lee shore, we were obliged to take in our boats again, and to stand out to sea. The 27th the weather became moderate, and we ran in, a second time, with the land, and then lay to, within a few leagues of the shore. This afternoon the duke of Marlborough and Mr. Howe went out in a cutter to reconnoitre, and we received orders to have in readiness four days provision for the men to take with them on shore. The 28th we neither executed nor attempted any thing. The 29th we bore away before the wind for Cherbourg, and came to an anchor about two miles from the town. Some of the transports which lay the nearest in shore, were fired at from five or six different batteries, but to no purpose. We saw a number of people with arms, drawn up along the strand, part of which appeared to be regulars. From what we could see of the town, it seemed a place of no consideration: But it was said in the fleet that our intention was to destroy a bastion which they are now making for the reception of men of war: And in the evening we received orders for destroying the forts, &c. and nailing up the cannon there. These orders being distributed thro' the fleet, night came on, the men of war hoisted their proper distinguishing lights, and every one prepared for the grand assault. But the wind blew a blast, that entirely frustrated our design. We weighed anchor the next morning about ten o'clock, and stood for England, and the following day, in the evening, came to anchor at St. Helen's. It was not in our power to have subsisted many days longer without a fresh supply of provisions, hay, and water."

Translation of the famous Memorial presented to the States-General by two hundred and sixty-nine Merchants, which is kept very secret in Holland.

"WE the undersigned merchants, insurers, and others, concerned in the commerce and navigation of the

state, most humbly represent, That the violences and unjust depredations committed by English men of war and privateers on the vessels and effects of the subjects of the state, are not only continued, but daily multiplied; and cruelty and excesses carried to such a height, that the petitioners are forced to implore the assistance of your high mightinesses, that the commerce and navigation of the republick, which are the two sinews of the state, may suffer no interruption, and be protected in the most efficacious manner, in order that the being of the state may be preserved, and that it may be kept from compleat and final ruin.

The petitioners shall not insert here a long recital of their ships that have been illegally stopped and seized, nor of the piracies and violences that have been committed for a considerable space of time, on the subjects of the republick; nor of the acts of inhumanity with which they were often attended, even so far, that less cruelty might have been expected from a declared enemy, than they have suffered, from the subjects of a power with whom the state is connected by the most solemn treaties of friendship. The whole is publick and notorious.

Nor will the petitioners enlarge on the insults offered to the Dutch flag, in contempt of your high mightinesses, the natural protectors of the subjects of the republick. These facts are known to your high mightinesses.

But the petitioners beg leave to represent, with all due submission, that they cannot forbear to lay their just complaints before your high mightinesses, who are the protectors of their persons, their estates, their commerce, and navigation; and to lay before you the indispensable necessity of putting a stop, as soon as possible, to those depredations and violences. The petitioners offer to contribute each his contingent, and to arm, at their own charge, for the support and protection of their commerce and navigation.

The petitioners flatter themselves that their toils, and the risk to which their effects are exposed on the seas, will have their proper influence on the general body of the state, since the traders of this country, finding themselves left to the discretion of a part of that nation with whom the state is most intimately connected, thousands of tradesmen and others, who are connected with merchants that have hitherto carried on a flourishing trade, will be reduced to distress and poverty; those connections ceasing by the extinction

tion of the estates of merchants, who have always approved themselves faithful to their country, these will be forced to abandon it, to their great regret, and seek shelter and protection elsewhere; which will give a mortal blow to the principal members of the state.

For these just causes, the petitioners have recourse to your high mightinesses, most humbly imploring them, both in their own names, and in the name of a multitude of unhappy people, who are on the point of being stript of all their effects, of sinking into the utmost distress, and being reduced to beggary, that it may please your high mightinesses to grant to commerce and navigation such speedy, vigorous, and effectual protection, that the faithful subjects of this free state may enjoy their possessions in full security.

And your petitioners, &c."

An ANSWER to a QUESTION proposed in the London Magazine for June, p. 305.

By John Chapman, Schoolmaster, at St. Mary Cray, in Kent.

IT is evident, from the purport of the will, the daughter was to have one-sixth more than the nephew, the wife one-sixth more than the daughter, and the son one-sixth more than the wife; from which particulars the proportional parts of their share in the legacy will stand as follows, viz.

| | | |
|----------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Nephew | $\frac{1}{6}$ | Then one-tenth of 2000l. |
| Daughter | $\frac{2}{6}$ | is 200l. the nephew's share; |
| Wife | $\frac{3}{6}$ | from which it is evident the |
| Son | $\frac{4}{6}$ | daughter must have 400l. |
| | | the wife 600l. and the son |
| | | 800l. |

An ANSWER to the same QUESTION, by F. T. CUNNINGHAM, a Student in the Middle-Temple.

THE event that happened in this case was not foreseen, and consequently not provided for by the testator; and, therefore, it should seem, that the will is, in strictness of law void, for the uncertainty of it: In which case the nephew should be intitled to nothing, since the testator must be supposed to die intestate; and if so, the personal estate is, by the statute of distributions, vested in the wife and children; that is, one-third in the former, and the remaining two-thirds in the latter. But, because, in this case, it plainly appears to be the intention of the testator, to give his son more by a third part than to the wife, and to give the wife

a third more than the daughter, *Equity* * (which corrects and moderates the rigour of the law, and moulds and forms a will according to the intention of the testator) suggests, that the whole estate should be divided into four parts; and that the son should have 900l. the wife 600l. the daughter 400l. and the nephew 200l. Thus the wife's part will be two-thirds of the son's, and the daughter's two-thirds of the wife's, according to the testator's intention.

The IDLER. No 12.

THAT every man is important in his own eyes, is a position of which we all either voluntarily or unwarily at least once an hour confess the truth, and it will unavoidably follow, that every man believes himself important to the publick.

C The right which this importance gives us to general notice and visible distinction, is one of those disputable privileges which we have not always courage to assert; and which we therefore suffer to lie dormant, till some elation of mind, or vicissitude of fortune, incites us to declare our pretensions, and enforce our demands. And, hopeless as the claim of vulgar characters may seem to the supercilious and severe, there are few who do not, at one time or other, endeavour to step forward beyond their rank, who do not make some struggles for fame, and shew that they think all other conveniencies and delights imperfectly enjoyed without a name.

To get a name can happen but to a few. A name, even in the most commercial nation, is one of the few things which cannot be bought. It is the free gift of mankind, which must be deserved before it will be granted, and is at last unwillingly bestowed. But this unwillingness only increases desire in him who believes his merit sufficient to overcome it.

There is a particular period of life, in which this fondness for a name seems principally to predominate in both sexes. **G** Scarce any couple comes together, but the nuptials are declared in the news-papers, with encomiums on each party. Many an eye, ranging over the page with eager curiosity, in quest of statesmen and heroes, is stopped by a marriage celebrated, between Mr. Buckram, an eminent salesman, in Threadneedle-street, and Miss Dolly Juniper, the only daughter of an eminent distiller, of the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, a young lady adorned with every accomplishment that can give happiness.

* *In omnibus quidam maxime tamen in jure, equitas spectanda est. Digest. 50, 17, 19. Quoties equitatem desiderii naturalis ratio aut dubitatio juris moratur, justis decretis rescribenda est. Digest. 50, 17, 85. See the decision of Julian, in a case almost parallel. Digest. 28, 2, 13.*

pinels to the married state. Or we are told, amidst our impatience for the event of a battle, that on a certain day, Mr. Winker, a side-waiter at Yarmouth, was married to Mrs. Cackle, a widow lady of great accomplishments; and that, as soon as the ceremony was performed, they set out in a post-chaise for Yarmouth.

Many are the enquiries which such intelligence must undoubtedly raise, but nothing in this world is lasting. When the reader has contemplated with envy, or with gladness, the felicity of Mr. Buckram and Mr. Winker, and ransacked his memory for the names of Juniper and Cackle, his attention is diverted to other thoughts, by finding that Mirza will not cover this season, or that a spaniel has been lost or stolen, that answers to the name of Ranger.

Whence it arises, that, on the day of marriage, all agree to call thus openly for honours, I am not able to discover. Some, perhaps, think it kind, by a publick declaration, to put an end to the hopes of rivalry, and the fears of jealousy, to let parents know, that they may set their daughters at liberty whom they have locked up for fear of the bridegroom, or to dismiss to their counters, and their offices, the amorous youths that had been used to hover round the dwelling of the bride.

These connubial praises may have another cause. It may be the intention of the husband and wife, to dignify themselves in the eyes of each other; and, according to their different tempers or expectations, to win affection, or enforce respect.

It was said of the family of Lucas, that it was noble; for all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters were virtuous. What would a stranger say of the English nation, in which, on the day of marriage, all the men are eminent, and all the women beautiful, accomplished, and rich.

How long the wife will be persuaded of the eminence of her husband, or the husband continue to believe that his wife has the qualities required to make marriage happy, may reasonably be questioned. I am afraid that much time seldom passes, before each is convinced that praises are fallacious, and particularly those praises which we confer upon ourselves.

I should therefore think, that this custom might be omitted, without any loss to the community, and that the sons and daughters of lanes and alleys, might go hereafter to the next church, with no witnesses of their worth or happiness but their parents and their friends; but, if they can-

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not be happy on the bridal day without some gratification of their vanity, I hope they will be willing to encourage a friend of mine, who proposes to devote his powers to their service.

Mr. Settle, a man whose eminence was once allowed by the eminent, and whose accomplishments were confessed by the accomplished, in the latter part of a long life supported himself by an uncommon expedient. He had a standing elegy and epithalamium, of which only the first and last leaves were varied occasionally, and the intermediate pages were, by general terms, left applicable alike to every character. When any marriage became known, Settle ran to the bridegroom with his epithalamium; and when he heard of any death, ran to the heir with his elegy.

Who can think himself disgraced by a trade, that was practised so long by the rival of Dryden; by the poet, whose *Empress of Morocco* was played before princes, by ladies of the court?

My friend purposes to open an office in the Fleet, for matrimonial panegyricks, and will accommodate all with praise, who think their own powers of expression inadequate to their merit. He will sell any man or woman, the virtue or qualification which is most fashionable, or most desired; but desires his customers to remember, that he sets beauty at the highest price, and riches at the next; and, if he be well paid, throws in virtue for nothing.

A CAUTION to GARDENERS.

IT is generally agreed, that plants absorb moisture from the air, as well as from the earth; and that their juices move from their trunk to the extreme fibres of their roots, as well as to those of their branches, by their roots being enabled to push into the earth, with a force proportioned to the quantity of moisture perspired, which softens the earth, and lessens the resistance. This circulation is further confirmed from hence, that if the roots meet with an earth, or other substance, which they cannot pierce, or that is too dry to yield them nourishment, the shoot of the branches is proportionally checked; and if the branches are either cut off, or stripped of their leaves, while the plant is full of juice, the roots likewise suffer, and the plant frequently dies.

In spring, and while plants are in that luxuriant growing state, their juices are of a watery nature, abounding in what the chemists call their native salt; which is, perhaps, what gives the great vigour and force to their juices at that time. As

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the summer advances, or as respectively in each their seed or fruit (the great end of their being) begins to ripen, their juices lose that saline watery state; and when in each their seed is come to full maturity, very few plants excepted, their juices have assumed a new quality. In perennial A plants, all their juices become of an oily nature, both in their seed and bodies, in some more so, and in others less, nature having intended this change as a greater preservative against the winter's frost. In annual plants, whose only use is perfecting their seed, the whole of their B powers are exerted in that alone; and as their seed ripens, their bodies become dry and withered, and their seed is abundantly stored with oil.

I was led into this reasoning a few days ago, by observing what appeared to me a very injudicious practice, viz. that of C pruning fruit trees at this season of the year. The more flourishing a tree is, the thicker it is covered with leaves, and, while young, the greater shoots it makes; consequently it then abounds in juices. While the tree continues to make shoots, the fruit is yet, like the other juices, in a D watery state, and its parts ductile, and easily extended by the protrusive or other force of the fluids. If, in this state, the branches or leaves are diminished, a check is given to the circulation: Their watery juices are easily exhaled; but having now lost their branches or leaves, which formerly absorbed moisture from the air, and kept up a brisk circulation with the roots, this watery juice is not again supplied so plentifully as it was before. The fruit, before sheltered from the sun by leaves, is now exposed to its scorching heat, while it ought to remain in a ductile growing F state. The consequences both to trees and fruit, must be bad.

If the fruit is pretty far advanced, the quantity of juices in the tree is lessened, and the force of the circulation weakened. "This is granted (say the advocates of the present practice) but the whole G power being before exerted in the production of branches and leaves, the richest juices are now solely expended on the fruit." In answer to this, I would reply, that the changes brought about by nature in the juices of plants are gradual, and more perfect, in proportion to the H health and perfection of the plant: And, that, therefore, so manifest a stop, as is hereby put to nature in her course, must prove prejudicial both to the plant and fruit; for surely, as in animal digestion, the more perfect and strong the powers of

the plant remain, the higher and more perfect must its juices become. Of this we have a familiar instance in many fields, where, when corn grows too rank, the farmer sends in his sheep to eat the too-luxuriant blades. His purpose is answered, but the corn never afterwards recovers this check given to the circulation, and the future stalks become less with smaller ears.

If the branches are cut while the tree is in a growing state, the consequences are still worse; for not only this year's, but next year's productions are also hurt. The buds from which next year's shoots arise, are formed as the shoots of this year grow up. If, therefore, a branch is cut, suppose near the extremity, while the juices are yet in brisk circulation, the further growth in length being now prevented, the juices swell and extend the buds which ought to have supplied next year's shoots. These late shoots being weak, what may be called an untimely birth, seldom are able to bear the rigour of the winter's frost. The misfortune is still more extensive; for they not only die, but communicate their malady even to the sound branch whence they proceed; so that often both perish. This check to the circulation making the change in the juices less perfect, the fruit buds are less stored with that elaborate oil, or oily mucilage, which should protect them in the winter, and strengthen them in the spring. Hence they fall a prey to the least inclemency in that season.

Judicious gardeners are so sensible of the necessity of a near proportion betwixt the branches and root, that so the circulation may be more uniformly carried on, that they regulate the state of the tree by pruning. Thus, when the branches bear too great a proportion to the roots, and the tree is sickly, they prune the tree early in the winter, or as soon as the fall of the leaves gives notice that the sap is at rest. The roots thus gaining in the proportion they bear to the branches, are enabled to afford juices in the spring sufficient for the remaining head: Or, where they find the roots apt to afford too abundant juices, they prune in the spring, which gives a check to the circulation, so that the gardener may have time to rear up proper branches to consume the too abundant moisture.

We may hence account for the blights so frequent in spring. As soon as the weather becomes warm at that season, the watery juice then rising in plants is in pretty quick motion, as appears by tapping

ping some particular trees. The same experiment shows, that a return of cold weather puts a stop to that quick motion. Suppose, then, that at this time weather warm enough to make the leaves expand, or some flowers to bloom, is suddenly succeeded by a great cold, or frost, the motion of the watery juice ceases. The circulation being thus stopped, there is not the necessary and proper supply of moisture to their tender parts; and the air carrying off what little moisture remains, they fall off in a dry parched condition. (See our Vol. for 1755, p. 419)

An Abstract of the Act of Parliament lately passed, for the Encouragement of Seamen employed in the Royal Navy, for establishing a regular Method for the punctual, frequent, and certain Payment of their Wages; for enabling them more easily and readily to remit the same, for the Support of their Wives and Families; and for preventing Frauds and Abuses attending such Payments.

1. **EVERY** volunteer, entering his name, shall receive a certificate thereof gratis, and be entitled to wages, from the day of the date thereof, inclusive, upon his appearance on board within 14 days, if the place where he enters is not above 100 miles from the ship; 20, if above 100 miles; or 30, if above 200 miles; and shall have the usual conduct money, with two months wages advance, before the ship proceeds to sea.

2. Every supernumerary man, serving ten days in a ship, shall be entitled to his wages, and all other benefits, as if he was a part of the complement; but men, lent to other ships, shall remain entitled to their wages on the books of the ship from which they were lent, until they be regularly discharged, and in no other.

3. Every inferior officer or seaman, turned over to another ship, that is then in, or shall come into a British port where there is a commissioner of the navy, shall be paid all the wages due to him in the former ship, before the other proceeds to sea, unless the admiralty order it otherwise, in cases of the greatest exigency only; and, in this case, he shall receive his wages as soon as the ship shall again come into a British port where there is a commissioner of the navy.

4. No officer or seaman, turned over, shall be rated in a lower degree than he was before; and he shall have an advance of two months wages before the present ship sails, if not already received.

5. Such sums of money shall be appro-

priated and applied out of the supplies for any naval services, as shall be sufficient for the regular payment of all tickets made out pursuant to the act; so that as soon as any ship, which has been in sea pay twelve months or more, shall arrive in any British port, all the wages due, except the last six months, shall be immediately paid; and the whole shall be paid within two months, at farthest, after the arrival of such ship in port to be laid up.

6. The month shall consist of 28 days.

7. Upon application by any inferior officer or seaman in the service, who was absent when his ship was paid; or from the captain or commander of any ship in which they shall then serve, if it be in any British port where there is a commissioner; the commissioners of the navy shall immediately send the pay-books, or pay-lists, to such commissioner, who shall forthwith cause their wages to be paid.

8. The captain, or commander, shall make out a ticket, upon the death of every inferior officer or seaman, and transmit it, by the first safe opportunity, to the commissioners of the navy; and payment shall be made, within a month after the receipt thereof, without fee or reward, to the executors or administrators of such officers or seamen, or their attorney.

9. The captain, or commander, shall make out a ticket for every inferior officer or seaman discharged as unserviceable, and send it in the manner mentioned in the preceding article; he shall also give such officer or seaman a certificate of his discharge, containing an exact copy of the ticket, and a description of his person; and, upon the commissioners being satisfied that the ticket was made out for such person, they shall testify the same on such certificate, and immediately deliver him the ticket assigned for payment, which shall be made at the Navy-office, without fee or reward, to him, and no other person. If the ticket shall not have been sent to, or received by the commissioners of the navy, the copy of the ticket in the certificate shall entitle him to the money therein appearing to be due; and, if such officer or seaman produce his certificate to a commissioner of the navy residing in any British port, he, being satisfied about it, shall sign and transmit it to the commissioners of the navy; who, within four days after the receipt thereof, are to send a ticket, or, if such ticket has not been sent to, or received by them, the said certificate, to the commissioner at such port, who shall, thereon, cause immediate payment to be made, without fee or reward:

He shall also send such officer or seaman to the nearest hospital, to be received and victualled, from the time of his presenting such certificate, until payment is made. If any such certificate be lost or destroyed, or not presented by the person himself, or the money due on it shall not be paid before the general payment of the ship's company, the ticket shall be cancelled, and the wages payable, as if no ticket or certificate had been made out.

10. When a captain, or commander, shall send any inferior officer or seaman into any hospital or sick quarters, he shall transmit with him a ticket for his wages then due; and, if he be regularly discharged from thence as unserviceable, he shall have a certificate of his discharge, with the sick ticket annexed thereto; and, if he presents the same to a commissioner at any British port, such commissioner, after he has signed the certificate, shall forthwith send it to the commissioners of the navy, who, without delay, shall transmit a proper ticket, or pay-list, to the said commissioner, who shall cause immediate payment to be made to such officer or seaman, without fee or reward; who shall be maintained in such hospital, or sick quarters, from the time of his presenting the certificate and sick ticket until he receive what is due to him.

11. The payment of tickets, &c. shall not be delayed, tho' the muster or pay-books be not regularly sent to, and received by the commissioners of the navy; but, if any error be made in a ticket, &c. the loss shall be made good out of the wages of the captain or commissioner by whom it was made out.

12. As often as a ship, which is not in a port of Great-Britain, or on the coast thereof, shall have twelve months wages due, the captain, or commander, shall cause the names of all the inferior officers and seamen to be called over, and shall do the same at the end of every six months; and, if any of them shall then declare, or deliver in writing, the name and place of abode of his wife, father, or mother, and desire that the whole, or any part of his wages, then due, except for the last six months, should be paid to such wife, father, or mother, the captain or commander is strictly required to cause four lists to be made out of the persons desiring to make such remittances, which he shall, without delay, transmit to the commissioners of the navy; who, on the receipt thereof, shall immediately make out two bills for the payment of the wages so allotted by each person, one of which shall

be sent to the persons specified in the lists, and the other to the receiver, collector, or clerk of the cheque; and if the person, to whom any such bill is sent, shall, within six months from the date thereof, deliver the same to such receiver, &c. with a

A certificate that the person is the wife, father, or mother, of such officer or seaman, signed by the minister and church-wardens, or, in Scotland, by the minister and two elders of the parish where such person was married or resides; such receiver, &c. being satisfied about the certificate, shall, without fee or reward, immediately pay the sum mentioned in the bill; and such bill, with a duplicate thereof, being produced at the Navy-office, shall forthwith be assigned for payment by the commissioners: But if payment of the said bill be not demanded, and a duplicate thereof, &c. be not delivered, within six months from the date thereof, it is to be cancelled, and the sum contained therein becomes payable to such inferior officer or seaman, when the ship shall be paid.

13. The proceedings are the same, if, when wages shall be paid at the Pay-office, or any of the out-ports, any inferior officer or seaman desires to remit the whole, or part of his wages, to his wife, children, parents, or any other person.

14. If, upon complaint to the commissioners appointed to manage the land-tax, customs, or excise, or the commissioners of the navy, it appears, that any receiver, &c. hath, unnecessarily and wilfully, refused or delayed payment, or that he, or any person employed by him, hath taken any fee, reward, gratuity, discount, or deduction, on account of the payment of any such bill, they may fine such offender in any sum not exceeding 50*l*.

15. The wages, pay, and allowances earned by any indentured apprentice shall, as hath been usual, be paid to his master, unless he was above eighteen years of age when his indentures were executed, or shall be rated as a servant to any officer to whom such apprenticeship is unknown.

16. Captains, or commanders, shall send, from time to time, to the commissioners of the navy, complete pay-books, lists, and tickets, and also, once in two months, complete muster-books, under the penalty of forfeiting all their wages to the chest of Chatham, and of being liable to be farther punished by court-martial, except in cases of necessity, to be made appear to the satisfaction of the lord high-admiral, or commissioners of the admiralty.

17. The tickets, &c. shall be sufficient vouchers for payments thereon.

18. Captains, or commanders, issuing other tickets than the act directs, shall pay 50*l.* for every ticket, and also forfeit all their wages to the chest of Chatham.

19. No captain, or commander, shall be liable to any penalty for offending against the act, before June 1, 1759, unless he hath previously received this abstract.

20. No letters of attorney, for wages or allowances of money, shall be valid, unless therein declared to be revocable, and the same, if made by an inferior officer or seaman then in the service, be signed before, and attested by the commander, and one of the other signing officers, or by a clerk of the cheque; and, if made by a person after his discharge from the service, unless the same be signed before, and attested by the mayor or chief magistrate of the place where he then resides; or unless the letter, if made by an executor or administrator, be signed before, and attested by the minister and churchwardens, or, in Scotland, by the minister and two elders of the parish where he resides.

21. All letters of attorney otherwise made, and all bargains, sales, &c. concerning wages or money due to inferior officers and seamen, shall be null and void.

22. No more than 1*s.* shall be taken for the probate of any will, or letters of administration, granted to the widows, children, &c. of inferior officers, seamen, or marines, dying in the service, unless the goods and chattels are of the value of 100*l.* not more than 2*s.* unless they are of the value of 40*l.* not more than 3*s.* unless they are of the value of 60*l.* under the penalty of 50*l.* to be paid by the offender to the party aggrieved. The case is the same as to the issuing out commissions to swear such widows, &c.

23. Whoever, willingly and knowingly, shall personate, or falsely assume the name or character of any person entitled to wages, &c. for service done in any ship of the royal navy, or the executor, &c. of such person, or shall procure any other so to do; or shall forge, or procure to be forged, any letter of attorney, or other power; or take a false oath, or procure it to be taken, to obtain the probate of a will, or letters of administration, in order to receive any wages, &c. shall be guilty of felony, and suffer death.

24. When the pay-books are closed, tickets shall be made out at the Navy-office to such seamen as have not received

their wages, &c. which shall be paid, in course, once a month.

25. British governors, ministers, or consuls, residing in foreign parts, or, where there are no such persons, any two British merchants are required to provide for sea-faring men and boys, subjects of Great Britain, who, by shipwreck, capture, or other unavoidable accident, shall be in those parts, or shall be discharged there as unserviceable from the royal navy, at 6*d.* per diem each, and to send them home with all convenient expedition.

26. Masters of ships shall have 6*d.* per diem for each man and boy above their complement.

27. Seamen shall not be taken out of the service for any debt under 20*l.*

28. But creditors may proceed to judgment and outlawry, and have an execution thereupon, except against their bodies.

29. Receivers of seamen's wages, taking more than 6*d.* per pound, shall, for every offence, forfeit 50*l.* and, if the offender be a clerk, officer, or servant, belonging to the navy, he shall lose his place, and be incapable of holding any one of profit in any such office.

30. Clerks, &c. in offices belonging to the navy, taking fees not allowed by the act for doing any thing thereby directed, shall be liable to the same forfeitures.

31. Parts of several acts in the 9th and 10th years of William III. the 4th of Q. Anne, and two acts in the 1st year of George II. relating to seamen, are repealed.

BY the bill passed the last sessions of parliament, to amend and explain the militia bill (see our Vol. for 1756, p. 259, 332, 382.) every city or town has the liberty to offer volunteers if they chuse it, instead of standing the chance of the ballot.

Every substitute is, equally with the person serving for himself, exempted from being pressed; and the substitute is also entitled (having been called out into actual service) to set up any trade in any place whatever.

Every militia man is to have his cloaths at the end of three years.

Every militia man, when the militia of his county shall be ordered into actual service, shall receive one guinea.

The families of the militia men shall, in their absence, be provided for out of the county stock.

If a militia man shall fall sick on a day of march, he is to be provided for.

The militia can never be sent out of the kingdom upon any pretence whatever.

nor can they, as appears by the oath they take, be employed, but only for the immediate defence of their country.

The captains have power of making corporals out of the private militia men, which is six pence advance each day of exercise; and the further vacancies of A serjeants are to be filled up out of the militia men, which is one shilling a day the whole year.—Militia men's sons may also be appointed drummers, which is six pence a day the whole year.

The regular payment of the militia is also fixed by another bill.

By the Act for the due making of Bread,

Magistrates and justices are empowered to summon dealers in grain, meal, and flour, before them, as they shall see occasion, and to examine such dealers on oath, in order to find out the true price at which grain, meal, and flour hath been sold within any magistrate's or justice's jurisdiction: And if any persons so required to be so examined refuse to attend for that purpose, or to be examined, or shall give any false account, they forfeit for each offence not exceeding 10l. D nor less than 40s.

All makers of bread for sale are to make the same with such meal or flour, and of such weight and goodness, and are to sell such bread at the price magistrates or justices, within their respective jurisdictions, shall direct, under a penalty not exceeding 5l. nor less than 40s. for every offence.

After the 24th of June, 1758, all bread made for sale is to be well made, and according to the goodness of the meal or flour wherewith the same ought, and shall be appointed to be made.

And no allum, or preparation, or mixture, in which allum shall be an ingredient, or any other mixture or ingredient whatsoever (except genuine meal or flour, common salt, pure water, eggs, milk and yeast, or barm, and where yeast or barm cannot be had, then such leaven as magistrates or justices shall allow of) is to be put into or used in making any dough or bread, or as, or for leaven to ferment any dough or bread. (See our last Vol. p. 82, 80s.)

And if any baker shall be convicted of having put any other ingredient into his bread, he is to forfeit for so doing, if a master baker, not more than 10l. nor less than 40s. or be committed to hard labour for a month at the magistrate or justice's discretion, within whose jurisdiction he shall so offend; and if a servant, not more than 5l. nor less than 20s. for every such

offence, or be committed as aforesaid, at the magistrate or justice's discretion; and the magistrate or justice, who shall convict any such offender, out of the penalty forfeited when recovered, is to cause the name of every such offender, together with his place of abode and offence, to be published in some news-paper, which shall be printed or published in or near the county, city, or place, where any such offence shall have been committed.

No person is to put into any corn, meal, or flour, which shall be ground, dressed, B or manufactured for sale, any mixture whatsoever, or sell, offer or expose to sale, any meal or flour of one sort of grain, as, or for the meal or flour of any other sort of grain, or any thing as for, or mixed with the meal or flour of any grain, which shall not be the real and genuine meal or flour of the grain, the same shall import, and ought to be, under the penalty of forfeiting for every such offence a sum not exceeding 5l. and not less than 40s.

No person is to put into any bread made for sale, any mixture of meal or flour of any other sort of grain, than of the grain the same shall import to be, and shall be allowed to be made with, or any other proportion of different sorts of grain or meal, than what shall be allowed to be put therein, or any mixture or thing, as for, or in lieu of flour, which shall not be the genuine flour the same shall import to be, under a forfeiture not exceeding 5l. nor less than 20s. for every such offence.

Persons whose bread shall be found deficient in weight, are to forfeit for the same not exceeding 5s. an ounce, nor less than 1s. for every ounce thereof, found deficient; and for any quantity less than an ounce, not exceeding 2s. 6d. nor less than 6d. so as complaint is made thereof within 24 hours after baking or sale in cities, towns, or boroughs, and within three days in counties at large.

Any justice (on complaint made to him on oath, that there is cause to suspect that any miller, or other person, who shall grind, dress, bolt, or anywise manufacture meal or flour for sale, or to make into bread to be sold, hath put therein any mixture, ingredient, or thing, not the genuine produce of the grain the same shall import to be, whereby the purity of such meal or flour shall be adulterated) is authorized either to search himself, or to empower any peace officer to enter into, and search any house, mill, shop, bakehouse, pastry, bolting-house, warehouse, or outhouse, of any miller, mealman, or baker,

baker, and to seize any adulterated meal or flour there found; and all ingredients which shall be there found for adulterating of meal or flour; and the same are to be forfeited and disposed of at the justices discretion, and the party in whose possession, or on whose premises any mixture or ingredient for adulterating the purity of meal, flour, or bread, shall be found (unless he can satisfy the magistrate the same was there for some other particular use) shall, on being convicted of any such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 40*s.* and the justice convicting him, shall cause his name, place of abode and offence, to be inserted in some news-paper, which shall be printed or published in or near the county, city, or place, where the offence shall have been committed.

Persons who shall obstruct any such search, are to forfeit a sum not exceeding 5*l.* nor less than 20*s.* for every such offence.

And no baker, miller, or mealman, is to act as a magistrate or justice of the peace in putting into execution any of the powers in the act mentioned, under 50*l.* penalty for every offence.

Justices are empowered to hear and determine offences against the act in a summary way, and enforce witnesses to attend them, and levy money forfeited by distress and sale of offenders goods, and if no sufficient distress can be had, then to commit offenders to goal for a limited time,

ACCORDING to the late act, every dealer in made wines (commonly called sweets) who sells less than 25 gallons at one time, is obliged to take out a wine licence; the expence of which, to persons having a licence for beer and spirituous liquors will be 2*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* To such who have a licence for beer only 4*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* And to those who have neither 5*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* The penalty of the act is 100*l.* The licence is a qualification to sell foreign wines, as well as sweets, under the name of wine, and will not subject those who take it out to the quartering soldiers. This regulation commenced the 5th of this month.—N. B. Persons who are already licensed for beer or spirits in the country, must send up those licences to London, otherwise a wine licence cannot be obtained under the full sum of 5*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

By the act for an additional duty on windows, every house is to pay one shilling yearly, over and above the two shillings paid before; every house contain-

ing 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14 windows, to pay only sixpence per window, as before; but every house containing 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19 windows, is to pay fifteen-pence for each window, instead of nine-pence; and every house containing 20 windows, or upwards, is to pay eighteen-pence for each window, instead of a shilling.

By the act for taking off the duty of six pence per ounce on wrought plate, it is enacted, That, in lieu thereof, from and after the 5th instant, each person trading in, or selling gold or silver plate, or any wares composed of gold or silver, or any wares in which gold or silver shall be manufactured; and all persons employed to sell gold or silver plate, or any such wares as aforesaid, at any auction or publick sale, or by commission, shall respectively take out a licence from the Excise office, for which they are to pay 40*s.* and to be renewed ten days at least before the expiration of twelve months after the taking out the first licence, under the penalty of 20*l.* for each offence.—But this act does not extend to subject persons to any penalty, for trading in gold or silver lace, gold or silver wire, thread, or fringes; nor does it repeal the act of the 29th year of his present majesty, for laying a duty on persons using silver plate in their families, &c.

EA DESCRIPTION of the River SANAGA, or SENEGAL, and of the French Settlements and Trade thereupon, from the latest Accounts. (See the annexed accurate MAP, &c.)

THIS famous river empties itself into the western ocean, in the north latitude of 15°. 55'. being in the same latitude with our Leeward Islands in the West-Indies, and about 56 marine leagues, or near 64 common leagues, to the north of the mouth of Gambia river. It is about half a league broad at its mouth; but inaccessible for large ships, because of a bar, as it enters the ocean, which has seldom above two fathom water, and is the more dangerous, as it often shifts its place, being sometimes two leagues above or below where it is at other times. But, after passing the bar, you have a fine broad river, from 18 to 25 feet deep, without any considerable ledge or shallow, for near 150 leagues up the river; so that it would be worth while to build a frigate above the bar, for keeping the natives in awe, and securing the trade; especially as such a frigate, during the time of the annual inundation, might pass the first ledge, and sail

sail or row up the river near 150 leagues further.

So far as has been yet discovered, this river keeps a due course from east to west, inclining a little towards the north, until it comes within two leagues and an half of the ocean; when it suddenly makes a turn to the south, and then runs about 25 leagues before it enters the sea. Where it has its source, or how many hundred leagues that source is above the cataract of Govina, which is reckoned 40 leagues by water above that of Felu, is not certainly known; for we have no account that any European has ever yet been above that cataract, and the accounts given by the natives, are very little to be depended on. Till of late years geographers have always told us, that this river, and the river Gambra, or Gambia, are only two mouths of the famous river called the Niger, by the ancients; but we have as yet no good authority for determining this question:—And, if it be so, the separation must be at a very great distance within land; for though our people have gone as far up the Gambia, as the French have gone up the Senegal, though not so far in a straight line, yet neither they, nor we, have discovered any sign of these two rivers coming from the same source.

In one of the many islands within the mouth of the Senegal, the French had, till March last, their principal fort and settlement; for the company, before it was in 1717, sunk into that called the Mississipi, was called the Sanaga company, and the governor of this fort was the chief director of all their affairs upon the coast of Africa. To this island the French have given the name of St. Louis, on which they built a fortress, which was the first they had upon the coast of Africa, and which they had possessed, without interruption, for 50 years before the year 1692, when James Booker, Esq; agent-general of our African company, made himself master of it; but it was soon after retaken by the French, and has been ever since, till March last, in their possession; by which means they have established several factories upon the river Senegal, and, in 1713, they built a regular fort, which they called St. Joseph, reckoned to be at least 300 leagues by water, up that river. By this they had greatly extended their trade upon the Senegal; and, after building this fort, they were encouraged to attempt a discovery of the kingdom of Bambuk, famous for the number and riches of its gold mines; for which purpose they built another fort, called St. Peter's, upon the

river Falema, near Kaynura, and a little above where it is joined by the Sanon, Koles, or Gold River, which, from its name, and the quantities of gold brought down it by the natives, was supposed to come from the country of Bambuk.

A At last the company prevailed with the **Sieur Compagnon**, to go, by land, in search of this famous kingdom; and, in 1716, 1717, he was not only so lucky as to make the discovery, but to return in safety, and has given us a map of the country, which, according to him, fully answers the character given of it; for, in many places, the earth seems, at the very surface, to be impregnated with gold: This earth the natives dig up, and, by soaking and drenching it in water, the particles of gold, some of them pretty large, fall to the bottom, which the natives collect for sale, after giving their **Farim**, or king, his share, which is generally a moiety, and therefore they dare never carry on any work of this kind, but by his order, and under the inspection of his officers, though there are innumerable places in this kingdom where the earth is of this kind; and **D** even in all the countries bordering upon the Gold River, as well as upon the river Falema, there are numbers of places where the earth is of the same quality, which makes the sand of all the rivers in this country so rich in gold dust. This last river the French have already traced more **E** than 60 leagues above its confluence with the river Senegal, from whence we may judge of the vast extent of country with which they had opened a trade, by means of the river Senegal; for, besides this river of Falema, which comes from the south, there are several rivers which fall **F** into the Senegal from the north, such as Kayor River, issuing from the great lake of that name, and Gumel River, issuing from another great lake in the kingdom of Kasson; by which rivers and lakes they drove a great trade with the Moors, as the river Senegal is the chief boundary **G** between the country of the Moors, and that of the Blacks, and therefore the people near both sides of this river are a sort of mixed breed, between these two sorts of the human race, which nature herself seems to have made quite distinct.

H Beside the trade in gold, which nature has made so plenty in the inland parts of this country, the French had a very great trade with the natives, in slaves, raw hides, and skins of wild beasts, ivory, drugs of several sorts, and particularly in gum-senega, so well known in this kingdom, and of so great use in some of our manufactures.

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European for slaves, unless the friends of
such prisoners can give them more for
their redemption, than we will give for
their purchase. But if we could instruct

July, 1758.

When the few notes are tasted,
they are a little acrid, but faint, and a
fœtid scent is perceived while chewing
them. If they are broken, they appear
hollow in the midst, or at the best dark
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Kingdom of Senegal,
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Kingdom of Senegal, 1717, 300 of
 several sorts, and particularly in gum-
 senega, so well known in this kingdom,
 and of so great use in some of our man-
 factures.

Factures. This gum is produced from a sort of tree, of which there are large woods on both sides, but especially the north side of the river Senegal; and in this necessary drug the French had almost an absolute monopoly; for, by means of their fort in the Isle of Arguin, in $28^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$ north latitude, their abovementioned fort in the Isle of St. Louis, and their fort in the Isle of Gorée, in $14^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude, they pretended to an exclusive privilege of trading upon the whole coast, from Cape Blanco to Cape Verde, and have often seized and confiscated the ships of other nations, when they found them trading upon any part of that coast.

Of all these commodities, and, indeed, of every sort of commodity, which either the French or we bring from the western coast of Africa, the natives might produce or furnish much greater quantities, if it were not for their extreme indolence and laziness; for, as they have no notion of luxury, or even of what we call the comforts of life, they will never engage in any sort of labour, no, not even in hunting, but when compelled to it by a want of arms, or by meer hunger, for in such a hot climate they have no occasion for cloaths to keep them warm. This extreme indolence and laziness is probably occasioned by the absolute and arbitrary power of their governments, and the many little independent societies into which they are divided. Their governments are either monarchical, or aristocratical, or a mixture of both, but all equally oppressive and tyrannical upon the poor; so that no poor man is sure of enjoying to-morrow, what he has earned by his labour or industry to day, which of course makes all those who have no share in the government of the society, think of nothing but supplying the present want. And, by their being divided into so many little independent societies, they are continually at war with one another; so that their rulers can think of nothing but war, and consequently can neither think of, nor have they an opportunity to provide for the delicacies or comforts of life.

These two circumstances, it is true, contribute greatly to promote our slave trade; for an absolute king or prince will often sell us a number of his own subjects for slaves, when he has nothing else to give us for what he wants; and all the prisoners they take in war, they sell to us Europeans for slaves, unless the friends of such prisoners can give them more for their redemption, than we will give for their purchase. But if we could instruct

July, 1758.

these unhappy people to form a better sort of government, and to unite in larger societies, it would be more humane, and it would promote our trade in every other sort of commodity; for their gold mines and gum forests seem to be inexhaustible, and their elephants, and other wild beasts, as well as their tame beasts, are innumerable. Every sort of commodity they now furnish us with would be increased, both in quantity and quality, by the increase of their industry; and numberless new sorts of commodities might be discovered, which would be of great use to this part of the world; the consequence of which would be, their consuming much larger quantities of European manufactures and produce than they do at present. (See p. 302, 272, 319.)

Dr. Hill, with a benevolent Design, has lately published a Pamphlet, intitled, The Virtues of Wild Valerian in Nervous Disorders, with Directions for gathering and preserving the Root; and for chusing the right Kind when it is bought dry. Shewing that the Uncertainty of Effect in this valuable Medicine, is owing to Adulteration or ill Management. Illustrated with Figures; exhibiting the true and false Root, and the entire Plants. We would recommend this Pamphlet to the particular Notice of those that gather, vend, or make use of so salutary a Medicine, and shall give our Readers his fourth and fifth Chapters, containing a Description of the false, and the true Heath Valerian-Roots, by which the Patient may examine them himself.

THE false, or water Valerian root, which is by much the most common, is brittle and of a pale brown, approaching to yellowish; it is composed of many rounded fibres, often entirely naked, or at the best hung with a very few threads: And at the head, where these fibres unite, there are commonly seen the remains of the bottom of the stalk, with a hollow equal to that of a goose-quill. Among the true fibres of the root, are also seen several long and thick strings of a paler colour, and jointed with a kind of dent at each joint. These are the creeping appendages of the root, by which it runs under the surface: They have partly the nature of roots, partly of stalks, and are as destitute of virtue as so many straws. When the real fibres are tasted, they are a little acrid, but faint, and a foetid scent is perceived while chewing them. If they are broken, they appear hollow in the midst, or at the best dark

and blackish. In the first case, the pith of the root is consumed, which is the common state of it after the plant has flowered: The other is the natural state of the root in watery places, and the certain sign of its wanting strength. The substance which surrounds the pith in the Valerian root, contains its greatest virtue. This is spongy and woody in the water Valerian, but in the heath kind, it is firm and oily. It contains a substance approaching to the nature of a gum-resin; and this the watery nourishment cannot supply: It is therefore this part in the water Valerian is so easily perishable, which in the other is permanent."

"The true heath Valerian root is composed of longer and slenderer fibres than the other, and is tough and of a dusky brown approaching to olive colour: And the fibres are hung with numerous threads: When broken, they have no hollow in the centre, nor any blackish circle there, but appear full and bright; and if the root has been gathered in perfection, there is a circle of a greenish or pale hue surrounding the pith.

The taste differs from the other much more than the colour or form, it is highly aromatick, and really agreeable. It is not without the foetid hogoe of the other, but the aromatick flavour overcomes it. This is the root, and this only, which should be gathered for medicinal use, and it is indeed a very valuable and noble medicine. A physician of distinguished abilities, one of the censors of the college, has told me, that in a late search, they found this true Valerian root at one, and only one shop in London; the powder was of an olive brown, and the scent aromatick and agreeable: At other places, the powder was of a yellowish brown, and the scent offensive.

This true kind is liable, like the false, to have the runners mixed among the real fibres, and they should be separated: It also will shew when the plant has been in stalk at the time of its being gathered, and in that state should be rejected. It is only in perfection when it is preparing for shooting a stalk: And whoever will gather it at that time, will find this kingdom can afford drugs equal to those of the warmest climates."

"The true season of gathering the Valerian root (he adds) is the middle or end of May, and the beginning of June; and the finest roots are those of seedling plants. These are known by standing single; those from runners being always near old roots. These seedlings have had the autumn and winter for taking their first growth, and establishing themselves in

the ground; the warmth and moisture of spring have given them their full bigness; and toward the end of May, the rudiment is formed, which is to shoot up into a stalk: The root is now full of its richest juice. This is the proper season for gathering it; and the common rules in these cases, which direct autumn and spring, are equally wrong. Every last year's plant of Valerian will flower in July, and therefore will be exhausted in autumn; and the spring plants are too small and imperfect for service.

Therefore, the last ten days in May, and the first fifteen of June, are the proper time; this is a period of about three weeks, and it is sufficient: The root should not be taken up at any other time, and those who buy should never receive it in any state but fresh, nor at any season except this."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

As there will be a remarkable transit of the planet Venus over the Sun, in 1761, I have here sent you the type and time of its happening, for Great Budworth, Cheshire. By the inserting of which, in your next Magazine, you will, I doubt not, oblige several of your astronomical readers, as well as your constant reader,

P. ANTHOBY,

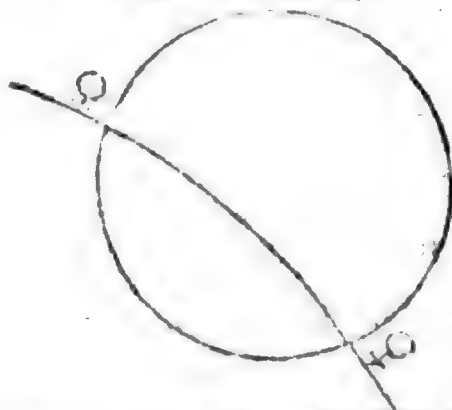
Teacher of the mathematicks, and master of the grammar school, at Great Budworth, Cheshire.

June 16,
1758.

The apparent
time at Great
Budworth, of
the

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Central ingress, in } D. H. M. | |
| 1761, begin. June | 5 14 16 |
| Middle of the transit | 17 25 |
| True conjunction | 17 47 |
| Central egress, or end | 5 20 34 |
| Total duration | 6 18 |

The TYPE.



At the middle of this transit, the sun will be vertical to the north, in lat. about 21° 40'. north, and long. 91° 6'. east from Great Budworth; therefore, it will be visible without doubt, to Europe, Africa, and some parts of Asia. It may be seen several hours, for the Sun rises that morning about 3 H. 45 M. so it will be visible, after Sun rising, 4 H. 49 M. and will afford a fine appearance to those that are fitted with good glasses.



Poetical ESSAYS in JULY, 1758.

An Epistle to Mr. VOLTAIRE, in answer to his scandalous Lines on the King of PRUSSIA. (See our last Vol. p. 613.)

Illustrious poet! whose mellifluous art
Could warm the marble of th' unfeeling
heart; [bear
The tuneful magick of whose strains could
Th' enchanted list'ner when it pleas'd, and
where;

Whom epic, tragic, lyric charms conspire,
With mingled blaze to make the world admire;
By suffrage universal rais'd to sit,
Almost unrival'd on the throne of wit.

Prime fav'rite in the brilliant court of fame,
Whose goddess's glory'd to resound thy name,
Adorn'd thee with her choicest present store,
And in reversion made thee hope for more;
Bid Europe own thy literary sway,
And lo! its realms, with equal zeal obey:
From where the Volga pours his barb'rous
wave,

To classic shores, that Tiber's waters lave,
Delighted nations, list'ning to thy lays,
Vy'd in presenting tributary praise.

Pleas'd we beheld thee station'd near a
throne,
Whose prince's lustre scarce eclips'd thy own;
Pronounc'd the monarch in thy friendship
blest,

(That monarch eminent for Attic taste)
Affirm'd each favour thy deserv'd reward,
And styl'd it double honour to its lord.

Charm'd we perus'd thy poetry, or prose,
Where, in its richest colours, genius glows;
In ev'ry line could nameless beauties spy,
Not *Delia* fairer in her lover's eye:
E'en the grim critic, prowling o'er thy page,
Stood raptur'd unawares, and lost his rage.

But, ah! what furious frenzy fires thee
now,

To tear thy laurels from thy peerless brow?
Those verdant laurels *Pebus* own'd he ow'd,
And each consenting Muse with joy bestow'd;
Shameless, thy prostituted arms to wield,
'Gainst the fair structure thou hast help'd to
build;

Thy once-lov'd patron's glory to dethrone,
And, by attacking his, destroy thy own.

But know, fond man, by passion's lure
betray'd,

This vile attempt thy genius scorns to aid;
Spite of thyself, she flies the base design;
Provok'd, renounces ev'ry railing line;
There leaves thee to debase thy manly sense,
And warble on in tuneful impotence.

Unblushing bard! review those happier
days,

When, basking in the warmth of *Frederick's*
Like some gay insect of the blooming spring,
Thy restless Muse was ever on the wing,
To celebrate the hero in the king.
How *Cæsar*, *Salust*, *Cicero*, in *fine*,
How ev'ry ancient darling of the Nine,
Stript by thy verse, his various gifts resign'd,
To grace thy fav'ring master's nobler mind.
Were these his right—or only meant to shew,
How well *Voltaire* to offer incense knew?
Base if the last—the first if you avow,
Or he is wonderfully chang'd, or thou.

Say then, ere we thy frantic strain approve,
Say, for what virtue didst thou lose his love?
As the same sun-shine, whose prolific
pow'r

Rears the brown harvest, and the beauteous
flow'r, [meads,
Or spreads the verdure o'er th' enamell'd
Alike produces noxious, baleful weeds;

So royal condescension, while it warm'd
Thy genius, and to high perfection form'd,
With equal pace, unable to controul,
Matur'd the latent meanness of thy soul:
Meanness, that ev'ry mental charm defac'd,
And cast thee from thine eminence disgrac'd.

In that eclipse did all thy glories end,
And, once an angel, now thou stalk'st a fiend;
An out-cast miscreant, with indignant eyes,
Hopeless to view thine abdicated skies;
Blaspheming with malignant voice and frown,
That equitable hand which hurl'd thee down.

Can the low dunghill with its putrid steams,
Dim the bright radiance of the solar beams?
Or blot th' expansion of yon azure sky,
By all the fable clouds it sends on high?
As soon thy mean invective shall prevail,
O'er the great character it dares assail.

'Gainst *Prussia's* hero then thy rage restrain,
Know heav'n will own him, and thy spite
is vain.

Their destin'd object impotent to wound,
Back on thyself thy poison'd shafts rebound;
And all th' invenom'd satire of thy song
Augments those honours it intends to wrong.

THE NECKLACE.

*Necte Amarylli modo: Et veneris, Dic, vincula
necto.* VIRGIL.

BEAR, Sylph, to Lesbia's neck this lace,
Guard it with stricter care
Than once Imogen's costly brace,
Or Pope's Belinda's hair.

Tell her it is (for thou art nigh
The portal of her ear)
An emblem of that chain which I,
Her pensive pris'ner, wear.

And whilst her curious eyes survey
Its humble train of beads,
Recount the pray'rs which ev'ry day,
For her, her beadsman reads.

Not statelier once was Dido's neck,
Renown'd in Maro's lays,
Which Ilion's chain was brought to deck,
Distinct with purest rays:

For to her natals Dian went,
And form'd it how to grow,
Nature the colours truly blent,
Nor ebony, nor snow.

Such was the graceful goddess' own,
When by Eurota's stream,
Above her virgin choir she shone,
In eminence supreme.

O, lace, my Lesbia's neck surround,
Tho' envy'd there by me;
Nor boast thy lustre, she'll be found
An ornament to thee.

If thou must boast, no farther dare,
Than emblematick grace:

That sister bands once yok'd the pair
To great Saturnia's chaise:

That mystick manacles, like thine,
Fence Cytherean groves:

That harness-lace was wont to join,
Idalia's jugal doves.

Then say, some image is express,
(In ev'ry pearly Bead)
Of eggs those doves on Venus' breast,
Or lovely Leda laid:

That sway coercive guards the state,
And weal of human things:

That sturdy gyves of love or hate,
Dare bind the proudest kings:

E'en Cupid's self, that little knave,
That chains all mortal race,

Mat. Prior sung, was led a slave,
In Chloe's silken lace!

Mysterious band! by love's decree,
Destin'd my Lesbia's neck to rove;

As now the gift, O may'st thou be,
With Hymen, the reward of love!

May 15. 1758.

ANACREON, ODE IV. To Himself.

ON the tender myrtle bed,
On the dewy herbage spread,
Let me quaff the cup divine:
Love my slave shall gird his vest,
Gay depending from his breast;
Love shall wait and serve the wine.

Lo! the whirling chariot-wheel!
Swiftly thus our moments steal:

Dust and mould'ring bones we fall!
Ah! on tombs why so profuse?

Spare the oil and purple juice;
Since they ne'er can life recall.

Rather, while I life enjoy,
Come, anoint me, beauteous boy;

Deck with roses—call the fair—
Ere I bid this world adieu,

Ere th' Elysian shades I view,
Love and wine shall banish care.

EPISTLE to Two LADIES on their Marriage-Day.

DEAR ladies, whilst the nuptial hour at
hand, [demand;
Must all your time, and all your thoughts
Tho' all the Nine my tuneful strain inspir'd,
My heart, tho' all the force of friendship fir'd,
Tho' warm'd with transport for my lovely
theme,

I wou'dn't long your kind attention claim.
Yet let me join the gratulating throng.
And breathe to heav'n, one ardent wish, in
song:

That all your future days, serene and bright,
May flow distinguish'd by sincere delight;
That full success your wishes may attend,
And heav'n's best blessings on your heads de-
scend;

That love, and joy, may on each period wait,
While hoary time unrolls the page of fate:
Till all who hear your destiny, admire,
Nor more from heav'n, to make them blest,
require:

Till tender mothers, who your lot survey,
Thus, in the fondness of their souls, shall
pray;

"May my fair daughter, or my fav'rite son,
Be blest, and live, and love, as these have
done."

P U R.

P U R B E C K.

Chalcidicaque levis tandem super assistit Arce.

WHEN Sol had to the westward drove
his ear,

A plaintive youth the Dryads left awhile,
Soft slumbering in their shade, to hail from far
The lov'd Nereides of Purbeck's isle.

As up the steep he cast his longing eye,
His glowing cheek the ev'ning Zephyrs fan,
Breathe as he breathes, and answ'ring ev'ry
sigh,

Thus waft his wishes to the oozy clan :

" Place me, Cerulean pow'rs, where yonder
hill [stream,

O'erlooks sweet Frome, roll down her silver
Yon monument of Cæsar's martial skill,
A lasting trophy of the Roman name.

Yes, grant me, silver-footed queen, to view,
From off the battlements of yonder steep,
Thy sportive daughters, clad in az're hue,
Drive the light chariot o'er the slumb'ring
deep.

Hush ev'ry wave, and bid the gladsome air,
Display each smile, and banish ev'ry frown;
All spleen dispel, and health-devouring care,
And my heart's lord, place lightly on his throne.
Far from my breast ambition's height re-
move, [tree;

Charms hopeless, and forbidden wisdom's
Remember Stag'rite, and Leander's love,
Nor tinge with Icarus another sea.

But by my side some wat'ry Ariel place,
Lest I approach the dizzy cliff too near :
E'en now with him I seem the scene to trace,
And thus, e'en now, his imagery hear."

" Arise, my shepherd, and each pensive thought
Give to the winds, and listen to my strains:
See Lockbart's bark, with Jove's own thunder
fraught, [plain!

Drive the French dogger o'er the liquid
Or walk the strand, with ocean's honours
deck'd, [rov'd;

Where once the rev'rend *Cryses* pensive
Where ev'ry pebble, ev'ry shell reflect,
Some fancied image of a face belov'd.

So when on ev'ning hearth the youthful clan,
Besir the coals, by wayward frolick led,
Here stares a lion, tyger, or a man,
Each ember breaths an animated head.

With brackish ribband here our hair we bind,
A truer bandage never ran the loom :
Here too, so bards romantick sing, you find
The maid, whose cheeks are coral as her
comb.

Should'st haply thou to ancient acts attend,
Read in yon trenches stamp'd *—immortal
Rome, [lend

Where the rude rings to sleeping prowess
A sweeter posy than the letter'd tomb.

For that rude heap, accumulated bust,
The moulder'd frame of many a hero
screens:

Th' enamell'd turf, enrich'd by noble dust,
Confirms that—virtue has its ever-greens.

* A hill bordering on Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, and generally supposed to have been used formerly
by the Romans as a place of encampment.

† The Seat of John Bond, Esq;

‡ Lulworth Castle.

That virtue rises as the new-thorn fields,
The flocks declare that crop the sacred food:
They suck the vegetable life the yields,
And swell the British veins with Roman
blood.

There close entrench'd the legions mock'd
the foe, [cars

Their missile weapons, and their painted
While Neptune rul'd the council, and below
Remurmurs still the hoarse debate of war.

The gulls and choughs that hover o'er the cliff,
Epitomize the spreading eagles crest :
Or her dismiss'd by ancient rite to wait,
† The honour'd hero to eternal rest.

Nor less demands thy sight the inland scene,
If inland scenes can charm thy wand'ring
eyes,

Where, on the borders of the desert plain,
Sequester'd *Grange* ‡ erects her paradise.

Where the bright Na ads on the margin stand,
And lure with fraudulent bait the finny race:
Where art and nature, dancing hand in hand,
Entwine their temples with—a Bond of
peace.

Hence, west, see! *Howard's* venerable seat †
Uprear her ancient head in Gothic mood,
Majestick pile! where *Weldian* pulses beat
With the rich tide of royal *Edrick's* blood.

How just a symmetry the fabrick bears,
Which state, and sweet simplicity compose!
What tho' to fight a martial air it wears,
'Tis quiet's fane, the villa of repose.

Thy villa, *Weld*, thy soul's epitomy,
Around we see thy peaceful mind's portrait,
There may we view thy listless dignity,
There read—a man, without presumption,
great.

What the gay world on tinsel crowds ex-
pends,
The servile insects of our summer days :
Thy hand to penury those boons extends,
Boons still enhanc'd by what the donor
says.

The stealing progress of thy life moves on,
Great without pomp, and gen'rous yet
unseen: [sun,

So oft we bless, conceal'd in clouds, the
So deepest currents glide the most serene,
Serene our deep, when broody *Halcyon* sings,
And o'er her eggs extends her genial quills:
With us but short her reign, while from her
wings,

Ceaseless on thee her mystick balm distills."
More had he said, when *Thetis* strait dis-
patch'd, [pow'r:

To bear the youth the wish'd for airy
High, thro' the clouds, he unperceiv'd was
snatch'd,

The Dryades still sleeping in their bow'r.
So from the mazy labyrinth's abodes,
The winged artist sprung to realms above:
So on his pinions, to th' immortal gods,
Soar'd, with young *Ganymede*, the bird
of Jove.

As

*An Imitation of HORACE's VIIIth ODE,
Lydia dic. per &c.*

1.
BY all that's good—by all that's fair,
I prithee Molly now declare,
Why thus a victim to your love,
The hopeful Amaranth must prove?

2.
Say, why unmindful of the field,
He ceases now his arms to wield,
And, in his warlike steed no more,
Rejoices, as he did before?

3.
Unheeding now his country's call,
Why braves he not the haughty Gaul?
Why thus at home inactive stay,
And see *Minorca* fall a prey?

4.
To ev'ry manly sport now lost,
By softness, Molly's love engross'd,
Say, why like *Lockhart* and like *Honv*,
With laurels he decks not his brow?

5.
Is it for fear that scars disgrace,
And spoil the beauties of his face,
Or yet what's worse, in battle slain,
You ne'er embrace the youth again?

6.
Hence, hence these fears, the gods will
save,
And e'er protect the virtuous brave:
With laurels heighten all his charms,
And give a hero to your arms.

SOLUTION to the *ÆNIGMA* in the *Magazine*
for May p. 256.

THE foolish creature I suppose,
That thee produces is a goose:
In the extreme part of her wings,
A quill the common product, springs:
When, for the service of mankind,
Into a pen transform'd we find.

T. G.

*ANACREON, ODE XLV. imitated.**O' λήαν τῆς Κουσίνης, &c.*

AS Vulcan torg'd for Cupid darts,
Such as would pierce the stoutest hearts,
In pity beauty's queen their points
With honey's balmy dew anoints;
But Cupid scorn'd all this, all,
By flung dipping them in gall.

M. , now return'd from toils of war,
Brandish'd aloft his mally spear,
That mark'd with blood of thousands slain,
He'd left inglorious on the plain;
And, as he chanc'd these darts to spy,
Survey'd them with a scornful eye.
What haubts, says he, have we here?
How small, how brittle, they appear?
Fit play-things to divert a child!
Venus stood by, heard all, and smil'd,
Seeing the wily elf prepare
A dart, to smite the god of war;
To whom, in angry mood, he cry'd,
Despise not what you ne'er have try'd;

By these my arms, you set at nought,
Your error you will soon be taught:
With his full strength his bow he drew,
The shaft with speed unerring flew.
Soon as its smart the warrior found,
His looks reveal'd his inward wound;
Its force, says he, too well I know;
O! take it from me, prithee do?
No, no, father God, now its force you have
try'd.

For me, you shall keep it, the Urchin reply'd.
G. S.

*ANACREON, ODE LIX. imitated.**Ἀ. φε. ὡλίαν τῶν ἰσθ' ἰσθ' &c.*

AS I one day of choicest flow'rs,
From gardens pick'd and fragrant
bow'rs,

Was making coronets and posies,
Cupid I found among the roses;
I took the Urchin by the wing,
And did him in my liquor fling,
Then pour'd him straight into my cup,
And in a trice I drank him up;
But from that very time to this,
I scarce have had a moment's peace:
For still, whene'er I'm laid to rest,
I feel him flutt'ring in my breast.

G. S.

*A PENNY for your THOUGHTS. Extempore.
To Miss M. F.*

YOU bid a penny for my thoughts,
I will unfold them fairly;
I think you are a charming lass,
And know, I love you dearly.

I think you have a form and mind,
In ev'ry part compleat;
I think your breast was not design'd
To harbour black deceit.

I think no love can ever last,
Which does not meet return;
I think love's fire a sudden blast,
Where souls don't equal burn.

I think true happiness depends
Upon a mutual love;
I think, who trusts to other ends,
The end will fatal prove.

I think you temp'rate, chaste, and true,
Mild, cleanly, and discreet;
I think these virtues meet in you,
Which make e'en bondage sweet.

I think of you, whene'er I think,
And so I shall for ever;
I sometimes think I might be blest,
And sometimes think—Oh, never!

R. B.

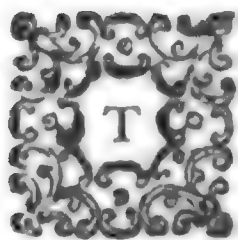
Brumpton, May 26, 1758.

EPIGRAM.

HOW great thy might let none by mis-
chief know, [shew;
But what thou canst by acts of kindness
A pow'r to hurt is no such noble thing;
The toad can poison, and the serpent sting.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.



THE lord lieutenants of the following counties have appointed meetings for putting the militia act in execution, viz. The marquis of Rockingham, for the West Riding of Yorkshire; the duke of Newcastle, for Middlesex; the earl of Halifax, for Northamptonshire; the duke of Grafton, for Suffolk; lord Onslow, for Surry; the earl Poulet, for Somersetshire; the duke of Ancaster, for Lincolnshire; the earl of Coventry, for Worcestershire; lord Ducie, for Gloucestershire; earl Cowper, for Hertfordshire; lord Royston, for Cambridgeshire; earl of Exeter, for Rutlandshire; the duke of Manchester, for Huntingdonshire; the duke of Devonshire, for Derbyshire; the duke of Dorset, for Kent; the earl of Cholmondeley, for Chester, Flint, Carnarvon, Anglesey, Montgomery, and Merioneth; Richard Myddleton, Esq; for Denbighshire; the duke of Newcastle, for Nottinghamshire; the duke of Bedford, for Bedfordshire; the duke of Marlborough, for Oxfordshire and Bucks; the duke of Bolton, for Hampshire; lord Lisburne, for Cardiganshire; the earl of Rochford, for Essex; the earl of Powis, for Shropshire; Thomas Morgan, Esq; for Monmouth and Brecon; and the deputy-lieutenants, for Westmoreland and Norfolk.

A number of the serjeants who are pensioners in Chelsea-hospital, have received orders to repair where they shall be respectively directed by the lords lieutenants of the several counties of England, to teach the militia their exercise, for which they are to have an allowance of 7s. per week. (See p. 357.)

LIST of Sea and Land Forces, at present maintained by Great-Britain, including Artificers in the King's Yards and Docks.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Establishment for Great Britain, | |
| the train of artillery inclusive | 55000 |
| For Ireland | 12000 |
| For N. Amer. of regulars | 22000 |
| of provincials | 30000 |
| For the West-Indies | 2000 |
| For Gibraltar and the East-Indies | 5000 |
| The allied army in the pay of | |
| Great Britain | 60000 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Total of land forces | 186000 |
| Naval department, viz. | |
| seamen (12000 more than voted for) | 62000 |
| Marines | 14000 |
| Artificers to the decks, supposed to be | 20000 |
| Total | 282000 |

Ships in commission, 110 of the line.
200 under the line of all denominations.

310 ships of war.

Land Forces in North-America.

| | | |
|---|---|-------|
| Against Louisbourg | — | 12900 |
| Against Crown-Point | — | 18500 |
| Against fort Du Quesne | — | 9700 |
| 43d regiment, Kennedy's, in garrison at Anapolis, Fort Cumberland, &c. in Nova-Scotia | | 700 |
| | | 41800 |

List of the English Fleet in the Mediterranean.

| | | |
|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Prince | Guns 90 | Adm. Osborne, Gayton. |
| St. George | 90 | Adm. Broder. Payton. |
| Swiftsure | 74 | Stanhope. |
| Monarch | 70 | Montague. |
| Culloden | 64 | Callis. |
| Hampton Court | 64 | Webb. |
| Berwick | 64 | Hughes. |
| Monmouth | 64 | Harvey. |
| Jersey | 60 | Barker. |
| Princess Louisa | 60 | Lloyd. |
| St. Albans | 60 | Baker. |
| Guernsey | 50 | Milbank. |
| Preston | 50 | Evans. |
| Ambuscade | 40 | Gwynn. |
| Rainbow | 44 | Basset. |
| Thetis | 44 | Mowbray, hospital sh. |
| Glasgow | 20 | Wilkinson |
| Tartar's prize | 20 | Bailey. |
| Favourite sloop | 18 | Edwards. |
| Fortune sloop | 14 | Cock. |

The bounties for encouraging seamen, &c. to enter into his majesty's service, are ordered to be continued to the 1st day of August next. (See p. 258.)

The following gentlemen are chose to manage the African affairs, for the year ensuing.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Ronjat Lehook, Esq; | } For London, |
| Robert Scott, Esq; | |
| Henry Douglass, Esq; | |
| Samuel Smith, Esq; | |
| Vincent Biscoe, Esq; | } For Bristol. |
| Pere Cust, Esq; | |
| Richard Gildart, Esq; | } For Liverpool. |
| Nathaniel Bassett, Esq; | |
| Charles Pole, Esq; | |

The following were the prices of meat at Holyhead market, on Wednesday the 5th of this instant:

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Weather mutton, | 1s. 6d. to 2s. a quarter. |
| Weather goat, | 9d. to 1s. a side. |
| Veal, | 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. a quar. |
| Lamb, | 2s. 6d. to 3s. a carcass, |
| Kid, | 6d. to 9d. a carcass. |
| Beef, | 1d. 1/2d. to 2d. a pound. |
| Pork, | 1d. 1/2d. to 2d. a pound. |
| Bacon, | 3d. 1/2d. a pound. |

Some letters from the East-Indies import, that all our forts and settlements there were in a good state of defence, and in no fear of any attempts of the enemy.

MONDAY, June 12.

The paper and corn-mills of Mr. Bigg, at Iping, in Suffex, were consumed by fire; damage 1200l.

TUESDAY, 27.

The court was ordered to go into mourning on July 2, for the prince royal of Prussia. (See p. 318.)

THURSDAY, 29.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Jacob Romart, a jeweller, for the murder of Theodore Wentworth, a fellow workman; and Henry Carrier, for publishing as true, an acceptance to a bill of Exchange, with intent to defraud, received sentence of death; and 21 for transportation.

SATURDAY, July 1.

The poll-books for sheriffs of this city for the year ensuing were finally closed at Guildhall, and the numbers were for Sir Joseph Hankey 1052; alderman Kite 1029; Tho. Truman, Esq; 1452; Tho. Whately, Esq; 1416. (See p. 313.)

Jacob Romart was carried from Newgate to Tyburn, and executed for the murder of Theodore Wentworth. He was a native of Norway, 28 years of age, and very unhappy in his temper: In his confinement he had taken little care to make a proper defence on his trial, and was regardless afterwards what became of him, being possessed of a spirit of obstinacy scarcely to be paralleled: He refused to acknowledge that he repented of the crime; but insisted he had a commission from God for what he did. It appears from the Ordinary of Newgate's account that he was a gloomy, visionary enthusiast; that he had twice fasted for an extraordinary length of time; and that Wentworth had been too free in joking with a man of his temper, tho', when he received his death's wound, no words had passed between them.

Arrived at St. Helen's commodore Howe, with his squadron of men of war and all the transports. They were obliged to proceed to St. Helen's for want of provisions for the men, and forage for their horses. (See p. 313.)

On the 7th the troops disembarked and encamped, the foot on the Isle of Wight, and the horse on South-Sea common, at Portsmouth: They had 1200 sick, occasioned by the inclemency of the weather.

At a court of assistants of the worshipful company of Stationers, Charles Hitch, Esq; was chosen master, and Mr. deputy John Clarke and Mr. Allington Wilde, were chosen wardens of the said company for the year ensuing.

SUNDAY, 2.

Was observed, by his majesty's command, as a day of thanksgiving, for prince Ferdinand's victory. (See p. 315.)

July, 1758.

TUESDAY, 4.

Thomas Truman and Thomas Whately, Esqrs. were declared duly elected sheriffs of this city, &c.

The duke of Marlborough arrived in town, and was graciously received by his majesty at Kensington.

Being commencement day, at the university of Cambridge, at which were present his grace the duke of Newcastle, their chancellor, the following gentlemen were created doctors: In divinity, Dr. Mills, of Trinity college, Dr. Balguy, of St. John's college.— In law, Dr. Richmond, of St. John's college, Dr. Simpson, of Trinity hall.— In physick, Dr. Hardinge, of Jesus college, Dr. Gisborn, of St. John's college, Dr. Wallaston, of Sidney college, Dr. Jacob, of King's college.— In musick, Dr. Buswell, one of the gentlemen of his majesty's chapels royal.— And sixty-eight masters of arts.

The following doctors proceeded at the act at Oxford. Doctors of divinity. Dr. Hall, of C. C. C. Dr. Dixon and Dr. Bolton, of Queen's, Dr. Douglas and Dr. Hallifax, of Baliol, Dr. Nash, of Worcester, Dr. Worthington, of Jesus, Dr. Scrope, of Oriel, Dr. Thorpe, of St. John's, Dr. Eyre, Dr. Bridell, and Dr. Smith (dean of Chester) of New college.— Doctor of physick. Dr. Gower, of Brazen Nose college.— Doctors of law. Dr. Bever and Dr. Cooper, of All Souls, Dr. Spry, of Christ Church, Dr. Richards, of Jesus, and Dr. Golding, of New college.

WEDNESDAY, 5.

Admiral Saunders arrived at Spithead from the Streights, in the Monmouth, with the Revenge, Foudroyant, and Orpheus, and brought home with him above 1000 French prisoners. The Foudroyant is a surprising 84 gun ship, her guns are on two decks, her lower tier monstrous unwieldy and not easy to be worked, the shot weighing very little short of fifty pounds each. Notwithstanding their superiority in bulk, our thirty-two pound shot are thought by all judges to be on a par with them, and of as much efficacy when they take place. Her larboard side is most terribly mauled, there are seventy shot-holes on that side plugged up; she came home under jury-masts: Her lower tier abaft the mainmast are fine brass guns, several of which have very fine bustos in an oval compartment of Lewis XIV. The Orpheus is a fine large 64 gun ship, she is peppered very well too, her masts very much wounded: It is surprizing how they stood home; she also has several fine brass guns. The prisoners were put on board the Boyne, and from thence conveyed to Portsmouth castle. (See p. 210.)

MONDAY, 10.

His majesty reviewed three regiments of cavalry, from a gallery erected in Kensington gardens for that purpose, and they afterwards marched to Blackheath to encamp.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Was held a general quarterly court of the governors of the Asylum, when seven girls were admitted between the age of eight and twelve years, and seven were refused, not being thought proper objects; and at the same time, orders were given for the children in the Asylum, to be immediately supplied with leather flays. More girls have been admitted since. (See p. 258.)

A reprieve was brought to Newgate for Dr. Hensley, respiting his sentence for a fortnight, early in the morning; but however not so soon as to prevent the assembling of a great concourse of people to see him executed, who committed some disorders. The doctor has since been two or three times under examination, and it is said has made great discoveries.

THURSDAY, 13.

At four in the afternoon the tide of ebb, in the river Thames, was lower than has been for some years, occasioned by a strong westerly wind. The people on the shore, on both sides the water, were very numerous, and several picked up money, and things of value.

SUNDAY, 16.

Lord Anson, in the Royal George, with 17 other ships of war, arrived at Plymouth. (See p. 303.)

TUESDAY, 18.

At a court of aldermen, Sir John Barnard resigned his gown, and received the thanks of the court for his past services.

FRIDAY, 21.

Admiral Osborne, in the St. George, with the Monarque, capt. Montagu, arrived at Portsmouth, from the Mediterranean. (See p. 368.)

SATURDAY, 22.

Lord Anson and admiral Holmes sailed from Plymouth, with a fleet of 18 sail, to the westward.

MONDAY, 24.

Hume's and Kingsley's regiments, and the Welch fusiliers, under general Kingsley, sailed for Embden.

His royal highness prince Edward arrived at Portsmouth, and the next morning went from the dock-yard in the Essex's twelve oar'd barge, on board that ship, attended by lord George Sackville and admiral Holborne. His royal highness had the standard of England flying in the bow of the boat. Admiral Holborne's barge followed with his flag flying in the bow of his boat, and all the captains following in seniority.

TUESDAY, 25.

A further respite to Nov. 8, was granted to Dr. Hensley. (See the 12th.)

At a court of aldermen, Tho. Whately, Esq; swore himself disqualified for serving the office of sheriff of this city; and a prosecution was ordered to be commenced against Thomas Truman, Esq; for refusing to take upon him that office.

A court of common council was held at

Guildhall, when a motion was made, and unanimously agreed to, that the thanks of the court should be presented in form to Sir John Barnard, for his honourable and disinterested discharge of the high offices he long filled as a magistrate and representative of this great and opulent city. The court of aldermen also voted their thanks, and they were soon after carried to Sir John by the town clerk.

Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. and alderman of Castle Baynard ward, accepted of the ward of Bridge without.

Henry March, Esq; paid 400l. and 20 marks, into the chamber of London, to be excused serving the office of sheriff.

THURSDAY, 27.

Nathaniel Nash, Esq; was elected alderman of Castle Baynard ward, in the room of Sir Robert Ladbroke, now father of the city, and alderman of Bridge ward without.

James Dandridge and Matthew Rolliston, Esqrs. were elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Several houses were consumed by fire, in Brook-street, Old Soho.

The Litchfield and Faulkland men of war are arrived at Plymouth, with the trade under convoy from the Leeward Islands, consisting of 82 sail, 50 of them for the port of London.

Cardinal Charles Rezzonico, a noble Venetian, bishop of Padua, aged 65, was elected pope the 6th of this month, and has taken the name of Clement XIII. He was raised to the purple in 1737, by Clement XII. (See our last Vol. p. 19, & seq. for an account of the pope, conclave, &c.)

Seven women were killed, at the beginning of the month, by the fall of an old house, in the ruins near Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and seven other persons that were sadly hurt, died afterwards of their bruises in St. Giles's workhouse. The mob have since pulled some of those ruinous houses down, with a view of preventing further mischief; but one old woman was killed by their officiousness.

The lightning has done some mischief in many parts of the kingdom.

At the assizes at Northampton, four were capitally convicted, but afterwards reprieved: At Oxford one, but reprieved: At Abingdon three, but reprieved: At Nottingham one, but reprieved: At Worcester one, but reprieved: At Stafford one, but reprieved: At Chelmsford nine, four of whom were reprieved: At Winchester four: At Maidstone one: And York was a maiden assize: At Shrewsbury three, but reprieved: At Salisbury two: At Horsham two smugglers, for the murder of a dragoon.

The corporation of the city of Bristol have given 200l. to the Marine Society.

The following lord lieutenants have also appointed meetings for putting the militia act in execution, viz. Lord Irwin, for the East-Riding of Yorkshire; earl of Northumberland,

thumberland, for Northumberland and Newcastle; earl Gower, for Staffordshire; earl of Hertford, for Warwickshire; lord Strange, for Lancashire; lord Edgcumbe, for Cornwall. (See p. 368.)

Newcastle, July 15. On Saturday last arrived from Greenland, the *Resolution*, *Hedley*, with two whales; the *Phoenix*, *Gairs*, with one; the *Robert*, *Frank*, with one; and the *Swallow*, *Knox*, a clean ship. And on Tuesday, the *Dolphin*, *Grieves*, with one; by whom we hear that the season has been very tempestuous, the fishery very unsuccessful, and that several English and Dutch ships were lost.

The crew of the *Leviathan*, of Whitby, capt. *Offle*, are brought home by the ships arrived here from Greenland, the ship being lost; as were the *Cunliffe*, of Liverpool, capt. *Liddle*, the *Prince William*, of Yarmouth, and the *Borrowstownes*, of Borrowstownes.

There is advice that commodore *Stevens*, with four ships of the line, arrived at Bombay in the middle of October last. (See our last Vol. p. 145.)

We also hear, that 4000 Marats, cavalry, have joined the English in the kingdom of Golconda.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

June 15. **T**HOMAS Gregory, a rich farmer, near Black Barnsley, in Yorkshire, aged 80, was married to Mrs. Lydia Trunhall, of the same age and place.

24. Walter Strickland, Esq; to Miss Messenger, of Fountain-Abbey, in Yorkshire.

July 1. Richard Temple, Esq; to Miss Anne-Sophia Temple.

William Turton, of Oxfordshire, Esq; to Miss Clarke, of Hertford.

2. James Williams, of Flintshire, Esq; to Miss Polly Reed, of Finchley.

James Downham, of Chichester, Esq; to Miss Elkins.

John Rogers, Esq; to Miss Edmonds.

4. Frederick Vane, Esq; to Miss Henrietta Meredith, of Westminster.

6. Mr. William Valiant, to Miss Nancy Hay.

9. Thomas Gardner, of York, Esq; to Miss Nancy Lewis, of Endfield.

John Hart, jun. Esq; to Miss Jenny Vainner, of Kensington.

William Mayne, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Allen, daughter of the late lord viscount Allen, with a fortune of 3000l. per annum.

10. Thomas Rowland, of Gosport, Esq; to Miss Thompson, of Eltham.

Thomas Trollope Browne, Esq; to Miss Nedham.

11. Tho. Cottle, of Somersetshire, Esq; to Miss Polly Wood, of Carshalton, in Surry, with a fortune of 10,000l.

Mr. William Thornton, to Miss Thornton, a daughter of Robert Thornton, Esq; James Archer, Esq; to Miss Cox.

16. Tho. Rowland, to Miss Thompson.

19. Walter Waring, Esq; member for

Bishop's castle, to Miss Ranby, daughter of John Ranby, Esq; serjeant surgeon to his majesty.

Rev. Mr. Massey, rector of Ditchingham, in Norfolk, to Miss Elcock, of Pool hall.

William Ward, of Birmingham, Esq; to Miss Polly Selby.

20. Anthony Dawson, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; to Miss Savile.

Robert Bull, of Chichester, Esq; to Miss Brereton.

Richard Bridges, of Cumberland, Esq; to Miss Hale, of Bampton, in Devonshire.

23. Charles Skipton, Esq; to Miss Sukey Whitehead.

June 24. Lady of Wenham Coke, Esq; was delivered of a son.

July 1. — of Charles Yorke, Esq; solicitor general, of a daughter.

Lady Harriott Conyers, of a daughter.

10. Lady Elizabeth Worsley, of a daughter.

11. Lady of the Hon. George Barnwell, of a son.

12. Marchioness of Tweeddale, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

June 27. **H**ENRY Trent, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.

Sir William Lockhart, of Carstairs, in Scotland, Bart.

Anthony Baynton, of Wallington, in Surry, Esq;

28. Lieutenant-general James Cochran, of Hampstead. He was formerly lieutenant-colonel to Oglethorpe's regiment, and afterwards colonel of a regiment of marines.

29. Mrs. Bampfylde, relict of John Bampfylde, Esq; of Somersetshire.

30. Mr. William Ellis, of Little Gaddesden, in Hertfordshire, author of many Treatises on Husbandry, &c.

Stephen Winthrop, Esq; an eminent merchant.

July 1. James Dickens, of Hertfordshire, Esq;

3. Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Mr. Richard Baldwin, sen. bookseller, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

John Freeman, of Orset, in Essex, Esq;

Rev. Mr. Burn, second master of Merchant Taylor's school.

4. Mrs. Le Blanc, wife of Thomas Le Blanc, a South-Sea director.

Right Hon. Brabazon Ponsonby, earl of Besborough, and lord Ponsonby, of Sysonby, in England; succeeded in title and estate, by his eldest son William, visc. Duncannon, now earl of Besborough, &c.

5. William Chapman, Esq; an eminent merchant.

Henry Fines, Esq; who was drunk to son sheriff by alderman Dickenson.

Benjamin Everard, Esq; son of Edward Everard, of Lynn, in Norfolk. Esq;

William Hicks, Esq; of Whitehaven, an eminent West-India merchant.

7. Major John Elwes, late of the first troop of horse-guards.

Edmund Anguish, Esq; a paymaster of Exchequer bills, &c. &c.

William Bigges, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Northumberland.

Lady of the late Sir Herbert Packington, Bart. and mother of the present baronet.

James Dundas, of Castle-Cary, in Scotland, Esq;

9. Mrs. Ryder, relict of Mr. Ryder, an eminent linen-draper, late of Cheapside.

Mr. John Douglas, surgeon, an eminent and skilful anatomist.

Thomas Forsett, of Chelmsford, Esq;

Henry Baxter, of Whitehall, Esq;

Lady of Rob. Palmer, Esq; in child bed.

Janet viscountess dowager of Oxenford.

10. Lady of Sir Gerard Napier, of Critchill, in Dorsetshire, Bart.

12. William Lancelot, of Red Lion-square, Esq;

George Henry Wakes, Esq; at the Hot Wells, Bristol.

Miss St. Quintin, eldest daughter of Sir William St. Quintin, Bart.

15. Stephen Harris, of Winborn, in Dorsetshire, Esq;

17. Tho. Crofts, of Berkeley-square, Esq;

John Heneage, of Grosvenor-square, Esq;

Mr. Charles Renton, a musician, aged 96, an honest, worthy man.

18. Mr. Michael Martindale, deputy of the ward of Faringdon within.

21. Thomas Jekyll, Esq; brother of the late Sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the Rolls.

24. Hon. Mrs. Tufton, sister to the late earl of Thanet.

Rev. Mr. Dyer, minister of Coneby, in Lincolnshire, author of that excellent Poem, *The Fleece*, &c. (See our last Vol. p. 197.)

The facetious Bat Platt, celebrated for singing *Mad Tom*, in the infancy of Sadler's Wells.

Rev. David Rutherford, 22 years minister of the English church, at Flushing, in Zealand.

John Dartel, a peasant, at Bourdeaux, in France, aged 110. He was a gardener, became blind at 26, and recovered his sight, by couching, at 106.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, July 8. The king has been pleased to order his letter commendatory to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, to elect Christopher Wilson, D. D. to the place of canon residentiary of the said church, vacant by the translation of the Right Rev. Thomas late bishop of Oxford, to the see of Canterbury.

To grant unto Reeve Ballard, M. A. the place and dignity of a prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Wilson.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. Myres was presented to the vicarage of Thorpe, in Lincolnshire. — Mr. John Offley, to the vicarage of Earlham, in Norfolk. — Mr. Eglinton, to the rectory of Saxlingham, with Sharlington, in Norfolk. — Mr. Samuel Browne, to the rectory of Haddiscoe-Thorpe, in Norfolk. — Mr. Samuel Noakes, to the vicarage of Apthorpe, in Northamptonshire. — Robert Styleman, M. A. to the vicarage of Burnham-Market, in Norfolk. — John Cock, M. A. to the rectory of Suckley, in Worcestershire. — Edward Harrison, M. A. to the vicarage of Bornington, in Wiltshire. — Benj. Mence, M. A. to the rectory of All-hallows, London Wall. — James Rogers, B. A. to the vicarage of Southam, in Somersetshire. — Joseph Bridges, M. A. to the rectory of Modbury, in Leicestershire. — Mr. Bryant, to the vicarage of Langham-Episcopi, in Norfolk. — Mr. Lane, to the vicarage of Field-Dawling, in Norfolk. — Mr. William Langhorne, to the vicarage of Shappe, in Westmoreland. — Mr. Sherwood, to the rectory of Flawton, in Suffolk. — Mr. Samuel Burrough, to the rectory of Holton, in Suffolk. — Mr. Freeman, to the rectory of Shilton cum Stour, in Gloucestershire. — Frederick Nicholson, M. A. to the rectory of Wintesham, in Suffolk. — Mr. Boaware, to the living of Coneby, in Lincolnshire, worth 200l. per ann. — Mr. Offley, to the vicarage of Cratfield, in Suffolk. — Mr. Jagoe, to the rectory of Tavistock, in Devonshire. — William Ellis, M. A. elected, by the Grocers company, rector of All-hallows, Staining, in Mark-lane. — Mr. Venn, lecturer of St. Alban's, Wood-street.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable George Wakefield, M. A. to hold the rectory of the South Medietty of Claypole, in Lincolnshire, with the rectory of St. Nicholas, in Nottingham, worth 300l. per ann.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, July 4. Richard Dauber, Esq; is appointed a commissioner of the excise in Scotland, in the room of Richard Dowdeswell, Esq; deceased. — Tho. Sheriff, Gent. rouge dragon poursuivant at arms, in the room of Henry Hill, Esq; who was promoted to the office of Windsor herald at arms.

——, July 25. The king has been pleased to appoint his grace Charles duke of Marlborough, to be commander in chief of all the British forces that are intended to serve on the Lower Rhine. — To constitute and appoint col. Daniel Webb to be quarter-master general to the troops going to Germany. — Henry Stubbs, Richard Burton, and Francis Gore, Esqrs. to be majors of brigade: And capt. Stuart Douglas, judge-advocate to the said troops. — To constitute and

and appoint William Whitmore, Esq; major-general, to command, in the absence of the governor, the town of Berwick upon Tweed and Holy Island.—The Right Hon. Henry Pleydell, lord visc. Downe, to be a captain of foot.———— Sempill, Esq; captain; Thomas Thorp, Esq; captain-lieutenant; George Fenwick, Gent. lieutenant, and William Stephenson, Gent. ensign, in the 11th regiment of foot.—To constitute and appoint Christopher Woodward, Gent. to be adjutant to the militia regiment of foot for the county of Dorset, commanded by the Right Hon. Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftsbury.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Henry Ellis, Esq; appointed governor of Georgia, in the room of John Reynolds, Esq;—Ralph Bell, Esq; collector of the customs, on the death or surrender of his father.—Sir Robert Wilmot, deputy secretary to the lord chamberlain.

B—K—T—S.

Abraham Leach, sen. of Newbold, in Lancashire, dealer.
 Mary Butters, of Stoke Newington, dealer and chapwoman.
 William Howard, of St. Dunstan in the West, pewterer.
 Thomas Bilson, late of Northampton, grocer.
 John Biddle and Robert Mitton, of Leadenhall-street, hosiers and partners.
 Robert Gibson, of Manchester, dealer and chapman.
 John Hammonds, of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, grocer and tallow-chandler.
 William Cottle, of Trowbridge, in Wilts, linen-draper, mercer, shopkeeper, and chapman.
 Susannah Glover, of Edgware, shopkeeper and chapwoman.
 Thomas Fell, jun. of St. Clement Danes, tailor, dealer, and chapman.
 John Simons, of St. Olave Southwark, victualler, dealer, and chapman.
 John Biddle, of Leadenhall-street, hosier, dealer, and chapman.
 Daniel Speed, of Shepton-Malet, clothier.
 Tho. Jackson and Arthur Rickards, of Leicester, hosiers.
 Richard Meers, of Spalding, merchant.
 William Mason, of York, grocer.
 Edmund Toulman, of St. Martin's le Grand, goldsmith, dealer and chapman.
 George Dare, of Chard, in Somersetshire, serge-maker.
 Benj. Goodman, of Devizes, baker and chapman.
 Francis Lowther and Dinah Powell, of Bristol, distillers and partners.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, July 29, 1758.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| Amsterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Ditto at Sight | — | 36 9 |
| Rotterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Antwerp | — | No Price. |
| Hamburgh | — | 36 3 |
| Paris 1 Day's Date | — | 30 5-16ths. |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance | — | 30 3-16ths |
| Bourdeaux, ditto | — | 30 |
| Cadiz | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Madrid | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Bilboa | — | 37 7-11ths. |
| Leghorn | — | 47 1-8th. |
| Naples | — | No Price. |
| Genoa | — | 46 5-8ths. |
| Venice | — | 49 |
| Lisbon | — | 58. 5d. 1-8th. |
| Porto | — | 58. 4d. 1-qr. |
| Dublin | — | 7 3-4ths. |



The MONTHLY CATALOGUE
for July, 1758.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **T**HE Blessings of Christian Philosophy
Being a Treatise on the Beatitudes.
By Art. George, D. D. pr. 3s. 6d. Woodgate.

2. Forms of Devotion for the Use of Families, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

3. Impartial Remarks upon Dr. Warburton's Preface, pr. 1s. Cooper.

PHYSICK, &c.

4. The Nature and Qualities of Bristol Water. By A. Sutherland, M. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Owen.

5. A second Letter to an Apothecary at Windsor. By C. Bateman, pr. 6d. Coote.

6. The Virtues of Wild Valerian, &c. By John Hill, M. D. pr. 1s. Baldwin. (See p. 361.)

7. Observations on the Air and Epidemical Diseases. From the Latin of Dr. Huxham, pr. 5s. Staples.

HISTORY and BIOGRAPHY.

8. The Continuation of Rapin. By Tindal. Vol. XVIII. pr. 5s. Baldwin.

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ANTIQUITIES.

10. The Roman Antiquities of Dionysius Halicarnassensis. By Edward Spelman, Esq; 4 Vols. 4to. pr. 3l. 12s. Whiston.

11. A short Review of Mr. Hooke's Observations on the Roman Senate, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

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12. An Alphabetical Index to all the Abridgments of Law and Equity, pr. 15s. Worrall.

POETRY.

13. A Poem on the Pomfret Statues, pr. 6d. Rivington.

14. Socrates, a Dramatick Poem. By Amyas Bushe, Esq; pr. 3s. Doddsley.

15. A new Birth-Day Ode, for 1758, pr. 6d. Cooper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. Jus Ducem eligendi Perillust. Statibus Curliandiz et Semigalliz competens, extincta quoque stirpe Mascul. Kettleri, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar.

17. A compleat List of the French Army, pr. 1s. Staples.

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24. An

24. An exact Account of the late Expedition, pr. 15. Wilkie.

25. Things as they are, pr. 23. Hooper.

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SARUMONT.

27. At the Opening of the general Assembly of the Church of Scotland. By William Leechman, D. D. pr. 15. Wilfon.

28. Before the University of Oxford. By John Free, D. D. pr. 6d. Sandby.

29. Two. Before the University of Cambridge. By Sam. Ogden, D. D. Rivington.

30. At the Consecration of the Bishop of Bristol. By Mr. Backhouse, pr. 6d. Whiston.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

June 26. **T**HE Prussian army which had so long kept the Swedish troops blocked up in Stralsund and the Isle of Rugen, entirely evacuated that part of Pomerania belonging to Sweden, their rear guard having, that day, repassed the river Pene. The same day the first division of the reinforcement expected from Sweden, arrived near Stralsund; and, July 1, a detachment from the Swedish army marched to attack the few Prussian troops that had been left at Anclam, Demmin, and other places, to guard the Prussian frontier on that side. As to the rest of the Prussian troops that were in Pomerania, they had all assembled together under count Dohna, and marched towards the eastern frontier of Prussian Pomerania, to oppose the Russian army under general Fermer, who had begun to penetrate into that frontier. But after having ravaged some districts in that duchy, the Russians altered their course, turned to the left, and marched towards Silesia, with a view, perhaps, to join another Russian army under general Brown, who had marched through Poland, and by that time had passed by Posen; so that, by the 1st instant, both these armies were upon the frontiers of Silesia, and some of their Cossacks had made an inroad into that province, to the great terror of the inhabitants.

While the Russians were thus slowly advancing, the king of Prussia was vigorously carrying on the siege of Olmutz; but as a most obstinate defence was made, by the brave general Marshal the governor, it held out longer than his Prussian majesty expected, so that his army began to be in want of ammunition and provisions; therefore, he had ordered a large convoy of both to be sent to him from Silesia. Of this, it seems, count Daun got information, and he resolved to intercept it, if possible. For this purpose he privately sent out two strong detachments, one under general Loudohn, and the other under general Siskowitz, both of whom came up with, and attacked the convoy, on the 30th ult. at night; an account of which attack, and the raising the siege of Olmutz,

couched in very exulting terms, was sent by count Daun to the French general count Clermont. However, by accounts we have since received, it appears, that the Prussians retired in very good order; that they carried, not only all their baggage, but all their heavy artillery, except five mortars and three pieces of battering cannon, along with them; and that, though their rear has been several times attacked by the Austrians, they, on the 7th instant, had got to Leotomysel, in their way to Glatz, without any considerable loss. From hence it seems to be his Prussian majesty's design, to go and give battle to the Russians; but as he is followed by the Austrian army, under count Daun, he may, perhaps, find an opportunity to turn and give them battle, before he approaches too near the Russians; and as he has one army under his brother, prince Henry, in Saxony, and another under count Dohna in Pomerania, one or both of them may have private orders to join him upon his march; for, as the Russian general Fermer has marched towards Silesia, count Dohna will be at full liberty to meet his sovereign; and the army of execution, under the prince of Deuxponts, at Saatz in Bohemia, does not seem to be in a condition to prevent prince Henry, now encamped near Zwickau, from marching to join his brother.

As to the armies on the Rhine, in the late battle between them*, the allies now reckon they had 10 officers, 17 subalterns, 269 common men, and 997 horses killed; 15 officers, 38 subalterns, 701 common men, and 55 horses dangerously wounded; 19 officers, 38 subalterns, 372 common men, and five horses slightly wounded; and 33 soldiers, and 27 horses missing; so that the whole in killed, wounded and missing, is 44 officers, 93 subalterns, 1375 men, and 184 horses. And the French make their loss to amount only to 312 officers, and 3409 soldiers, both in killed and wounded; but we are persuaded it is much more considerable; for the French army, presently after the battle, retired first to Neufs, and then under the cannon of Cologne, where they continued, without daring to march to the relief of Dusseldorp, which prince Ferdinand laid siege to, and began to bombard on the 28th; but the siege lasted not long; for, on the 8th instant, the garrison, consisting of 2000 men, surrendered, and were allowed to march out with the usual military honours, but on condition not to serve for a full year against the allies. On the same day the prince of Clermont, with the king's leave, resigned the command of the French army to lieutenant-general de Contades; and that army having since the battle been reinforced by the arrival of several fresh regiments, this new French general began, on the 10th, to march towards the allied army under prince Ferdinand; but as the little river Erst, or Erff, is between them, neither

can

can easily attack the other, in their present situation; so that prince Ferdinand may probably be joined by the British troops, the first division of which landed the 20th at Embden, before any engagement happens between him and the French under M. de Contades.

In the mean time the other French army, under the prince Soubize, is marched from Hanau, with a design to penetrate into the landgraviate of Hesse; but they have already met with a rub; for as their van-guard were on the 16th inst. attempting to take post at Otterheim, between Giessen and Marburg, it was surprized, defeated, and dispersed by the Hessian militia, and a great part of the two regiments with Fischer's corps, of which it consisted, were either killed or made prisoners; so that they must, for the future, march with more caution; and an army of regular troops under the prince of Ysenburgh is assembling, and will be soon ready to give them a warm reception.

Amsterdam, July 15. An advice boat is arrived here in 27 days from St. Eustatia, on board of which are three deputies from that colony, who are, it is said, commissioned to present a petition to our West-India company, to engage it to ask of the state the assistance of some men of war to oppose the enterprizes of the English, who have kept that island in a manner blocked up for some time.

Amsterdam, July 17. The college of admiralty of this city have given notice, that a man of war will shortly sail from the Texel to escorte the merchantmen of this country that are bound to the ports of France, as far as off Ushant.

Paris, July 7. The Comet frigate arrived on the 27th ult. at Port Louis from Cape-Breton, in 17 days, with advice, that on the 1st of June admiral Boscawen appeared in the bay of Cabaras, near Louisburgh; upon which the governor reinforced all the posts along the coast. On the 8th, at four in the morning, the English began the attack in flat-bottomed boats, supported by frigates, on the side of the Cormoranderie, where they met with a warm reception, and lost near 1200 men. Mean while a part of the enemy's boats took shelter at the foot of some steep rocks on the right of the Cormoranderie, in a place which was thought inaccessible, and got to the top of them in great numbers before they were observed. Our troops, after making the best resistance they could, retired to Louisburgh, where every thing was prepared for a vigorous defence, the place being well supplied with all necessaries.

We are further informed, that in the above attack we lost the Sieur de Langlade, captain of grenadiers of the regiment of Burgundy; the Sieur de Romainville, lieutenant in the same company; the Sieur de Belista, captain of grenadiers of the battalion of Artois, with a lieutenant of the so-

rein volunteers. That we had three other officers wounded; and that the number of our soldiers killed, wounded, or made prisoners, amounted to about 150.

Extract of a Letter, by a Courier, from Prince Ferdinand, to the Hague, July 25.

"**H**IS Prussian majesty having quitted Moravia, marched with his whole army in three columns, directly into Bohemia. He was followed by all the Austrian irregulars, being 30,000 men, and by count Daun's army, which was twice as strong. The king having gained three marches, halted, and having refreshed his troops, marched, in order of battle, to Koniggratz, on the 12th instant; attacked and routed the Austrian forces. But count Daun having received some reinforcements, attacked his Prussian majesty, in his turn, and was, after a very obstinate and bloody engagement, repulsed and defeated. The Prussians have taken several large magazines, a great many cannon, and an immense quantity of baggage."

[This news is confirmed by letters from Hamburgh, the Hague, and Utrecht, and no doubt will be authenticated in the Gazette of this night, Saturday the 29th.]

BILLS of Mortality from June 20. to July 25.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Christ. | { Males 703 } 1338 |
| | { Femal. 635 } |
| Buried | { Males 746 } 1483 |
| | { Femal. 737 } |
| Died under 2 Years old | 530 |
| Between 2 and 5 | 147 |
| 5 and 10 | 72 |
| 10 and 20 | 56 |
| 20 and 30 | 101 |
| 30 and 40 | 142 |
| 40 and 50 | 116 |
| 50 and 60 | 107 |
| 60 and 70 | 92 |
| 70 and 80 | 91 |
| 80 and 90 | 27 |
| 90 and 100 | 2 |
| | 1483 |
| Buried | { Within the Walls 114 |
| | { Without the Walls 138 |
| | { In Mid. and Surry 687 |
| | { City & Sub. West. 344 |
| | 1483 |
| Weekly, June 27 | 317 |
| July 4 | 342 |
| 11 | 278 |
| 18 | 259 |
| 25 | 287 |
| | 1483 |

Decreased in the Burials in the Month, to the 18th, 82.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1 Dr. 28.

PAID.

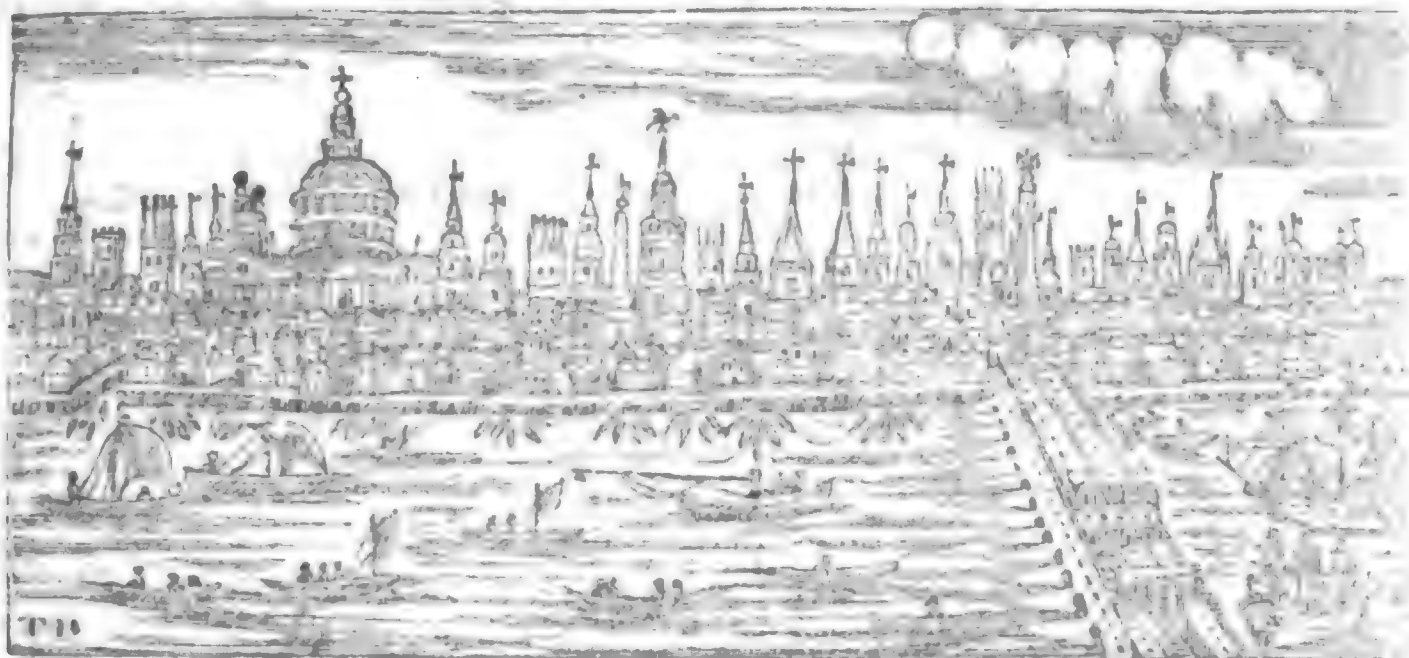
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| Bank | India | South Sea | S. Sea An. | S. Sea old | S. Sea An. | R. 3 | 1 p. Cent. | S. S. An | 1 p. Cent. | Bank | Ind. Bond | H. Cr. p. | Wind at | Wear |
|--------|-------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|------|
| Stock | Stock | Stock | old 10 S. | A. 2d S. | new 10 S. | New 2d S. | C. B. An. | B. Annu. | 1751. | Ind Ann | An. 1751. | An. 1751. | Desl. | Lond |
| 19 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 20 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 21 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 22 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 23 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 24 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 25 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 26 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 27 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 28 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 29 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 30 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 31 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 32 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 33 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 34 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 35 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 36 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 37 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 38 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 39 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 40 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 41 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 42 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 43 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 44 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 45 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 46 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |
| 47 122 | 108 1 | 97 1 | 95 1 | 96 1 | 97 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | 96 1 | S. by E. | fair |

| Mark-lane Exchange. | Barnstoke. | Reading. | Farnham. | Henley. | Guildford. | Warminster. | Devizes. | Gloucester. | Birmingham. | London. |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Wheat 28s. to 30s. od | 10l. 12s load | 12l. 10s load | 12l. 5s load | 12l. 00s load | 12l. 10s load | 44s to 61 qu | 46s to 56 qu | 8s od bushel | 8s od bushel | Hops. 2l. to 4l. cw |
| Barley 15s to 18s 6d. | 27s to 23 qf | 28s to 26 qf | 27s to 30 qf | 20s to 30 qf | 19s to 23 qf | 27s to 29 | 25s to 31 | 1s 9d | 3s 6d to 0s od | Hay per Load 54s. |
| Oats 13s to 17s 6d. | 21s to 24 od | 27s to 22 | 18s to 28s | 19s to 20 od | 16s to 19 6d | 18s to 29 | 19s to 27 | 2s 4d to 2s | 2s 0d to 0s od | Corns 39s. per Chal |
| Beans 20s to 23s 6d. | 37s to 38 od | 29s to 34 | 38s to 40s | 24s to 35 od | 24s to 34 | 34s to 50 | 36s to 42 | 1s to 4s 4d | 4s 8d to 0s od | |

LOTTERY TICKETS, July 3, 12l.—20. 11l. 19s. 6d.—25. 11l. 17s. 6d.—28. 11l. 17s.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



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- | | |
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|--|---|

With a correct Plan of the City and Fortifications of LOUISBOURG; an accurate Map of its Harbour; a fine Map of the Country round CHERBOURG, and a beautiful Plan of MILFORD-HAVEN, in Pembrokeshire, all four elegantly engraved on Copper.

MILFORD IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Role in Pater-Noster-Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Year 1733 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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*Various pieces, in prose and verse, are received, which will, in due time, be inserted. The piece signed J*****'s, we are obliged still to defer, on account of its extraordinary length. Rusticus's piece is received. The captures will be resumed in our next.*

As the fortifications of Cherbourg, according to Mr. Vauban's plan, were never completed, but on the contrary the old fortifications, as well as what was begun of the new, were demolished in 1689, we would not impose upon our readers, by giving them a plan of fortifications which never had a being. Our readers may see a plan of the French fort Frederic in America, as likewise the situation of the now famous pass of Ticonderoga, or Tononderoge, in our Magazine for 1756, p. 416.

There were given in our MAGAZINES for

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| April 1747 | <i>A Map of the Low Countries.</i> |
| Nov. 1748 | <i>Ditto of the King's German Dominions.</i> |
| Nov. 1756 | <i>Ditto of the Southern Part of Upper Saxony.</i> |
| Sept. 1755 | <i>Ditto of the Northern Part of Ditto.</i> |
| May 1757 | <i>Ditto of the Southern Part of Lower Saxony.</i> |
| July 1757 | <i>Ditto of the Northern Part of Ditto.</i> |
| June 1757 | <i>Ditto of Westphalia.</i> |
| July, Aug. and Sept. 1755 | <i>Ditto of the whole North America, in three Parts.</i> |
| June 1754 | <i>Ditto of the Western Part of Virginia.</i> |
| July 1747 | <i>Ditto of Cape Breton.</i> |
| Nov. 1757 | <i>Ditto of Silesia.</i> |
| Dec. 1757 | <i>Ditto of the Kingdom of Prussia. Very proper to be continued at this Time.</i> |

A PLAN of the CITY of FORTIFICATIONS of LOUISBURG.

Burying Ground

Zone & Abby

A New Barrack
Killed on 1740

Scale of Feet
100 200 300 400

References.

- a. Citadel
- b. Governor's House
- c. Barracks
- d. Dutch
- e. Fortification House
- f. Barracks
- g. Barracks
- h. Barracks
- i. Barracks
- j. Barracks
- k. Barracks
- l. Barracks
- m. Barracks
- n. Barracks
- o. Barracks
- p. Barracks
- q. Barracks
- r. Barracks
- s. Barracks
- t. Barracks
- u. Barracks
- v. Barracks
- w. Barracks
- x. Barracks
- y. Barracks

- 1. Citadel
- 2. Barracks
- 3. Barracks
- 4. Barracks
- 5. Barracks
- 6. Barracks
- 7. Barracks
- 8. Barracks
- 9. Barracks

The Profile





T H E

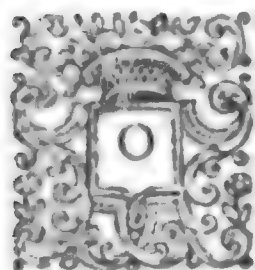
LONDON MAGAZINE.

For A U G U S T, 1758.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, August 19.

Journal of the landing of his Majesty's Forces on the Island of Cape-Breton, and of the Siege of Louisbourg, extracted from Major-General Amherst's Letters to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated June 11 and 23, and July 6, 23, and 27.



On the 28th of May I had the good fortune to meet admiral Boscawen, with the fleet and the troops, coming out of the harbour of Halifax. Lieutenant-general Bragg's regiment, from the bay of Fundy, joined the fleet this day. The 29th we had fine weather; the ships kept well together; the whole consisted of 157 sail. The Dublin went very sickly into Halifax. The 30th the wind blew hard in the afternoon; the ships were greatly dispersed. The 31st the wind sometimes contrary, obliged us to tack, and it blew fresh. The 1st of June cap^t. Rous, in the Sutherland, came from off the harbour of Louisbourg, said two ships had got in the 30th; that there were thirteen sail in the harbour. We saw the entrance of Gabarus at night. The 2d it was foggy in the morning; about twelve saw Louisbourg, and the ships in the harbour. The fleet, with about a third of the troops, anchored in Gabarus bay; and this evening, with brigadier generals Lawrence and Wolfe, I reconnoitered the shore, as near as we could, and made a disposition for landing, in three places, the next morning, in case the troops arrived. The enemy had a chain of posts, from Cape Noir to the flat Point, and irregulars from thence to the bottom of the bay; some works thrown up at the places which appeared practicable to land at, and some batteries. On the 3d, most of the transports came in this morning, all was prepared for landing; but the surf on shore was so great, it was impossible to land. This day brigadier-general Whitmore arrived from Halifax, at which place I have left colonel Monkton to command. As one bay was found to have less surf than the others, a disposition was made to land the

August, 1758.

next morning, in one place instead of three. The 4th the wind and surf were so very high, that admiral Boscawen told me it was impracticable to land. The 5th a great swell and fog in the morning, and the admiral declared it still impracticable to land. The 6th an appearance of change of weather in the morning early: I was resolved to seize the first opportunity; the signal was made to prepare to land, between five and six o'clock, and at eight all the men were in the boats: The fog came on again, and the swell increased during the time the men were getting into the boats, and the admiral again declared it impracticable to land. I ordered the troops on board their respective ships, first acquainting them with the reason for so doing. The 7th the weather bad in the morning; in the afternoon the swell rather decreased, and gave us great hopes of landing, at day-break, the next morning, for which orders were given; and Bragg's regiment, who were in a number of sloops, to sail under convoy, by the mouth of the harbour to Lorembec; sending, at the same time, a proportion of artillery destined for the Light-house Point, with orders to make all the show they could of landing, but not to land till further orders, intending to draw the enemy's attention on that side. From the 2d to this time, the enemy has been reinforcing their posts, adding to their works, cannonading, and throwing shells at the ships, and making all the preparations they can to oppose our landing. Seven transports were now missing, with troops on board, three of which came in at night. The admiral gave all necessary orders for the frigates to cover our landing. On the 8th the troops were assembled in the boats, before break of day, in three divisions; and commodore Durell having viewed the coast, by order of the admiral, and giving me his opinion the troops might land, without danger from the surf, in the bay on our left, the Kennington and Halifax snow began to fire on the left, followed by the Grammont, Diana, and Shannon frigates in the center, and the Sutherland and Squirrel upon the right. When the fire had continued about a quarter of an hour, the boats upon the left rowed into shore, under the command

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of

of brigadier general Wolfe, whose detachment was composed of the four eldest companies of grenadiers, followed by the light infantry (a corps of 550 men, chosen as marksmen, from the different regiments, serve as irregulars, and are commanded by major Scott, who was major of Brigade) and the companies of Rangers, supported by the highland regiment, and those by the eight remaining companies of grenadiers. The division on the right, under the command of brigadier-general Whitmore, consisted of the Royal, LaFayette's, Monckton's, Forbes's, Anstruther's, and Webb's, and rowed to our right, by the White Point, as if intending to force a landing there. The center division, under the command of brigadier-general Lawrence, was formed of Amherst's, Hopson's, Otway's, Whitmore's, Lawrence's, and Warburton's, and made, at the same time, a show of landing at the fresh water Cove. This drew the enemy's attention to every part, and prevented their troops, posted along the coast, from joining those on their right. The enemy acted very wisely, did not throw away a shot, till the boats were near in shore, and then directed the whole fire of their cannon and musketry upon them. The surf was so great, that a place could hardly be found to get a boat on shore. Notwithstanding the fire of the enemy, and the violence of the surf, brigadier Wolfe pursued his point, and landed just at the left of the Cove, took post, attacked the enemy, and forced them to retreat. Many boats overset, several broke to pieces, and all the men jumped into the water to get on shore. So soon as the left division was landed, the first detachments of the center rowed at a proper time to the left, and followed; then the remainder of the center division, as fast as the boats could fetch them from the ships; and the right division followed the center in like manner. It took up a great deal of time to land the troops; the enemy's retreat, or rather flight, was through the roughest and worst ground I ever saw, and the pursuit ended with a cannonading from the town, which was so far of use, that it pointed out how near I could encamp to invest it; on which the regiments marched to their ground, and lay on their arms. The wind increased, and we could not get any thing on shore. The loss of his majesty's troops at landing, is capt. Baillie, and lieutenant Cuthbert, of the Highland regiment; lieutenant Nicholson, of mine, four serjeants, one corporal, and 38 men killed; 21 were of my regiment (the grenadiers) of which eight were shot, and the rest drowned in trying to get on shore. Five lieutenants, two serjeants, one corporal, and 51 men wounded; and of the five companies of Rangers, one ensign, and three private men killed, one wounded, and one missing. On the enemy's side, two captains of grenadiers, and two lieutenants, are prisoners; one officer killed, and an Indian

chief: Several men likewise killed, and, I imagine, about 70 men taken prisoners. They were sent on board as fast as possible. By some of the prisoners I had intelligence, that M. St. Julien, colonel, commanded in the Cove: That there were five battalions in the town, namely, Bourgogne, Artois, Royal Marine, Cambise, and Volontaires Etrangers, with about 700 Canadians. The three first regiments wintered in Louisbourg; Volontaires Etrangers came there not long since, with part of the fleet, and Cambise the night before we landed. We took from the enemy three 24 pounders, seven 9 pounders, and seven 6 pounders, two mortars, and 14 swivels; all which were placed along the shore, to prevent our landing, with ammunition-tools, and stores of all kinds. The 9th lieutenant general Bragg's regiment returned in their sloops from Lorembec. The weather continued extremely bad; the surf so great, that we could get only some of our tents on shore in the afternoon. The 10th the surf still continued, and it was with great difficulty that we got any thing on shore. The 11th the weather grew clear and better, and the light 6 pounders, which I had ordered on shore immediately after the troops, were now only landed, and some artillery stores with them. On the 12th, from intelligence I had received, that the enemy had destroyed the grand battery, and called in their out-posts, I detached brigadier Wolfe, with 1200 men, four companies of grenadiers, three companies of Rangers, and some light infantry, round the N. E. harbour, to the Light-house Point, with an intention to silence the island battery, and, at the same time, to attempt to destroy the ships in the harbour, sending at the same time by sea, the proportion of artillery, tools, &c. that had been ordered for this service. I received, this day, a report from brigadier Wolfe, that he had taken possession of the Light-house Point, and all the posts on that side the harbour, which the enemy had abandoned, leaving several cannon, which were rendered useless, tools, &c. and a great quantity of fish at Lorembec. The weather continued extremely bad, but we got some tools on shore this night, so that, on the 13th, we began to make a communication from the right to the left in front of the camp; and I ordered three redoubts on the most advantageous ground in the front. A party of the enemy came out this day towards our camp, but were soon beat back by the light infantry, before two picquets could well get up to their assistance. We worked at three redoubts in front all night. The 14th the enemy cannonaded us a great part of the day. The surf still continued so great, that it was with the greatest difficulty we could land any thing. The fleet, under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, which appeared yesterday for the first time, was, in the night, blown off to sea. The 15th I sent four more

more mortars, in a sloop, to the Light-house, but we could not get any artillery landed on this shore. At night two deserters from the *Volontaires Etrangers* came in, said they had five killed, and 40 wounded, in the skirmish on the 13th. The 16th, the first fine weather, we landed twelve days provision, and got many things on shore, but could not yet land any artillery. The 17th I got col. Bastide on horseback, and, with col. Williamson and major M'Kellar, we reconnoitred the whole ground as far as we could; and col. Bastide was determined in his opinion of making approaches by the Green-Hill, and confining the destruction of the ships in the harbour, to the Light-house Point, and the batteries on that side. I added two eight-inch mortars and three royals to the Light-house batteries. The 18th we had fine weather. Some Indians took three of the transports men, at the bottom of Gabarus bay, who landed there contrary to orders. The road for the artillery was pushed on as fast as possible. We got three 24 pounders on shore, though the surf was great the beginning of the day. The 19th, the batteries of the Light-house were intended to have been opened this night, but could not be got ready so soon. *L'Echo*, a French frigate of 32 guns, was brought in to-day; had got out of the harbour the 13th at night, and was bound to Quebec: By her we have intelligence, that the *Lizarre* got out the day we landed, and the *Comette* since our arrival off the harbour. The 20th the Island battery and ships fired at the batteries on the shore, who began their fire this last night. The enemy burnt an old ship at the bottom of the harbour. The 21st, very bad weather, and the surf high. The enemy discovered us making the road for the artillery, and cannonaded us; threw some shot into the left of the camp, but did not oblige me to decamp any part. An advanced redoubt, towards Green-Hill, was thrown up this night. The 22^d the bad weather continued: We were employed on the roads, and getting up a block-house on the left, by the Miray road, to secure the communication to the N. E. harbour and Light-house, and to hinder any parties from going into the town. The 23^d the admiral assured me there were above 100 boats lost in landing the troops and provisions. This day fine weather; and we now have on shore twelve 24 pounders, and six 12 pounders. The enemy fired a great deal from their shipping and Island battery, and they threw some shot into the left of the camp. Colonel Messervey, and most of his carpenters, taken ill of the small-pox, which is a very great loss to the army. Fascines and gabions are landed, and carried forward as fast as possible, to make an epaulement to Green-Hill. The batteries at the Light-house fired with success against the Island battery, and I hope will soon silence it.

On the 24th the enemy fired on the Light-house batteries from the town and shipping, and on our advanced redoubt, which was finished, they fired from the town. Colonel Bastide remained fixed in his opinion of advancing by Green-Hill. We had this day, in the park of artillery, thirteen 24 pounders, and seven 12 pounders. The 25th the cannonading continued night and day: In the evening the Island battery was silenced: Their own fire had helped to break down part of their works: Fascines and gabions were forwarded to Green-Hill, as fast as possible. All the men employed at work, and making the necessary communications. The enemy fired a good deal at our advanced redoubt. The 26th a small alarm on the left, of a party that had advanced from the town; had got up to the Block-house, which was not quite finished. They had with them a barrel of pitch, to set it on fire: The guard on it was not sufficient to oppose a large party; but a detachment was sent out so quick, that they were forced to retreat without effecting their design, though two of the men had been in the Block-house, and they were drove back into the town very fast. Three hundred pioneers ordered to Green-Hill. Admiral Boscawen landed 200 marines, and took the post at Kennington Cove, which is a great ease to the army. I desired of the admiral four 32 pounders, and two 24 pounders, to leave at the Light-house, to keep the Island battery in ruin; that, with a proper number of men intrenched there, brigadier Wolfe, with his detachment, might be able to come round the harbour, bringing his artillery with him; and to try to destroy the shipping, and to advance towards the west gate. The 27th one brass 24 pounder was lost in 12 fathom water, by slipping off the catamaran, as they were coming from the ship to land it. The cannon I asked of the admiral, were landed this night at the Light-house. The 28th a great many popping-shots and cannonading. As the post at Green Hill was covered, we began the road over the bog, and throwing up an epaulement. Colonel Messervey, and his son, both died this day; and of his company of carpenters, of 108 men, all but 16 in the small pox, who are nurses to the sick. This is particularly unlucky at this time. The 29th cannonading continued; the frigate fired constantly at the epaulement; we pursued working at the road, which cost a great deal of labour: At night the enemy sunk four ships in the harbour's mouth; *Apollo*, a two-deck'd one; *La Fidelle*, of 36 guns; *La Chevre*, and *La Biche*, of 16 guns each, and they cut off most of their masts. Remain in the harbour five of the line of battle, and a frigate of 36 guns. The 30th, at night, some firing at Kennington Cove; the marines thought they saw Indians: The frigate fired all night at the epaulement, as the men worked in the night time. The 31st of

of July the enemy crept out in the morning, to get some old palisades and wood. Brigadier Wolfe, and major Scott's light infantry, pushed them in with a very brisk fire; and the brigadier took post on the hills, from whence it was intended to try to demolish the shipping; we marched forward on the right; forced the enemy back to Cape Noir with a smart fire. The 2d the epaulement and road went on heavily, from the extreme hardness of the ground: The enemy continued their cannonading, and threw some shells; we skirmished all day, with parties out of the town. The 3d a great cannonading from the town and the shipping, on the batteries. Brigadier Wolfe was making an advanced work on the right, thrown up at 650 yards from the covered way, with an intention of erecting a battery to destroy the defences of the place, it being pretty well on the capital of the citadel bastion; and the falling of the ground from this place, towards the works, would hinder discovering as much of the works as would be necessary to do them any considerable damage. In the evening the sea officers thought some of the ships would try to get out of the harbour. The batteries on the left immediately played on them, but it grew so dark they could not continue. The 4th a great fog; when there were glares of light, the cannonading began; 500 men kept continually making fascines. The 5th very bad weather; the epaulement was hastened on as much as possible, it swallowed up an immense number of fascines, cost some men, as the frigate cannonaded on it without ceasing. The 6th a sloop sailed out of the harbour, with a flag of truce, to Sir Charles Hardy, to carry some things to their wounded officers and prisoners. The many difficulties of landing every thing, in almost a continual surff, the making of roads, draining and passing of bozs, and putting ourselves under cover, render our approach to the place much longer than I could wish. On the 7th we had very foggy weather; cannonading continued all day, and a good deal of popping shots from the advanced posts. The 8th I intended an attack on some advanced posts at Cape Noir, but it did not take place. Colonel Bastide got a contusion by a musket ball on his boot, which laid him up in the gout. The 9th, in the night, the enemy made a sortie, where brigadier Lawrence commanded; they came from Cape Noir, and though drunk, I am afraid rather surpris'd a company of grenadiers of Forbes's, commanded by lord Dundonald, who were posted in a fleecke on the right. Major Murray, who commanded three companies of grenadiers, immediately detached one, and drove the enemy back very easily. Whitmore's and Bragg's grenadiers behaved very well on this occasion. Lord Dundonald was killed, lieutenant Tew wounded and taken prisoner; captain Bontin, of the

engineers, taken prisoner; one corporal, three men killed, one serjeant, 11 men missing; 17 men wounded. The sortie was of five picquets, supported by 600 men; a captain, chevalier de Chauvelin, was killed, a lieutenant wounded and taken prisoner, 17 men killed, 4 wounded and brought off prisoners, besides what wounded they carried into the town, one of which, a captain, died immediately. The enemy sent out a flag of truce to bury their dead, which when over, the cannonading began again. The frigate was so hurt, she hauled close to the town; the ships fired very much against brigadier Wolfe's batteries. The 10th the road at the epaulement went on a little better; the enemy fired a great deal, and threw many shells. The 11th a waggoner was taken off by some Indians, between the Block-house and the left of the north-east harbour. The 12th it rained very hard all night; not a man in detachment could have a dry thread on; we made an advanced work to Green-Hill; at night the waggoner who had been taken luckily made his escape, said they were 250 Canadians. The citadel bastion fired very smartly. The 13th the enemy threw a great many shells: We perfected our works as fast as we could; had rainy weather; the enemy was at work at Cape Noir, to hinder us taking possession near that point, which is of no consequence; some deserters came in, said, a sloop from Miray got in three days ago. The 14th, the batteries were traced out last night, with an intention to place twenty 24 pounders, divided in four different batteries, to destroy the defences, and a battery of seven mortars, with some 12 pounders, to recochet the works and the town. The 15th the cannonading and firing continued; the enemy tried to throw some shells into camp, supposed to be intended against our powder magazine. At ten at night the Light-house battery fired some rockets, as a signal of ships sailing out of the harbour; Sir Charles Hardy answered it; the frigate got out, and Sir Charles Hardy's fleet got under sail and went to sea. Before day-break, captain Sutherland, posted at the end of the north-east harbour, was attacked, and there was a great deal of firing; the grenadiers of brigadier Wolfe's corps marched to sustain him, and all the light infantry; it was over before they could get up, and, by a deserter from the enemy, they were only 100 men come from Miray, where they left Monsieur Boisbere, who had, on the other side the water, 300 men, with boats to pass. Major Scott, with the light infantry, pursued, but could not get up with them. I encamped a corps forward. The 16th, towards night, brigadier Wolfe pushed on a corps, and took possession of the hills in the front of the Barafoy, where we made an lodgment; the enemy fired very briskly from the town and the shipping. The 17th a great fire continued from the town and shipping;

shipping; we resolved to extend the parallel from the right to the left. The fleet returned. The 18th, all last night the enemy fired musketry from the covert way, and tried to throw shells into the camp. The 19th I relieved the trenches by battalions, the 14 battalions forming three brigades; a smart fire from the covert way; the batteries on the left fired against the Bastion Dauphine, with great success. The 21st one of the ships in the harbour had some powder blown up in her, made a great explosion, and set the ship on fire, which soon caught the sails of two more; they burned very fast, and we kept firing on them the whole time, to try to hinder the boats and people, from the town, to get to their assistance; the *Entreprenant*, *Capricieux*, and *Superb*, were the three burned ships; the *Prudent* and *Bienfaisant* remained. The 22^d two batteries on the right opened, with thirteen 24 pounders, and another of seven mortars, and fired with great success; the enemy fired very well from the town for some time, and threw their shells into our works. Our shells put the citadel in flames, I ordered colonel Williamson to confine his fire, as much as he could, to the defences of the place, that we might not destroy the houses. A lieutenant of the Royal Americans, going his rounds on an advanced post, lost his way, and was taken prisoner near Cape Noir. A battery was begun on the left for four 24 pounders. The 23^d the cohorns were used at night, and the French mortars sent to throw stones from the trenches. The enemy fired all sorts of old iron, and any stuff they could pick up. Colonel Balfour was out to day, for the first time since he received the cornusion. Our batteries fired with great success. This night the shells set fire to the barracks, and they burnt with great violence. On the 24th the fire was very brisk on our side, and the enemy's decreased. The admiral gave me 400 seamen, to help work at the batteries, &c. and 200 miners added to a corps of 100 already established, that we might make quick work of it, and they were immediately employed. The four gun battery opened, and another of five erecting. One of the men of war in the harbour, the *Bienfaisant*, fired at our trenches at high water, and the citadel, and Bastion Dauphine, fired against the four gun battery, but our men firing small arms into the embrasures, beat the enemy off their guns. The 25th the batteries fired with great success. The admiral sent me word, he intended to send in boats, with 600 men, to take or destroy the *Prudent* and the *Bienfaisant* in the harbour. I ordered all the batteries, at night, to fire into the works as much as possible, to keep the enemy's attention to the land. The miners and workmen went on very well with their approaches to the covered way, though they had a continued, and very smart fire from it, and grape shot, and all sorts of

old iron, from the guns of the ramparts. We continued our fire without ceasing, and a ricochet: The boats got to the ships at one in the morning, and took them both. They were obliged to burn the *Prudent*, as she was a-ground; and they towed off the *Bienfaisant* to the north-east harbour. The 26th the admiral came on shore, and told me, he proposed sending six ships into the harbour the next day. Just at this time I received a letter from the governor, offering to capitulate, and the articles (which see at p. 419. with what else relates to the siege) were agreed upon. The troops remained in the trenches this night, as usual. The 27th three companies of grenadiers, under the command of major Farquhar, took possession of the west gate; and I sent in brigadier general Whitmore, to see the garrison lay down their arms, and post the necessary guards in the town, on the stores, magazines, &c. And I had the arms brought out of town, and 11 colours, which I send you, under the care of captain William Amherst. As I have given in orders, that I desired every commanding officer of a corps would acquaint the officers and men, that I was greatly pleased with the brave and good behaviour of the troops, which has, and always must insure success; I am to acquaint you, Sir, that I took the liberty to add to it, that I would report it to the king.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Boscawen, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Namur, Gabreus Bay, 28th of July, 1758.

I will not trouble you with a particular detail of the landing and siege, but cannot help mentioning a particular gallant action in the night, between the 25th and 26th instant: The boats of the squadron were in two divisions, detached under the command of captains Laforey and Balfour, to endeavour either to take or burn the *Prudent*, of 74 guns, and *Bienfaisant*, of 64, the only remaining French ships in the harbour; in which they succeeded so well, as to burn the former, she being a-ground, and take the latter, and tow her into the N. E. harbour, notwithstanding they were exposed to the fire of the cannon, and musketry of the Island battery, Point Rochfort, and the town, being favoured with a dark night. Our loss was inconsiderable, seven men killed, and nine wounded. I have given the command of the *Bienfaisant* to captain Balfour, and the *Echo*, a frigate, to captain Laforey; Mr. Affleck and Mr. Bickerton, lieutenants, who boarded the *Bienfaisant*, succeed those gentlemen in the *Ætna* fire-ship, and Hunter sloop. I have only farther to assure his majesty, that all his troops and officers, both sea and land, have supported the fatigue of this siege, with great firmness and alacrity.

An Account of the Guns, Mortars, Shot, Shells, &c. in the Town of Louisbourg, found upon the

the Surrender of the Town to his majesty's Forces, under the command of his Excellency Major-General Amherst.

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------|
| | 36 pounders | 38 |
| | 24 | 97 |
| | 18 | 23 |
| Iron ordnance, mounted on standing carriages, with beds and coins, | 12 | 16 |
| | 8 | 10 |
| | 6 | 28 |
| | 4 | 6 |
| Mortars brass with beds, | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches | 3 |
| | 9 | 1 |
| | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches | 3 |
| Mortars iron with beds, | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches | 6 |
| | 11 | 4 |
| | 9 | 1 |
| Musquets with accoutrements, | | 7500 |
| Powder, whole barrels, | | 600 |
| Musquet cartridges, | | 80000 |
| Ditto balls, tons, | | 13 |
| Round shot, | 36 | 1607 |
| | 24 | 1658 |
| | 12 | 4000 |
| | 6 | 2336 |
| Grape shot, | 36 | 139 |
| | 24 | 134 |
| | 12 | 330 |
| | 6 | 130 |
| Cafe shot, | 24 | 53 |
| Double-headed shot, | 24 | 245 |
| | 12 | 153 |
| Shells, | 13 inches | 850 |
| | 10 | 38 |
| | 8 | 138 |
| | 6 | 27 |
| Lead, pig, | | |
| Ditto sheet, | | |
| Iron of all sorts, | 6 | |
| Wheel-barrows, | | 600 |
| Shovels, wood, | | 760 |
| Ditto, iron, | | 900 |
| Pick-axes, | | 822 |
| Iron crows, { large, | | 22 |
| | { small, | 12 |
| Iron wedges, | | 42 |
| Hand-mauls, | | 18 |
| Pin-mauls, | | 12 |
| Masons trowels, | | 36 |
| Hammers, | | 36 |
| Axes, | | 18 |

This is all that the commissaries have as yet found, but there is undoubtedly more not yet accounted for.

For the numbers and force of the French ships destroyed; the state of the garrison at Louisbourg; and of the killed and wounded of his majesty's forces, see p. 420.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.
The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-Council assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

AMIDST the joyful acclamations of your faithful people, permit us, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, humbly to congratulate your majesty

on the success of your arms, in the conquest of the important fortress of Louisbourg, the reduction of the Islands of Cape-Breton and St. John, and the blow there given to a considerable part of the French navy.

An event so truly glorious to his majesty, so important to the colonies, trade, and navigation of Great Britain, and so fatal to the commercial views, and naval power of France, affords a reasonable prospect of the recovery of all our rights and possessions in America, so unjustly invaded, and in a great measure answers the hopes we had formed, when we beheld the French power weakened on the coast of Africa, their ships destroyed in their ports at home, and the terror thereby spread over all their coasts.

May these valuable acquisitions, so gloriously obtained, ever continue a part of the British empire, as an effectual check to the perfidy and ambition of a nation, whose repeated insults and usurpations, obliged your majesty to enter into this just and necessary war: And may these instances of the wisdom of your majesty's councils, of the conduct and resolution of your commanders, and of the intrepidity of your fleets and armies, convince the world of the innate strength and resources of your kingdoms, and dispose your majesty's enemies to yield to a safe and honourable peace.

CIn all events, we shall most cheerfully contribute, to the utmost of our power, towards supporting your majesty in the vigorous prosecution of measures so nobly designed, and so wisely directed. And it shall be our most fervent prayer, that your majesty may long, very long, enjoy the fruits of your auspicious government, in returns of loyalty and affection from a grateful people; and that the crown of these realms may flourish, with equal lustre, on the heads of your august descendants, to latest posterity.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

FI Receive this dutiful and loyal address, as a fresh mark of your constant affection to me, and my government; and I return you my hearty thanks for it. The steady affections of my people, united in a hearty zeal for the honour of my crown, will, I doubt not, enable me to carry on, with vigour and success a war which was necessarily undertaken, to defend the religion, liberties, and valuable possessions of my kingdoms, against the unjust attempts of enemies. The city of London may always depend upon my protection and favour, and upon my constant care for the extent of their trade and navigation.

HAs we have given our readers, this month, a Plan of the city, and a Map of the harbour of Louisbourg, it is proper to remind them, that by consulting the article Cape Breton, in the indexes to our volumes for 1745, 1746, and 1747, they will be referred to every thing necessary to be known further, in relation to the former conquests, importance, &c. of that island.

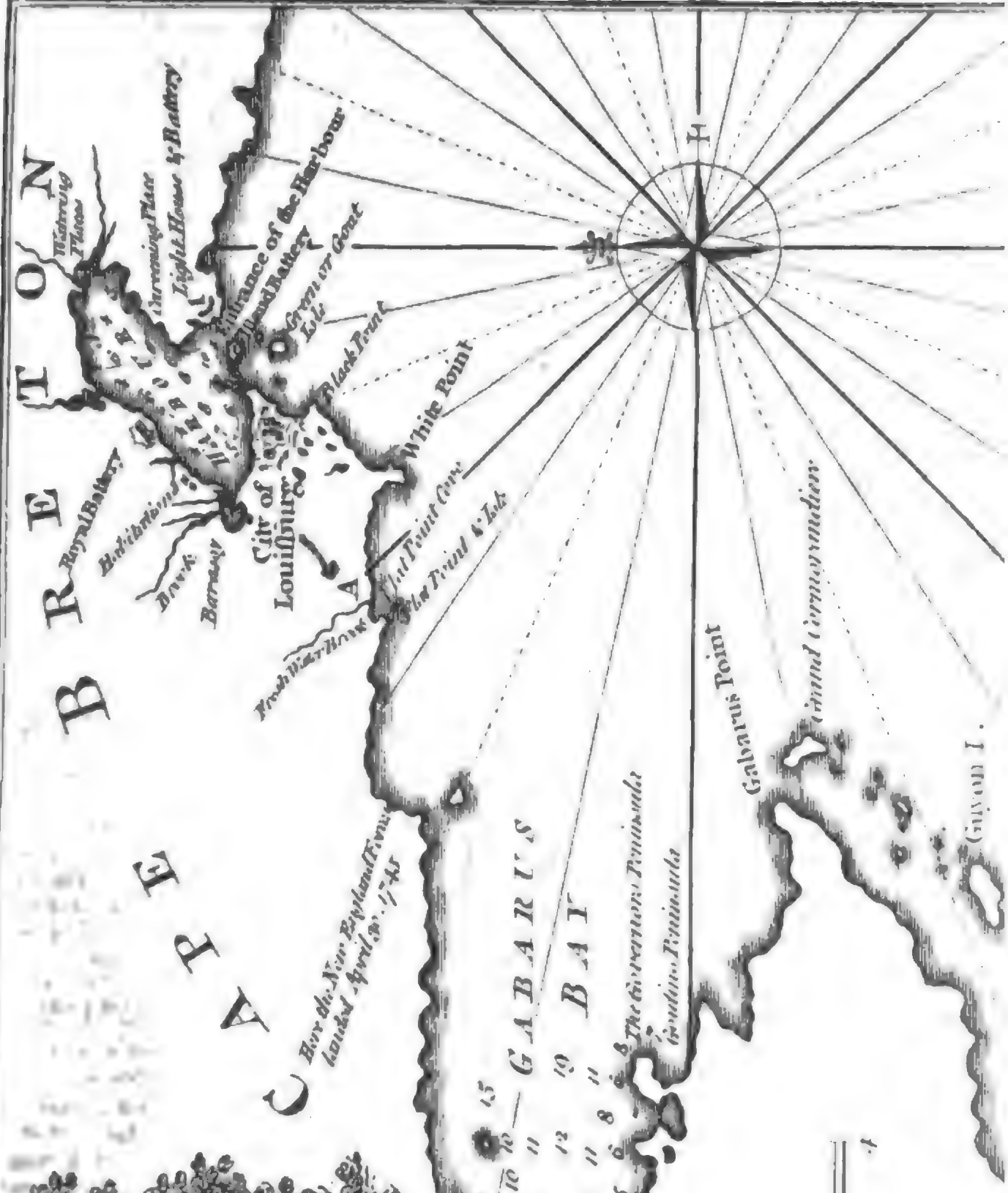
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For the better Map.

A MAP of
the HARBOUR of
LOUISBURG
and parts adjacent

A.A. Places where the British
Forces landed June 8. 1758

Scale of British Miles



The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.

THIS session was by his majesty's proclamation, dated and published Sept. 20, summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on Nov. 15, but some unexpected events happening in the mean time, it was, on Nov. 9, by his majesty in council, ordered to be prorogued to Thursday, Dec. 1, when it assembled accordingly, and his majesty opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in your Magazine for last year, p. 592. In answer to this speech both houses voted and presented most loyal addresses as usual: That of the house of lords was moved for by the earl of Northumberland, whose motion was seconded by the earl of Pomfret. The form of the address proposed by them was objected to by the earl of Westmoreland, but was agreed to by a majority; and the address drawn up in pursuance thereof, and approved by the house, was as follows.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

The concern which you are pleased to express for the disappointments that have unhappily attended some of the measures formed by your majesty this year, for carrying on the just war in which we are engaged, is a fresh mark of your paternal regard for the welfare of your people, and for the glory of this kingdom.

The testimony which your majesty has, at the same time, given to the spirit and bravery of this nation, and the ardent zeal of your parliament to retrieve these misfortunes, is a proof of the justice done by your royal mind to our principles and sentiments, and the greatest encouragement to persevere in them.

Affected therefore, as we are, with these events, we are not discouraged; but we sincerely promise your majesty our hearty concurrence, and most vigorous assistance, in accomplishing, under the protection of Divine Providence, your wise and gracious intentions for our de-

August, 1758.

fence and safety at home, and for recovering and securing the rights and possessions of your crown and subjects in America, and elsewhere; particularly by the utmost exertion of that essential part of our strength, your naval force.

A The preservation of the protestant religion, and the liberties of Europe, ought never to be forgotten by us. Of this pure religion, and these invaluable liberties, Great-Britain has, in all time, been a principal bulwark; and cannot fail to continue so, under your majesty's auspicious reign.

As the late signal success in Germany fills us with unfeigned joy, so it animates our hopes to see this glorious cause revive: And we do with equal thankfulness and satisfaction, acknowledge your majesty's generous declaration, that, for the sake of it, you will decline no inconveniencies.

C To defend your majesty against all your enemies, to support your honour and real interests, and to strengthen your hands, are our indispensable duty. It shall also be our endeavour, to improve this success to the most useful purposes; and to exert ourselves in supporting your good ally the king of Prussia, whose magnanimity and unexampled firmness are so evident to all the world, and of such great utility to the common cause.

E We have seen with the utmost abhorrence, that spirit of disorder and riot which has shewn itself of late among the common people. We are sensible that it is inconsistent with all government, and necessary to be reformed and suppressed. Nothing shall be wanting on our part, for this salutary purpose; and to enforce and add strength to the laws and lawful authority, on which the liberty and property of the meanest, as well as of the chief of your subjects depend.

F Your majesty's kind admonition of the necessity of union and harmony among ourselves, is highly worthy of the common father of your people: We will always have it before our eyes. And we give your majesty the strongest assurances, that our loyalty and good affections to your majesty, and your royal family, of which we have, on all occasions given real proofs, are never to be shaken or diminished.

minished. The preservation of your sacred person, the stability of your government, and the continuance of the protestant succession in your illustrious house, will ever be most dear to us, and essential to the happiness of all your people.

This address was the next day presented, and his majesty's most gracious answer was as follows.

My Lords,

NOTHING could possibly give me greater satisfaction, than this very dutiful and affectionate address. I heartily thank you for it; and make no doubt but the zeal and vigour which you so seasonably express in this critical conjuncture, will have the best effects both at home and abroad.

The address of the house of commons was moved for by the lord visc. Royston, seconded by the lord North, and supported by the lord Milton; and tho' some of our late measures were objected to by Mr. alderman Beckford, yet as nothing was said against the form of the address proposed, the motion, and the address drawn up in pursuance thereof, was agreed to *nem. con.* and presented on the third; which address, with his majesty's answer, the reader may see in your Magazine for last year, p. 599.

As the house of commons, by agreeing *nem. con.* to the motion for an address, had shewn their regard for their sovereign, their next care was to shew their regard for the people, which they immediately did, by resolving *nem. con.* that the house

would next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration certain laws made in the last session of parliament, to prohibit the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; to discontinue the duties upon corn and flour imported, and upon corn, grain, meal, bread, biscuit, and flour, taken from the enemy; and to prohibit the making of low wines and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain, or from any meal or flour; and also certain clauses in an act made in the same session, whereby the importation of corn and flour was permitted to be made into Great Britain and Ireland, in neutral ships, and wheat, barley, oats, meal, or flour, were allowed to be transported to the Isle of Man, during the times therein respectively limited.

But I shall suspend giving an account of what was done in consequence of this resolution, until after I have given an account of the two important committees of supply, and of ways and means. As to the former, it having been in the usual method resolved, that a supply should be granted to his majesty, on the 7th the house, according to order, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the supply granted to his majesty, which committee was continued from that day, until June 9, in which time they came to the following resolutions, which were agreed to by the house, viz.

DECEMBER 8, 1757.

1. That 60,000 men be employed for the sea service for 1758, including 14,845 marines.

2. That a sum, not exceeding 4l. per man, per month, be allowed for maintaining them, for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea service

DECEMBER 15.

1. That a number of land forces, including 4008 invalids, amounting to 53,777 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the service of 1758.

2. That for defraying the charge of the said number of land forces for guards and garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for 1758, there be granted a sum not exceeding

3. For the pay of the general, and general staff-officers, and officers of the hospitals for the land forces, for 1758

4. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrison in Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence, for 1758

5. For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, on the Irish establishment, serving in North America and the East-Indies, for 1758

£. s. d.

3120000 00 0

1253368 18 6

37452 3 4

623704 0 2

43968 4 2

1258493 6 2

DECEMBER

DECEMBER 20.

1. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1758 — — — —
2. For defraying the extraordinary expence of the office of ordnance for land service, not provided for by parliament —
3. To make good the sum which had been issued by his majesty's orders, in pursuance of the address of that house —

£. s. d.

181505 10 •

210301 17 3

31000 0 •

422807 7 3

JANUARY 23.

1. For a present supply in the then critical exigency, towards enabling his majesty to sub sist, and keep together, the army formed last year in his electoral dominions, and then again put into motion, and actually employed against the common enemy in concert with the king of Prussia, agreed to *nam. con.* —

100000 0 •

2. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the sea officers, for 1758 — — —

224421 5 8

3. Towards carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building at Hasler near Golport, for 1758

10000 0 •

4. Towards carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building near Plymouth, for 1758 —

10000 0 •

5. Towards the support of the royal hospital at Greenwich, for the better maintenance of the seamen of the said hospital, worn out and become decrepit in the service of their country —

10000 0 0

354421 5 8

JANUARY 31.

1. Upon account of the reduced officers of the land forces and marines, for 1758 — — —

35602 0 0

2. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, and regiment of horse, reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four regiments of horse guards, for 1758 —

3098 17 11

3. For the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of the land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and who were married to them before Dec. 25, 1716, for 1758 — —

2226 0 0

40926 17 11

FEBRUARY 6.

- Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majesty's ships, for 1758 — — —

200000 0 0

FEBRUARY 23.

- For defraying the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff-officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers, and others, belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 60 days, from Dec. 25, 1757, to Feb. 22, 1758, both inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty — — —

58360 19 10½

MARCH 7.

- Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the hospital for maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, to receive all such children, under a certain age to be by them limited, as shall be brought to the said hospital, before Jan. 1, 1759; and also towards enabling them to maintain and educate such children as were then under their care, and to continue to carry into execution the good purposes for which they were incorporated; and that the sum granted should be issued and paid for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever — — —

40000 0 •

MARCH 13.

- Towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy

300000 0 0

3 D 2

MARCH

MARCH 21.

£. s. d.

1. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1757 — — —

284802 1 0½

2. For defraying the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers, and others, belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 60 days, from Feb. 23, 1758, to April 23 following, both inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty — — —

38367 19 10½

3. Upon account for out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital, for 1758

26000 0 0

349163 0 11½

APRIL 6.

1. To enable his majesty to defray the like sum raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament, and charged upon the first aids or supplies, to be granted in the then current session — — —

800000 0 0

2. Upon account for supporting and maintaining the settlement of the colony of Nova-Scotia, for 1758 — — —

9902 5 0

3. Upon account for defraying the charges incurred by supporting and maintaining the said colony in 1756, and not provided for by parliament — — —

6626 9 9½

4. Upon account for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of the colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from June 24, 1757, to June 24, 1758

3557 10 0

810086 4 9½

APRIL 20.

1. To enable his majesty to make good his engagements with the king of Prussia, pursuant to a convention between his majesty and the king of Prussia, concluded April 11, 1758 — — —

670000 0 0

2. For defraying the charge of 38,000 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbüttele, Saxe-Gotha, and the count of Bukkeburgh, together with that of general and staff-officers, actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the king of Prussia, from Nov. 28, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758, inclusive, to be issued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces, then in the service of Great-Britain, the said body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective state thereof to be also ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the said forces, the further sum of — — —

463084 6 10

3. In full satisfaction for defraying the charges of forage, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and train of provisions, wood, straw, &c. and all other extraordinary expences, contingencies, and losses, whatsoever incurred, and to be incurred, on account of his majesty's army, consisting of 38,000 men actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the king of Prussia, from Nov. 28 last, to Dec. 24 next, inclusive, the said sum to be issued from time to time, in like proportions as the pay of the said troops

386915 13 7½

4. For defraying the extraordinary expences of the land forces, and other services incurred in 1757, and not provided for by parliament — — —

145454 15 0½

5. For defraying the charge of what remained to be paid, for 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff-officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers, and others, belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 365 days, from Dec. 25, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty — — —

165175 4 10½

6. To be applied towards the rebuilding London-Bridge

15000 0 0

1845619 19 10½

MAY

MAY 2.

£. s. d.

Upon account towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia for 1758, and for defraying such expences as were actually incurred upon the account of the militia in 1757

100000 0 0

MAY 4.

Towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford

10000 0 0

JUNE 1.

1. For reimbursing to the province of Massachusetts bay, their expences in furnishing provisions and stores to the troops raised by them, for his majesty's service, for the campaign in 1756

27380 19 11½

2. For reimbursing to the colony of Connecticut, their expence in furnishing provisions and stores to the troops raised by them, for his majesty's service, for the campaign in 1756

13736 17 7

3. For repairing the parish church of St. Margaret's, Westminster

4000 0 0

45117 17 6½

JUNE 8.

To enable his majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of 1758; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require

800000 0 0

JUNE 10.

1. Upon account to be paid to the East-India company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his majesty's forces withdrawn from those settlements

20000 0 0

2. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa

10000 0 0

30000 0 0

Sum total of the grants made by the committee of supply

10475007 0 1

Granted in the same session by an address, as follows.

June 16, it was upon motion resolved, That an humble address should be presented to his majesty, to represent, that the salaries of most of the judges in his majesty's superior courts of justice in this kingdom, were inadequate to the dignity and importance of their offices; and therefore to beseech his majesty that he would be graciously pleased to advance any sum, not exceeding 11,450l. to be applied in augmentation of the salaries of such judges, and in such proportions as his majesty, in his great wisdom, should think fit, for the present year; and to assure his majesty, that that house would make good the same to his majesty.

And on the 19th, the earl of Thomond reported to the house, that the said address had been presented to his majesty, and that he had commanded him to acquaint the house, that he would give directions, as thereby desired; consequently we must add to the above

total

11450 0 0

Sum total of the grants of last session

10486457 0 1

This last grant, and the unlimited application thereof, thus left to the crown, is a manifest proof of the great confidence so deservedly placed by parliament in our present sovereign. When the act of settlement was passed, towards the end of king William's reign, our parliaments were so jealous of the crown's having an undue influence upon our judges, that it was made, and still stands, an express clause in that act, That the judges commissions should be *quam diu se bene gesserint*, and that their salaries should be *established*. But now we see the parliament granting in one year to the crown, a sum of 11,450l. to be applied in augmentation of those salaries, to such judges, and in such proportions, as the crown shall think fit

And

And from the several foregoing articles of supply the reader may see, that for support of that which, in the modern phrase, is called a continental connection, there have been granted as follows.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---------------------|---------|----|-----|
| Jan. 23, article I. | 100000 | 0 | 0 |
| Feb. 23, — | 38360 | 19 | 10½ |
| March 21, art. II. | 38360 | 19 | 10½ |
| April 20, art. I. | 670000 | 0 | 0 |
| —, art. II. | 463084 | 6 | 10 |
| —, art. III. | 386915 | 13 | 2 |
| —, art. V. | 165175 | 4 | 10½ |
| Sum total | 1861897 | 4 | 8 |

And how much of the sum granted, June 8, may be necessarily applied to the same use, time only can discover. It may also by some be thought, that the expence of our expeditions to the coast of France, ought to be reckoned as applied to the same use; because the chief design of them is to prevent its being in the power of France, to send such numerous armies into Germany: Whereas, if the same money had been employed in an expedition to the French sugar islands, with the addition of proper engineers and a proper train of artillery, we might have more effectually distressed our enemy, and might probably have added to the dominions and the trade of Great-Britain: beside having had it in our power to confer a very great favour upon the Spaniards, by restoring them to the possession of the whole island of St. Domingo, no part of which they ought ever, by the treaty of Utrecht, to have allowed the French to possess themselves of; for by the 8th article of the said treaty, the king of Spain is obliged, never to alienate to the French, or any other nation, any territory, or any part of any territory, belonging to Spain in America; and tho' no express alienation has as yet been made, yet his allowing the French to keep quiet possession of the best part of that island, is certainly a violation of this article.

[To be continued in our next.]

An Enquiry into the Claim now set up by the Dutch, of their having a Right, by Virtue of their Neutrality, to carry on the French Trade for them, without being exposed to the Danger of having their Ships searched by our Ships of War, or the French Goods found on board, confiscated by our Courts of Admiralty.
Continued from p. 327.

I SHALL conclude what I have to say on this head, with a letter from the famous Puffendorf, which the learned

Barbeyrac has given us in his notes on Puffendorf's Law of Nature and Nations, as it contains a sort of *argumentum ad hominem* upon this subject. In the reign of king William, when the Dutch and we were engaged in a war against France, the northern powers attempted what the Dutch are now aiming at: They attempted to carry on the French trade for them; but this the Dutch then joined with us in preventing. The northern powers made heavy complaints both at London and the Hague; but at both they received for answer, that we would not allow them to carry on any trade with France but what was usual in time of peace. Upon this M. Groning, in 1692, formed a design of writing a Treatise upon Free Navigation, and communicated his plan to his friend Mr. Puffendorf, who thereupon wrote him the following letter *.

"The work, Sir, that you have in view, relating to the liberty of navigation, excites my curiosity. It is a curious subject, and what no person as yet, that I know of, has particularly handled. I very much, however, fear, if I may judge from your letter, that you will find people who will dispute your notions. The question is certainly one of those which have not yet been settled upon any clear or undeniable principles, so as to afford a general rule to mankind. In all the examples brought upon this subject, there is a mixture of right and fact. Each nation usually allows, or forbids, the maritime commerce of neutral people with its enemy; either according as it is its interest to preserve the friendship of those people, or it finds itself strong enough to obtain from them what it requires. For example; the English and Dutch may say, without absurdity, that it is lawful for them to do all the ill they can to the French, with whom they are at war, and consequently, to employ the method the most proper to weaken them, which is to traverse and ruin their trade. They say, it is not reasonable that neutral nations should enrich themselves at their expence; and by engrossing to themselves a commerce, which the English and Dutch want, furnish the French with money to continue the war. This seems the rather just, because England and Holland commonly favour the trade of neutral nations, by suffering them to transport, and sell, in foreign markets, merchandizes of their own growth and manufacture. In short, they say, that they are willing to leave them the trade they usually carry on, in time of peace, but they cannot see them take

* Puffendorf, *Deus* ... *Lib. vi. c. 8.*

take advantage of the war to extend their commerce, to the prejudice of England and Holland. But as this matter of trade and navigation does not so much depend upon rules founded on a general law, as upon conventions made between particular nations, so, in order to form a solid judgment of the point in question, we ought previously to examine, what treaties subsist between the northern crowns, and England and Holland; and whether these last powers have offered the former just and reasonable conditions. On the other hand, nevertheless, if the northern princes can maintain their trade with France, by sending strong convoys with their fleets, I see nothing to blame in it, provided their vessels do not carry contraband goods. The laws of humanity and equity between nations, do not extend so far as to require, without any apparent necessity, that one people should give up its profit in favour of another. But as the avarice of merchants is so great, that, for the smallest gain, they make no scruple of exceeding the just bounds of commerce; so nations that are at war may certainly visit neutral ships, and, if they find prohibited goods on board, have a full right to confiscate them. Besides, I am no way surprized that the northern crowns have a greater regard to the general interest of Europe, than to the complaints of some greedy merchants, who care not how matters go, provided they can satisfy their thirst of gain. These princes wisely judge, that it is not at all convenient for them to take precipitate measures; while other nations unite all their forces to reduce, within bounds, an insolent and exorbitant power, which threatens Europe with slavery, and the protestant religion with destruction. This being the interest of the northern crowns, it is neither just nor necessary, that, for a present advantage, they should interrupt so salutary a design, especially as they are at no expence in the affair, and run no hazard, &c."

This is Mr. Puffendorf's letter, which I have thought fit to give at full length, as it shews what was the opinion and the practice of the Dutch at that time, with regard to the right a belligerent nation has to prevent a neutral nation's carrying on the trade of its enemy; and as the complaints of the northern crowns at that time, and the Dutch answer to them, must be still extant among the archives either of Holland or this country, I make no doubt of their being made a proper use of upon this occasion by our mini-

sters. But with respect to the above letter I must observe, that tho' it be right in the main, it appears to have been wrote in a hurry, and without due attention to the subject in general, otherwise the author would not have insinuated, that the northern powers might, upon that occasion, have maintained their trade with France by strong convoys, without being liable to any blame; for if the Dutch and we had a right to confine that trade within its bounds in time of peace, they had no right to maintain the extension of it, as right can never be upon the two opposite sides of any question. Nor could the author have missed observing, that the question was not, whether one nation should give up its usual profit in favour of another; but whether one nation should reap a new and extraordinary profit, by doing what manifestly tended to the prejudice of another. And, upon the whole, I shall observe, that if in that war the Dutch and we had a right to confine the trade of the northern powers with France within its bounds usual in time of peace, we have in the present war a much better right to confine the Dutch trade with France within its bounds usual in time of peace; because in king William's war, we had a chance of obtaining satisfaction by a land war against France; whereas in the present war, we have no chance of obtaining satisfaction by any method but that of travelling and ruining their trade, which we can do only by obliging every neutral nation to confine its trade with France, within those bounds which were usual in time of peace, and just before the beginning of the present war.

For doing this, I hope, I have fully shewn, that we have a right by the laws of nature and nations; and now I shall examine, whether this right be restrained by the treaties subsisting between the Dutch and us. This, I know, the Dutch merchants contend for, and found themselves chiefly upon the treaty of commerce concluded at the Hague, in 1668, by the 10th article of which it is stipulated, "That whatever is found on board the ships of the subjects of the United Provinces, tho' the lading, or part thereof, belongs to the enemies of the king of Great Britain, shall be free and unmolested, except there be prohibited goods, which are to be seized in the manner prescribed by the foregoing articles."

From this article, the Dutch merchants infer, that if there be no prohibited goods on board, we can no way stop or molest any of their ships, or make the least en-

quiry, to whom the goods belong, from whence they were brought, or to what place they are to be carried. But does not every one see, that this article can relate only to the common course of trade, as it is usually carried on in time of peace? Can it be supposed that we thereby gave, A or meant to give the Dutch a general and perpetual licence, to carry on in their shipping, the whole trade of every enemy, we should thereafter be engaged with? Would not we by such a ridiculous grant, have disabled ourselves from ever carrying on a naval war against any nation upon earth? This would be such a glaring absurdity, that it cannot be supposed to be the intent or the meaning of that article; for Grotius has laid it down as a maxim, that one cause for restraining the general words of a treaty or convention, is their leading into an absurdity; C which restriction, he says, is founded upon this, that no man can be supposed to have consented to an absurdity, *nemo credendus est velle absurda* *.

But supposing that the sense could be put upon this treaty which the Dutch merchants contend for, yet from what has D lately happened we may very justly contend, that we are not now obliged to observe that treaty, or any other treaty of commerce between us; for by the secret article of the treaty of peace between us in 1675, and often since confirmed, it is expressly stipulated, that neither of the parties to that treaty shall give, nor consent that any of their subjects or inhabitants shall give, any aid, favour, or council, directly or indirectly, by land or sea, or on the fresh waters; nor shall furnish, nor permit the subjects or inhabitants of their respective territories to furnish, any ships, soldiers, seamen, victuals, monies, instruments of war, gunpowder, or any other necessities for making war, to the enemies of either party, of any rank or condition whatsoever. Have not the Dutch infringed this article in many instances during the present war? G Are they not now acting daily in direct contempt of it, both in Europe and America? Shall we then be obliged to observe any treaty now subsisting between us?

Again, supposing that this treaty of commerce, and all the treaties since made for enforcing or explaining it, were to be H deemed still subsisting in their full force, and that the Dutch had done nothing to free us from the obligations we are under, yet the singular circumstances of the present war between France and us, and the necessity we are under to prevent the exportation by neutral powers, of any of

those manufactures or produce of France, in which they are our rivals, must confine the general words of the treaties subsisting between us and the neutral powers to that sort of transport trade, with respect to those manufactures and produce, which was usual for them to carry on in time of peace, because of the infinite and irrecoverable prejudice we should otherwise suffer; for Grotius allows, that such an emergency is sufficient for restraining the words of a treaty, because all future emergencies cannot be provided against by human foresight, and it ought to be supposed, that such an intolerable and ruinous emergency was meant by the parties to have been excepted †.

Nay, our present necessity is so absolute and so urgent, that it would excuse our departing from the abovementioned law of nations, and recurring to the law of nature, in its most extensive sense, by putting an entire stop to any neutral nation's carrying on any commerce with France, until that kingdom has agreed to do us justice; for the law of nature legitimates every act which is absolutely necessary for what is required by the law of nature. *Consentur quippe ipsa natura jus dare ad id omne sine quo obtineri non potest quod ipsa imperat* ‡. Nor could neutral nations complain of the hardship they would be thereby exposed to, because, as we desire nothing but justice and reparation, every E neutral nation is by the laws of humanity obliged to assist us in obtaining it, which they might do without any danger if all of them agreed to do so ||; consequently the hardship could be of no long continuance if they did their duty. But as nations, as well as private men, are F often deficient in their duty, and sometimes act in direct contradiction to it, we are not in this case to consider what we have a right to do by the laws of nature, but what we may do by the laws of prudence; and by these, I am afraid, we shall find ourselves more confined by our present continental connections, than we should have found ourselves, had it been possible for us to stand single and alone in a war against France, without seeking any foreign alliance, or intermeddling in any dispute upon the continent of Europe; for our connection with the continent, H may raise jealousies and fears in the minds of some of the powers of Europe, that could never have been occasioned by the island of Great Britain alone; and as jealousy makes many an undutiful husband, so likewise it may make some of our neighbours not only undutiful, but ungrateful.

Having

* Grotius, Book ii. Chap. xvi. sect. 22.

and 17.

† Id. Book ii. Chap. v. sect. 5.

sect. 2. Book ii. Chap. xxv. sect. c. 6. and 7.

‡ Id. Book ii. Chap. xvi. sect. 16.

|| Id. Book i. Chap. 1.

- Having thus shewn, that the right we have by the laws of nature and nations, to prevent the Dutch from carrying on, in their shipping, the French trade for them, is in no way confined or restrained by the treaties now subsisting between us, and that the necessity we are under would A justify us, should we even resolve not to allow the Dutch, or any neutral nation, to carry on any commerce with France, until that court should agree to do us justice; I shall now shew, that this right we have, from necessity, is confirmed, and strongly enforced by the present circumstances of the two nations. In order to this, I must premise, that to bring a place under the character of being blockaded by me, it is not necessary that I should block it up so close as to render all access to it impossible but by force of arms. If this were the case, no question could ever have arisen about the goods attempted to be carried into it by a neutral power, much less would Grotius have determined, as he has done, * that such goods might be confiscated, if attempted to be carried in by a neutral power who knew that the place was blockaded; for no neutral power would attempt to carry any goods into a place so closely blockaded by me, without first asking my leave: Surely, I could not confiscate the goods of any one merely for his asking my permission to carry them into such a place; and after granting such a permission, I could not surely pretend to confiscate the goods. Therefore, to bring a place under the character of being blockaded by me, it must be sufficient that I have blockaded it so as that my enemy cannot, generally speaking, throw any succours into it, without running a great risk of having them intercepted. This is the only manner in which a sea-port can be blockaded, yet Grotius in the last cited section allows that a sea-port may be blockaded; and the Dutch themselves once refused us the liberty of carrying goods into the port of Dunkirk, because they had blockaded it by sea, tho' they had no way blockaded the town by land †.

What is meant by a place being blockaded having been thus explained, I shall next observe, that during the present war, we have, at a vast expence, fitted out such a number of publick and private ships of war, that we have some ground to insist upon our having blocked up every port in the kingdom of France; and we have an undoubted right to insist upon our having blocked up all the French ports in America, especially their sugar islands.

August, 1758.

* Grotius, book iii. chap. i. sect 5. N° 3. N° 4. *ibid.*

Therefore we have, from this blockade, an additional reason for insisting upon our having a right to prevent any neutral powers carrying on any trade by sea with the French Ports in Europe, and much more with any of the French ports or islands in America; and if we do not exercise this right, with respect to the former, it must proceed chiefly from the great regard this nation has always shewn for the freedom of trade and navigation; but as to the latter, we ought and must carry the exercise of this right to its utmost extent, because, in time of peace, the French never allowed any foreign ship to enter any of their ports, or approach any of their coasts, in America, on account of trade; therefore in this war we ought and must look upon every ship we find bound to or from any of those ports or islands as a French ship, and consequently have a right to seize and confiscate both ship and cargo: An indulgence as to either would be ridiculous, because it would tend to the ruin of our own sugar islands.

I have now, I hope, clearly shewn, that, by the law of nature and nations, by the treaties subsisting between the Dutch and us, and by the circumstances of the present war between the French and us, we not only have a right, but are under a necessity at least to prevent the Dutch from carrying on the French trade for them, or taking advantage of the war between France and us, to extend their own trade with France, for the support of the French and the ruin of our trade and manufactures; and I could have confirmed every thing I have said, from every unbiassed writer upon the laws of nature and nations, who has ever touched upon this subject; but as the authority of Grotius is so well established among the Dutch, I thought it unnecessary to trouble the reader with a multitude of quotations from other authors.

If it be clear then, that we have such a right lodged in us, it is certain that the Dutch can have no right to send out ships of war to protect their merchant ships in any such practice. If they do, it must be attended with one of these two consequences: Either we must give orders to our men of war to attack their guardships, which may bring on an open war between the two nations; or we must at last submit to accept of such unreasonable and disadvantageous terms of peace from France, as will greatly weaken this nation, and encrease the power of France. Can either of these consequences be for the advantage of the people of the united provinces in general? Can either

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† *Id.* book iii. chap. i. sect. 5.

of these consequences be consistent with the future prosperity or safety of their republick? If the states general, who have always shewn so much wisdom in their councils, should resolve upon any thing that may reduce this nation to such a disagreeable, such an unlucky dilemma, it must proceed from some past conduct in us that was not truly British, or from an apprehension of some future measure repugnant to the real interest of Great-Britain. If this be not the case, we have good reason to hope, that their high mightinesses will now follow the example set them by the northern powers, during the war in king William's reign, and not shew such a deference to the complaints of some greedy merchants, as to take precipitate measures, while other nations unite all their forces to reduce, within bounds, an insolent and exorbitant power, which threatens Europe with slavery, and the protestant religion with destruction *.

A short Account of the BRITISH COLONIES, in the Islands of AMERICA, commonly called the WEST-INDIES: Continued from p. 236.

IN 1661, the king purchased of the lord Kinowl, as heir to the earl of Carlisle, all the right and title he had to this island, whereupon the lord Willoughby was, by his majesty, appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Island of Barbadoes, and all other the Caribbee Islands; and, in 1663, an act was passed in Barbadoes, by which it was enacted, that all rightful possessors of lands and hereditaments within that island, should have their estates and tenures confirmed, notwithstanding their having lost their grants; and that all payments of 40lb. of cotton per head, and all other duties, rents, and arrears, which had lately, or might have been levied, were for the future released and made void, and the inhabitants to hold their several plantations, to them and their heirs in free and common soccage, paying yearly, at the feast of St. Michael, if demanded, one ear of Indian corn, to his majesty, his heirs and successors, in discharge of all rents and services whatsoever; in consideration of which, and for defraying the expences of government, the reparation of the forts, &c. it was further enacted, that an impost or custom should be raised upon all the native dead commodities of that island exported, amounting to four and a half in specie per cent. of the value, and paid to his majesty his heirs and successors for ever.

This act was agreed to by a majority of

the council and assembly, tho' it was violently opposed by some of the rich planters, particularly by col. Farmer, who, it seems, opposed it with a little too much warmth, for which he was taken into custody by the governor, and sent prisoner to England, with a charge of mutiny, sedition, and treason, against him; whereupon he was long detained in prison here at home, as it was doubted whether he could be tried here for sedition or treason committed in Barbadoes; but his commitment and detention was at that time, it seems, thought to be illegal, and is supposed to have been the foundation of the 8th article of impeachment against the earl of Clarendon. Whether col. Farmer applied for his *Habeas Corpus*, or for a trial, I do not find recorded, but if he did, they were both refused, as the famous *Habeas Corpus* act was not then passed into a law.

As Bridgetown, the capital of the Island, was at first built mostly of timber, a fire accidentally happened there, in 1666, by which the whole town was laid in ashes, and most of their records burnt; and, in the same year, the lord Willoughby, their governor, was shipwrecked and drowned, but whether he had sailed upon an expedition against the Dutch, or upon a visit to the Leeward Islands, of which he was likewise governor, is not recorded, nor is the time precisely mentioned, but it must have been before the year 1667, because his brother, William, lord Willoughby, who was, upon the news of his death, appointed governor in his stead, arrived in that island, soon after the beginning of 1667, and with him came Sir Tobias Bridge, with a regiment of regular troops, as an additional strength to the island, in case it should be invaded by the Dutch (with whom we were then at war) in revenge for our having dispossessed them of New-York †.

The said lord Willoughby [Francis] before he set out upon the above-mentioned expedition, appointed Henry Willoughby, Henry Hawley, and Samuel Berwick, Esqrs. to be deputy governors in his absence; and before his death was known, an act of assembly was passed by them, appointing seven gentlemen therein named, to collect all the acts then in force, that had been passed in that island, which they accordingly did, and the collection so made by them, was, upon their certificate, dated July 18, 1667, authenticated, recorded, and published throughout the island; by which the loss of their records was, so far as related to their laws, in some measure repaired; and this collection

* See before, p. 391.

† See Lond. Mag. for 1756, p. 600.

tion was afterwards confirmed by the king in council here.

William lord Willoughby continued governor of Barbadoes, until the year 1674, towards the end of which, Sir Jonathan Atkins, the next governor, arrived. However, his lordship did not continue the whole of this time in the island, for, about the beginning of 1668, he returned to England, leaving colonel Christopher Codrington as his deputy, by whom the island was governed until May or June, 1672, when lord Willoughby returned; for as soon as his lordship found that a new war was like to break out between the Dutch and us, he thought himself in honour obliged to repair in all haste to his government; and it was well he did, for the next year a Dutch Squadron appeared upon the coast of that island, with an intention, no doubt, to reduce it, as well as they at that time did our colony of New-York*, under the obedience of the States-General. But the people of Barbadoes, who, it is said, could then muster 20,000 fighting men, besides Blacks, appeared, under the influence of their governor, in such numbers upon the coast, and seemed so ready to give their enemies a warm reception, that the Dutch admiral did not think fit to trust a man of his Squadron on shore. Yet, notwithstanding this honourable behaviour and signal service, his lordship was, as I have said, next year recalled, and a new governor appointed, the reason of which perhaps was, because he had refused or neglected to execute those instructions given to his successor, and executed by him with the utmost rigour.

For explaining this, I must observe, that, soon after the restoration, our African company had been erected, under the patronage of the duke of York, and, by means of an exclusive charter, provided with a monopoly of the whole trade, to the coast of Africa. In consequence of this, they, like all other monopolists, insisted upon an extravagant profit, and would sell no Negroe slaves but at a monstrous price, tho' in the infancy of that trade they bought them for a meer trifle; and as our sugar-planters could have no slaves but from the traders upon that coast, they therefore encouraged, as much as they could, the private traders, who, in the language of the court, were called interlopers. Of this, we may believe, our African company made high complaints to their patron, and his royal highness got an instruction sent to our governors in America, to seize and confiscate all interlopers, which of course laid our sugar

trade under a very great disadvantage, and would have ruined it, if our sugar-planters had at that time had any dangerous rivals to contend with. Now as our Barbadoes colony subsisted chiefly by its sugar planting, and as it owed, in some measure, its establishment to the Willoughby family, we may presume, that if any such instruction was given to William lord Willoughby, he was not very diligent in the execution of it, and for this probably he was recalled.

But his successor, Sir Jonathan Atkins, not only executed this instruction with severity, but was accused of making this a pretence for many acts of injustice and oppression, which gave a check to the flourishing of this colony; and a violent hurricane, which happened at the same time, had almost ruined it. This hurricane happened August 31, 1675, and was so furious, that all the ships in the harbour were drove ashore: All the sugar works, most of the houses and windmills, except those of stone, and some of the churches, were blown down: The pots in the curing-houses were all broken, the sugar canes all laid flat, and many pulled up by the roots; and almost all the corn in the country was destroyed. Yet history does not say that any lives were lost; but the damage was so great all over the island, that it would have been ruined, if the assembly had not presently met, and suspended the suing for any debt, for a certain time; for otherwise all the insolvent debtors would have been obliged to desert the island, and the rest would not have been able to keep the Negroes in subjection, as they had been mutinous for some time before. The assembly likewise passed, and the governor consented to an act in favour of those who had paid the duty of four and an half upon any goods entered for exportation, and lost in the hurricane, by allowing a free entry for an equal quantity of goods, without paying the said duty.

However, it was some years before the colony could recover, as the planters were obliged to take many of their hands from their plantations, in order to employ them in rebuilding their houses, windmills, sugar-houses, &c. And as their governors, from that time to the revolution, continued, by orders from court, and for their own interest too, to be extremely vigilant in seizing and condemning every ship that could be called an interloper, this continued the price of Negroes so high, that it very much prevented the encrease of our sugar plantations in Barbadoes and every one of our sugar islands; yet so

difficult our planters found it to carry on their sugar works by any other way than Negroe slaves, that the number of them encreased, especially as they began to be employed in many sorts of mechanical employments, and all sorts of domestick business, which of course diminished the number of white men in the island, so that in 1687, the Negroes began again to form hopes of making themselves masters of the island, for which purpose they entered into a conspiracy, to assassinate in one night all the white men in the island; but the plot was discovered just before the time of execution, many of the poor wretches tortured, and about 20 of them put to the most cruel sorts of death.

This conspiracy produced a very long act for the regulation and government of Negroes, but no provision was thereby made for preventing the employing of Negroes in any domestick business, or in any mechanical trade that might be exercised within doors; or for obliging every master to have a certain number of white servants, in proportion to the number of Negroes that belonged to him; both which were now become still more necessary for diminishing the number of Negroes and encreasing the number of white men in this island. Such regulations would, indeed, be necessary in every one of our colonies, as it is upon the number of white men, that their military strength, either for offence or defence, chiefly if not solely depends. But it cannot be expected, that any such law will be passed by an assembly or parliament consisting chiefly of planters, or that when passed, it will be duly carried into execution by a governor, who depends upon them for any free gift or addition to his salary, which is now the practice of most of our colonies, and was begun in Barbadoes in 1668, when the assembly made a present of 1000*l.* to Edwin Stede, Esq; their then lieutenant governor.

The British legislature should therefore interpose, and by such a general law provide for the security and due administration of government, with respect to every one of our colonies; and with respect to our sugar islands, it would tend very much to the encrease of their strength, if our Foundling-hospital were empowered to send as many of their children thither, as the inhabitants of those islands would engage to send thither and provide for, upon condition of such children being bound to serve them till the age of 21 or 25; for if children were sent thither at the age of three or four years, they would have a better chance for living, than grown

persons; and, as I have before observed, would be so inured to the climate, that they would be fit for any labour by the time they came to be of the age of 17 or 18, which, in a few years, would make white servants so plenty and so useful, that there would be very little occasion for Negroes in any sort of business either without doors or within.

That this would add greatly to the military strength of all our sugar islands every man must grant, and every humane man will allow, that the residing in those islands would be much more agreeable than it can be at present; but servants, when sent thither by contract or indenture at full age, have always been found so unfit for labour in that hot climate, that the planters found themselves under a necessity of purchasing Negroes notwithstanding the high price put upon them by our African company, which continued to be favoured and protected in their monopoly by the duke of York, afterwards king James II. as long as he had any power; and this perhaps was one of the causes why the people of Barbadoes shewed no such steady loyalty to him, as they had shewn to his father Charles I. or to his brother Charles II. for, at the revolution, both governor and people presently submitted to the new government established here, tho' they would then have met with a powerful support from France, had they behaved as they did upon the death of Charles I.

[To be continued in our next.]

*An Instance of the Electrical Virtue in the Cure of a Palsy. By Mr. Patrick Brydone. From the Philosophical Transactions. Vol. L. Part I.**

Elizabeth Foster, aged 33, in poor circumstances, unmarried, about 15 years ago was seized with a violent nervous fever, accompanied with an asthma; and was so ill, that her life was despaired of. She recovered, however, from the violence of her distemper, but the sad effects of it remained. For, from this time, she continued in a weakly uncertain state of health, till the month of July, 1755, when she was again taken ill of the same kind of fever; and after it went off she was troubled with worse nervous symptoms than ever, ending at last in a paralytick disorder, which sometimes affected the arm, sometimes the leg, of the left side; in such a manner as that these parts, tho' deprived of all motion for the time, yet still retained their sensibility. In this condition she remained till the spring 1756, when unexpectedly she

she grew much better, but not so far as to get quite rid of her paralytick complaints; which, in cold weather, seldom failed to manifest themselves by a numbness, trembling, sensation of cold, and a loss of motion in the left side.

This paralytick tendency made her apprehensive of a more violent attack; which accordingly soon happened: For, about the end of August, in the same year, her symptoms gradually increased, and, in a very short time, she lost all motion and sensation in her left side. In this state she continued throughout last winter with the addition of some new complaints; for now her head shook constantly; her tongue faltered so much, when she attempted to speak, that she could not articulate a word; her left eye grew so dim, that she could not distinguish colours with it; and she was often seized with such an universal coldness and insensibility, that those who saw her at such times scarce knew whether she was dead or alive.

Whilst the woman was in this miserable condition, observing that she had some intermissions, during which she could converse and use her right leg and arm, in one of those intervals I proposed trying to relieve her by the power of electricity. With this view, I got her supported in such a manner as to receive the shocks standing, holding the phial in her right hand, whilst the left was made to touch the gun-barrel. After receiving several very severe shocks, she found herself in better spirits than usual; said she felt a heat, and a pricking pain, in her left thigh and leg, which gradually spread over all that side; and, after undergoing the operation for a few minutes longer, she cried out, with great joy, that she felt her foot on the ground.

The electrical machine producing such extraordinary effects, the action was continued; and that day the woman patiently submitted to receive above 200 shocks from it. The consequence was, that the shaking of her head gradually decreased, till it entirely ceased; that she was able, at last, to stand without any support; and, on leaving the room, quite forgot one of her crutches, and walked to the kitchen with very little assistance from the other. That night she continued to be well, and slept better than she had done for several months before, only about midnight she was seized with a faintness, and took notice of a strong sulphureous taste in her mouth; but both faintness and that taste went off, upon drinking a little water. Next day, being

electrified as before, her strength sensibly increased during the operation, and when that was over she walked easily with a stick, and could lift several pounds weight with her left hand, which had been so long paralytick before. The experiment was repeated on the third day; by which time she had received, in all, upwards of 600 severe shocks. She then telling us that she had as much power in the side that had been affected as in the other, we believed it unnecessary to proceed farther, as the electricity had already, to all appearance, produced a compleat cure. And indeed the patient continued to be well till the Sunday following, viz. about three days after the last operation; but upon going that day to church, she probably caught cold; for, on Monday, she complained of a numbness in her left hand and foot; but, upon being again electrified, every symptom vanished, and she has been perfectly well ever since.

Coldingham,

PATRICK BRYDONE.

Nov. 1757.

That the above is a true and exact account of my case, and of the late wonderful cure wrought on me, is attested by

ELIZABETH FOSTER.

I was eye witness to the electrical experiments made by my son on Elizabeth Foster, and saw with pleasure their happy effects. By the blessing of God accompanying them, from a weak, miserable, and at sometimes almost an insensible state, she was, in a very short time, restored to health and strength; of which the above is in every respect a true account.

ROBERT BRYDONE,

Minister of Coldingham.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Whytt to Dr. Pringle, relating to this Account. Dated Edinburgh, Dec. 1, 1757.

SOME days ago I had transmitted to me Mr. Brydone's account (inclosed) of the success of the electrical shocks in a paralytick patient, attested by the patient herself, and by Mr. Brydone's father, who is minister at Coldingham, in the shire of Berwick. At the same time I had a letter from the Rev. Mr. Allan, minister of Eymouth (in the neighbourhood) informing me, that he had examined the patient particularly, and found Mr. Brydone's account to be perfectly true. He further informs me, that he never observed the electrical shock so strong from any machine, as from Mr. Brydone's. It seems, that gentleman has not only applied himself to the study of natural philosophy, but also of medicine.

ROBERT WHYTT.

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An Instance of the Gut Ileum, cut thro' by a Knife, successfully treated by Mr. Peter Travers, Surgeon, at Lisbon. Communicated by John Huxham, M. D. F. R. S. From the same.

Lisbon, Aug. 3, 1756.

ANTONIA José da Costa, one of the king's messengers, was attacked by two men, and, after receiving two blows on the head, was stabbed with a knife in the right hypogastrick region, about three fingers breadth above the os pubis; the external wound being larger, as the knife was drawn obliquely towards the navel, and might be an inch and half in length, the perforation thro' the peritonæum about three quarters of an inch; the intestine ileum hanging out about ten or twelve inches, and quite pierced thro', the wound in the gut being large enough to admit my fore finger. After clearing the grumous blood with warm water and Hungary water, the uninterrupted suture was made on both perforations; then dilating the common integuments of the belly, the intestine was reduced, leaving the ends of the two threads at the superficies of the wound; and the external incision was sewed up by the interrupted suture, and common dressings of lint and bandage applied. A clyster was given him immediately after the above operation, of oil of olives, the yolk of an egg, and warm water.

4th. This day I found he had passed in the most excruciating pains, attended with continual vomitings: His fever very high, pulse full and irregular: He was bled ten ounces this morning, and the like quantity this evening. The clysters were continued thrice a day, with a decoction of wormwood and camomile instead of the warm water, and an anodyne mixture of mint-water, liquid laudanum, and sugar, to be taken occasionally; also three ounces of syrup of rhubarb, with an ounce of the fresh-drawn oil of sweet almonds, to be taken, a common spoonful, every two hours.

5th. The bleedings were continued twice this day, three ounces each time, and the clysters were administered as yesterday. His pulse and fever very high; he vomited some excrements; and towards night complained of a singultus.

6th. His bleedings and clysters were continued as before. Finding his singultus and vomiting so very troublesome, I ordered him Dr. Huxham's tincture of the bark; which was taken, a tea-spoonful, six times a day, in a little mint-water; which indeed greatly relieved him: His

singultus and vomiting became less frequent.

7th. I found his skin moist, and pulse softened. I remained with him about an hour, and found a plentiful perspiration throughout the body; on which I omitted his bleedings: The clysters were continued; and towards night he had a proper discharge by stool, very foetid, and inspissated.

8th. I found, for the first time, he had slept last night, and seemed much in spirits: The symptomatick fever something lessened; and he had purged last night, and this day, eight times.

9th. He had five stools; his nausea much abated; and a gentle diaphoresis continued.

10th. The singultus ceased; his vomiting very little; his pulse low, accelerated, and thread-like in its stroke; his purging violent; and he greatly complained of a most acute pain of the wounded parts. A paper of the following absorbent powders was given him every three hours in rice-water. Crabs-eyes and red coral prepared, of each one drachm, crude opium two grains: These were made for three doses, and given as above.

11th. He slept well, less pain, pulse more equal, his diarrhæa much the same.

12th. The threads, with which I had made the suture of the intestine, came out of themselves: The wound well-conditioned, fever very little, his diarrhæa rather increased. He sent for me in the evening, being much alarmed, as he thought some liquids he had taken to have passed thro' the wounded parts.

13th. Yesterday he complained of great pains in his belly: The discharge from his wound was laudable matter, and in good quantity.

14th. He rested well, and was seemingly well beyond expectation. His diarrhæa still continuing troublesome, he took the hartshorn decoction, with an addition of diascordium.

15th. I cut off the threads of the external wound, and continued dressings of digestive in the common method.

16th. He grew visibly better each day after; and, on Sept. 7, I discharged him from any further attendance, his wound being entirely healed over, and he is, in all respects, very well, free from pain, or any inconvenience from the wound. He was kept seven and twenty days on chicken-broth, and never admitted to use any solids during that time: Afterwards he was indulged with young chickens, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Wall, to the Rev. Dr. Lyttelton, Dean of Exeter, concerning the good Effects of Malverne Waters, in Worcestershire. From the same.

A POOR woman, formerly a patient in our Infirmary for a fistulous ulcer in the hip, and another in the groin, which penetrated the abdomen, has received her cure there, tho' she was reduced to so great a degree, as to be thought incurable, and sent into the country on a milk-diet, &c. as the last resource. The discharge from the sores was prodigiously great, and so offensive, that she could hardly be borne in a room. The water took off the ill smell almost instantly; the discharge soon lessened, and grew thick and well-conditioned; her hectic symptoms went off in proportion; and, by continuing the use of water for five or six months, she is cured.

A woman with a phagedenick ulcer in the cheek, throat, and nose, from an ozena in the hollow of the cheek-bone, received great relief this year, in five or six weeks time; the external ulcer, which had almost destroyed the whole cheek, being healed in that time, and the other parts much amended. Her affairs would not permit her a longer continuance at the well; but she continues the use of the water at home, and finds great relief from it there. I hope another season will complete the cure.

Mr. Parry, of Clent, had his skin cleared, and perfectly healed, in five weeks; tho', when he came to the well, he was covered with an elephantiasis; for which he had tried most of the purging waters, and sea-water, under the direction of Dr. Russell, without effect. So bad was he, that he could not move a limb but the skin cracked, and oozed out a filthy sanies; and he left the mark of his body every night in his bed. The waters have also had another very surprising effect on him: For they have been his Helicon, and converted him into a poet; he having written a poem on the occasion, which he shewed to lord Foley and Dr. Dalton.

I know a lady, who, we had great reason to fear, had an internal cancer, who has lately received great advantage from the use of these waters, after other things had been tried unsuccessfully."

The Mischiefs arising from the Boldness of Quacks; who can be supposed to understand nothing of the Animal Economy,

or the Materia Medica, ought so much to be guarded against, that from the same Volume, we shall give our Readers a Caveat; being a remarkable Case of the Efficacy of the Bark in a Mortification. In a Letter to William Warton, M. D. F. R. S. from Mr. Richard Grindall, Surgeon to the London-Hospital.

Austin-Friars, Dec. 7, 1757.

S I R,

THE following case being very singular has induced me to lay it before the Royal Society, and beg the favour to do it thro' your means. Altho' numerous instances are related in the records of medicine, of the great danger in interrupting nature in her operations, there is not one (so far as I know) in which more violent and extraordinary effects have been produced, than in the following.

It may happen also, that this instance may be of service in ascertaining the virtue of the medicine in intermittents, when in the hands of men of judgment.

On the 28th of June, 1757, Mary Alexander, aged 31 years, of the parish of Whitechapel, was brought into the London-Hospital, having a mortification in both hands, which reached about an inch and half above the wrists. All her toes, and about an inch of one foot beyond the last joint, were mortified; her nose was also entirely destroyed by a mortification; and all these happened at the same time. Upon enquiry into the cause of this misfortune, I found, that, on Monday the 30th of May, she was seized with a quotidian ague, which usually began about three of the clock in the afternoon, and lasted near two hours; which was succeeded by a hot fit, and then a violent sweat. And in this manner she was afflicted for seven days without any material alteration; when, being informed by a neighbour, of a person, who had an infallible remedy for the cure of an ague, she applied to him. He brought her two phials, containing about an ounce and half each, of a pale yellowish liquor; one of which he directed her to take directly, promising, that she should have no return of the fit of consequence; and that, if she had any small return, the second bottle should cure her effectually. In consequence of which, she took one dose, which was at the time the cold fit had been on about a quarter of an hour: She had no sooner swallowed it, but, as she says, her stomach was on fire, and felt as if she had swallowed the strongest dram possible. The cold fit left her instantly;

instantly ; but she was immediately seized with so violent a fever, as to make her burn, and be extremely thirsty, all the following night ; much more so than ever she had been before, till the next morning, when a sweat a little relieved her from the violent heat. When she rose in the morning, she was much troubled with a great itching in the hands, feet, and nose ; and soon after all those parts began to feel numbed, or, as she describes it, as if her hands and feet were asleep ; which she took but little notice of, till the evening of that day, when she found the nails of both hands and feet were turning black, and, at the same time, feeling great pain in both, as also in her nose, and that they appeared of a darkish red colour, like the skin in cold weather. Upon which, at nine o'clock that night, she sent for an apothecary, from whom, I have since been informed, the person before-mentioned had bought the medicine, which he gave her. The apothecary was not at home ; his journeyman went, and finding the woman had a difficulty of breathing, ordered her a mixture with sperma ceti and ammoniacum to be taken occasionally. The apothecary did not see her himself till the 16th of June, when, finding her in a very bad condition, that her hands, and feet, and nose, were entirely black, and had many vesicles, or small bladders, upon them, filled with a blackish bloody water ; he opened them, and let out the fluid, and dressed them with yellow basilicon ; and in this manner continued treating her till the 20th of the same month, when, finding no material alteration for the better, he ordered her a brownish mixture, of which she was to take four spoonfuls every four hours ; which, he informed me, was a decoction of the bark ; and says, on taking this, she was better, as the mortification seemed inclined to stop. But as it was a bad case, he advised the woman to be carried to an hospital : And in this condition she was brought in, when she was immediately put into a course of the bark, taking a drachm of the powder every four hours ; and in 48 hours taking it there was a perfect separation of all the mortified parts. She was then ordered to take it only three times in 24 hours ; and pursuing this method for eight days, there was a very good digestion from the parts above the mortification.

The mortified part became now so offensive, that the poor woman pressed me much to take off her hands, assuring me she would go thro' the operation with

good courage, being very desirous to live, tho' in this miserable condition.

On the 12th of July I took off both her hands : I had very little more to do, than saw the bones, nature having stopped the bleeding, when she stopped the mortification. In a day or two after, I took off all the toes from both feet, and now discontinued the bark, the parts appearing in a healthy and healing condition ; which went on so for five weeks, when, on a sudden, the parts began to look livid, her stomach failed her, and she was feverish ; but, upon taking an ounce of the bark, in 36 hours her sores began again to look well. She was not suffered to leave off the bark so soon this time, but continued taking it twice a day for a month. She is now almost well. That part of her face, from whence the nose mortified, was healed in seven weeks ; the stumps of both arms are entirely healed ; and both feet are well, only waiting for one piece of bone scaling off, which, I believe, will be in a very short time ; and she is now in good health.

The person, who gave her this medicine, is a barber and peruke-maker at Bow. I applied to him several times, to inform me what it was he had given her. The affair was talked of so much in his neighbourhood, and the man threatened by the woman's husband, that for a long time I could not get him to tell me, till he told him, I had been informed where he bought the medicines, and the time of the day that he had them, corresponding with the time of his giving them to the woman, and that I knew it was tincture of myrrh, he at last told me, that he had frequently given the above quantity of an ounce and half of it in an ague ; that it had never done any harm, and hardly ever failed to cure. Upon which information, I carried some tincture of myrrh to the woman, who tasted it, and is well assured it is the same liquor the barber gave her in her ague fit.

I am, with respect,

Your obliged, and

humble servant,

RICHARD GRINDALL.

GOLD discovered in CORNWALL.
From BORLASE's Natural History of that County. (See p. 347.)

"IN 1753, some persons of the parish of St. Stephen's Brannel, streaming for tin in the parish of Creed, near the borough of Granpont, and, perceiving some grains of a yellow colour, very small, but yet so heavy as to resist the water,

water, culled out some of the largest grains, and carried the tin to a melting-house near Truro. The gold was in such plenty in this tin, that the melter, Mr. Walter Roswarne, taking the gold at first for mundic or copper, blamed them for bringing it for sale, without having first burnt it; but upon assaying the ore, found it to make a very great produce, and exceedingly fine metal: The tanners then took out of their pockets several pieces of pure gold, and one stone as large as a walnut, with a pure vein of gold in the middle of the stone, about the bigness of a goose-quill; the clear bits of gold, and that in the stone, were then assayed, and produced just an ounce of pure gold. The tanners became afterwards more attentive to what was mixed with this stream-tin; and, at several times, are supposed to have sold somewhat considerable. This piece of good fortune not remaining any long time a secret, the tanners in the adjacent parishes of St. Stephen's Branel, St. Eue, and St. Meuan, followed their example, and have rather had better success this way. At Luny, in the parish of St. Eue, James Gaved, a streamer there, found native gold immersed in the body of a blue sandy flat. He has also seen gold (as he says) *kerned* about spar; that is, fixed and concreted on the quartz; but it is very rare to find it thus incorporated. Mr. Roswarne above-mentioned suspects, as he informs me, that there is gold, more or less, in all stream-tin in the county, having seen it in tin brought from St. Eue, Creed, St. Stephen's, St. Meuan, Pinbur, Kenwyn, and many other parishes. He has now by him one piece of pure gold, brought him by the forementioned persons, which weighs to the value of twenty-seven shillings, another that weighs in value seventeen shillings. He has seen two or three bits from Probus which weighed about fifteen shillings, intermixed with *white spar*, or quartz. I have one which weighs half a guinea; but the largest piece found in Cornwall, which has reached my notice, is that in the possession of William Lemon, Esq; of Carclew, which weighs, in gold coin, three pounds three shillings, or fifteen penny-weights and sixteen grains, brought him in the latter end of September, 1756. On each side it has a light brown, fatty earth, which is the only impurity it is mixed with. It was found in the parish of Creed, near the borough of Granpont.

That gold lies sometimes so intermixed with tin was not unknown to the ancients. Pliny (lib. xxxv. ch. 16.) gives us a plain
August, 1758.

account of these metals being found together, in the same manner as we find them now in Cornwall, the tin in *calculi* (that is, smooth, pebbly ore) of the same gravity as the ore of gold, and separated by *searling*. *Separantur canistris*, says he, A (not *catinis*, as in some editions) that is, by baskets of the same nature and use as our *searces*. Besides this detached gold, gold is also immured, if I may say so, in tin; the tin-chrystals have not only *flammulae* or sparks, but also streaks of gold; gold has the same appearance sometimes in foreign parts. At Wunsiedel, in the margraviate of Baireuth in Germany, tin grains of various colours, holding particles (*flammulae*) of native gold, are not uncommon.

This late discovery of gold in Cornwall is therefore neither without former C precedents, nor at present of any great importance; it is in its infancy, though known one thousand seven hundred years since; and, if pursued, will at least gain my countrymen the credit of industry, if it should not produce the profit which industry deserves. Some circumstances in this discovery, however, may well claim D our farther attention. First, this gold, found in the parishes above-mentioned, is always intermixed with grains of tin-ore, which, by their roundness and smoothness, shew that they have been washed down from the neighbouring hills. Is it not likely then that the same hills contain gold as well as tin, each in their mineral state? For native gold fixed in the stone, and veining it, as well as in separate grains, is now found in Cornwall; and native metal is but the accidental detachment of the ore by subterraneous *men-* F *strua*. In America gold is found in veins as other metals are found here with us, and it is most likely that the gold dust found in Africa and Asia, in the sands of brooks and rivers, all comes from the veins in the hills adjacent, tho' not worked by the ignorant Moors and Indians. Should not therefore all uncommon ores near these places be well examined, not only by washing, but by the more certain criterions of quicksilver, fire, and the hydrostatick balance? Our streamers know indeed native gold, but gold is not always apparent to the eye; sometimes it is found in H brooks, as in Larecaja in American Spain, in colour and shape like small-shot (the ore being smoothed and rounded by the agitation of water as our tin-grains;) of these they melt away their outward coat, and then the granules are of a red colour: Sometimes gold is found in the clefts

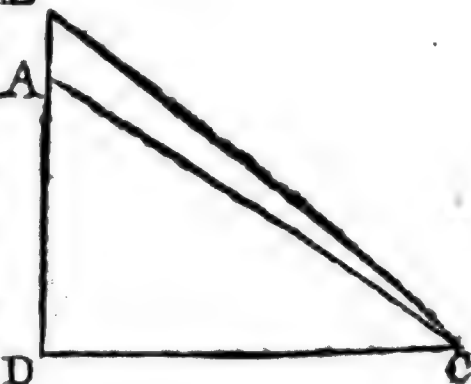
clefts of rocks, of a grey colour on the outside like unto lead: Sometimes the ore of gold well powdered must be tried and collected by quicksilver, or great loss will ensue, and the gold be washed away. Again, gold is often found and mixed, incorporated with other metals, with copper

often, with silver still oftener, and sometimes intert in tin crystals, but mostly bedded in diverse sorts of stones, and sometimes to the depth of one hundred and fifty fathoms.

these late discoveries, that we have more gold in Cornwall than was ever formerly imagined, it may reasonably be suspected, that in our copper or tin, in the state of ore, and for want of a proper commixture of quicksilver, a great deal more escapes us than we collect. Lastly, in working the mines of those hills in St. Stephen's, St. Meuan, and St. Eue, for which there is such apparent encouragement, careful and intelligent persons should be appointed to superintend the bottoms; besides the brooks and rivers, which run from those hills, might probably pay well for searching.

A SOLUTION to Mr. SIMS'S QUESTION in our Magazine for April, p. 489. By PHILOMATHES, of Hull.

LET A and B represent the two ports sailed from; and C the place of meeting. Then per question; $AB = 90$, $AD = 480 = b$, $BD = 570 = c$, and $BC - AC = 40$ m. $x = AC$, $x + d = BC$, $y = CD$. Then by Euclid 47, B. i. $d^2 + 2dx + x^2 - C^2 = Y^2$; and $x^2 - b^2 = Y^2$; whence, $x = \frac{C^2 - b^2 - d^2}{2d} = 1161,250 = AC$, and $x + d = 1201,250 = BC$, and $Y = \sqrt{x^2 - b^2} = 1057,403 = CD$. And thence, by trigonometry, $\angle CAD = 65^\circ 35'$, and $\angle CBD = 61^\circ 40'$, the courses required from the south.



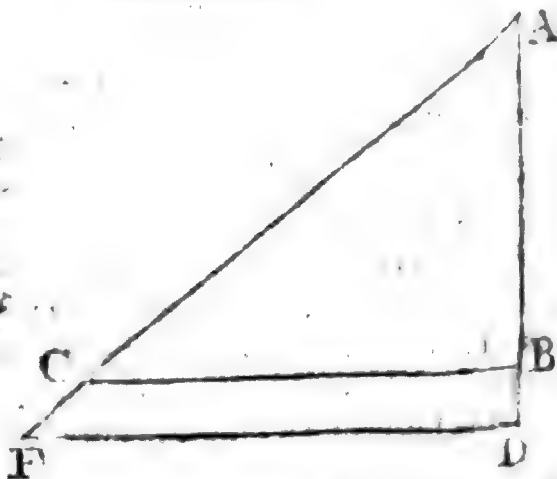
A SOLUTION to Mr. DAWSON'S QUESTION in our Magazine, p. 489. By the same.

LET A represent the port sailed from, and C the port arrived at.

| | |
|--|--|
| $\begin{array}{r} 90^\circ 00' \\ \text{Lat. } 58^\circ 07' \text{ N.} \\ \hline x \quad 31^\circ 53' \\ \hline \frac{1}{2} \text{ co. lat. } 15^\circ 56' 30'' \\ \hline \text{Tang. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 64^\circ 06' \\ 15^\circ 56' 30'' \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10,3137447 \\ 9,4558249 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9,8984896 \\ 0,8579198 \end{array} \right\} \\ \hline \text{Tang. } 56^\circ 15' \\ \hline \text{Difference of longitude } 10163 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90^\circ 00' \\ \text{Lat. } 38^\circ 12' \text{ S.} \\ \hline z \quad 128^\circ 12' \\ \hline \frac{1}{2} \text{ co. lat. } 64^\circ 06' \\ \hline \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9,8984896 \\ 3,9334460 \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10,1751074 \\ 40070430 \end{array} \right\} \\ \hline \text{ad} \end{array}$ |
|--|--|

Then by plain sailing $AC = 10402$, and $BC = 8648,9$; for the distance and departure required.

This was also answered, with some difference, by E. Lammiman, of Mr. Hudson's school, at Louth, in Lincolnshire.



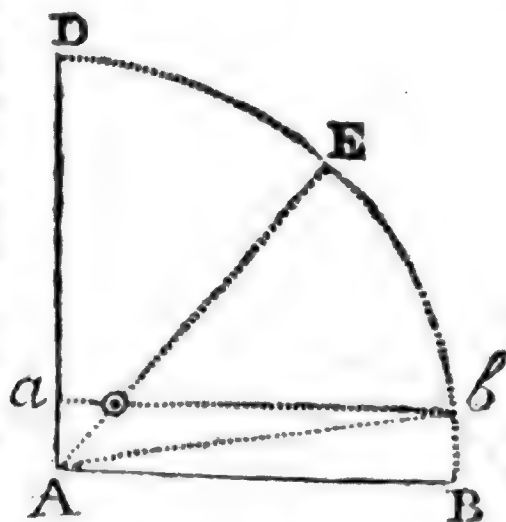
A SOLUTION to a QUESTION proposed by Mr. STONE in our Magazine for June, 1757, p. 272.

CONSTRUCTION. Draw the quadrant ADB with the radius $AD = AB = 40$, the given length of the ladder. Draw ab , parallel to AB , at the distance of 6 feet 10 inches, the given height of the man's hands when in action. Divide the arch bD into two equal parts in E , and draw EA , which will represent the ladder in the required position \odot the point the man's hands will be at that time; and BAE the angle made with the horizon.

Calculation. The figure drawn as before. Draw Ab will form the right-angled triangle BAb , in which is given $AB = 40$ feet, and $Bb = 6$ feet 10 inches, to find the angle BAb , as $AB : R :: Bb : \text{tang.} < BAb = 9^\circ 41' 40''$, which, if taken from 90° , leaves $80^\circ 18' 20''$, the half of which is $40^\circ 9' 10''$, which, if set from b , will reach to E , and gives the position of the ladder; and the angle EAb $40^\circ 9' 10'' +$ the angle BAb $9^\circ 41' 40''$, gives $49^\circ 50' 50''$ the angle BAE required; and lastly, as the $S < A \odot a : aA :: R : A \odot = 8$ feet 11 inches $\frac{28}{10000}$ the point the operator's hands will touch when he sustains the greatest weight.

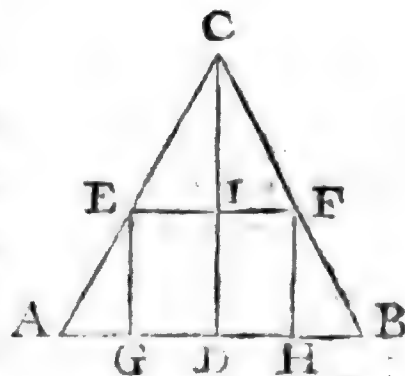
May 29, 1758.

Scalarum Gestator.



A SOLUTION to Mr. DAWSON's second QUESTION in our Magazine for April, p. 489.
By PHILOMATHES, of Hull.

LET $x = CI$, and $y = IF = EI$; then $x : y :: 2y : \frac{2y^2}{x} = HB = AG$, therefore $\frac{4y^3}{x} + xy + 4y^2 =$ area of the triangle; and $4y^2 =$ area of the square. Whence per question $\frac{4y^3}{x} + xy = 84$, and $\frac{4y^2}{x} + xy = 18$; and thence by reduction, $5y^3 - 36y^2 + 156y = 378$, hence $y = 3,76$ and $2y = 7,52 = EF = GH$; $x = \frac{2y^2}{9 - 2y} = 19,10 = CI$. Consequently $CD = 26,62$, and $AB = 10,48$.

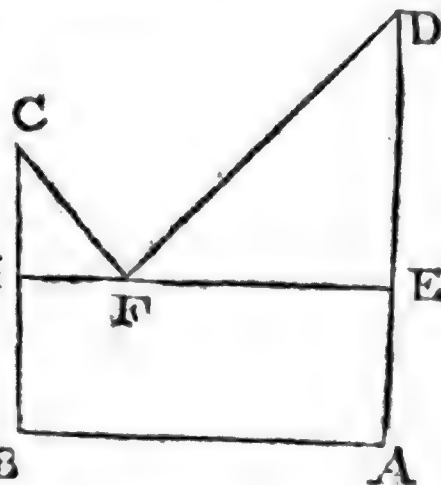


A QUESTION. By the same.

HAVING a desire to know the depth of a remarkable well, I let a large stone fall into it, and observed $4\frac{1}{2}$ seconds of time, from the stone's leaving my hand, to the return of the sound (made by the stone striking the water at the bottom) to my ear; required the depth of the well?

QUESTION III. in our Magazine for April, p. 189. answered by Master Stephen West, of Mr. Hudson's School, at Louth, in Lincolnshire.

PUT $a = DE = 30 - 10 = 20$, $d = CG = 18 - 10 = 8$, $b = BA = GE = 70$, and $x = GF$ then per 47 Eu. 1. $\sqrt{d^2 + x^2} = CF$ also $(\sqrt{FE^2 + DE^2}) + \sqrt{b^2 - 2bx + x^2 + a^2} = FD$; therefore $\sqrt{d^2 + x^2} + \sqrt{b^2 - 2bx + x^2 + a^2} = CF + FD$ a maximum by the question, in fluxions $\frac{x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{d^2 + x^2}} - \frac{b\dot{x} - x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{b^2 - 2bx + x^2 + a^2}} = 0$, whence $a^2x^2 - d^2x^2 + 2bd^2x = b^2d^2$, which solved, gives $x = \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - d^2}{a^2d^2} + \frac{b^2d^2}{a^2 - d^2}} - \frac{b^2d^2}{a^2 - d^2} = 20$; $FE = 50$, and the length of the rope = B 75.3922 feet.



This Question was also answered by Mr. Charles Wilkinson, of Spalding, in Lincolnshire.

A NEW QUESTION. By the same.

A Gentleman in Louth hath a fish pond in the form of a parallelogram, whose length is 14 yards, and breadth 8, has agreed with a labourer for 4l. to cut into the form of an ellipsis, but the labourer being unskilled in the mathemaicks, desireth to know the length he must make the diameters, so as to have the least work possible, and what the price comes to per superficial yard?

QUESTION IV. p. 129. answered by Master STEPHEN WEST.

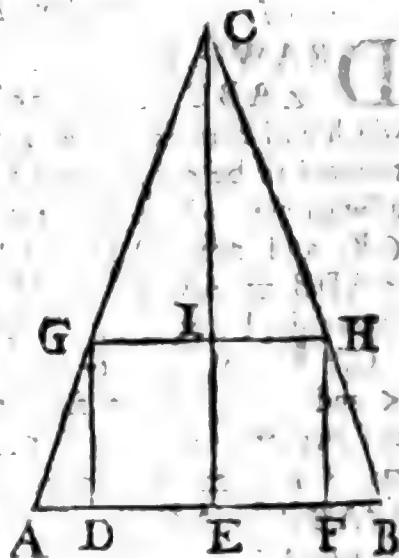
PUT $d = 9$ and $a = 84$ $x = \frac{AB - DF}{2}$ and $y =$

CE, then $d + x = AB$, $d - x = DF = DG$, &c. and $y + x - d = CI$, and per similar triangles $y + x - d : d - x :: y : d + x$, therefore $dy + dx - d^2 + xy + x^2 - dx = dy - xy$; whence $x^2 - 2xy = d^2$

$\therefore y = \frac{d^2 - x^2}{2x}$, and by the question $\frac{dy + xy}{2} = a + d^2 -$

$2dx + x^2$, or $dy + xy = 2a + 2d^2 - 4dx + 2x^2$; now if for y we write its value $\frac{d^2 - x^2}{2x}$ in the last equation

after reduction, we get $3x^3 - 63x^2 + 579x = 729$, which solved, gives $x = 1.476$; whence $AB = 10.576$ $DG = DF$, &c. $= 7.589$ $CE = 26.701$, and the area of the square equal 57.517056, and triangles 141.194.888.



A QUESTION in NAVIGATION, &c. By EDWARD LAMMIMAN.

SUPPOSE a ship in latitude of $26^\circ 12'$ north, is bound to a port which bears N. W. by N. in latitude $30^\circ 12'$: Query the distance, departure, and difference of longitude, without the common method, or log. tangents?

QUESTION, by C. WILKINSON, of Spalding.

SUPPOSING a frustum of a cone, of given weight and magnitude, to be suspended at its extremities by two cords fixed to an horizontal plane, one of which is of a given length. Now it is required to determine the length of the other, so that the weight on each cord shall be equal?

SOLUTION of a QUESTION in our last Vol. p. 403.

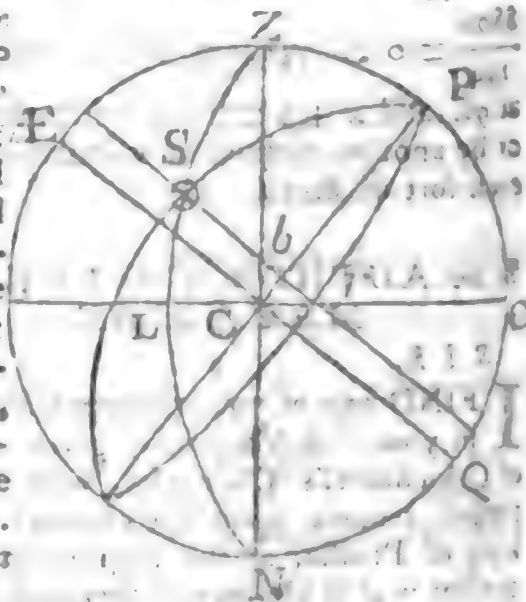
LET $ax = qq$. Because $pp : qq :: pp - aa : aa - qq$, therefore $pp : pp - aa :: qq : aa - qq$, that is, as $ax : aa - ax :: x : a - x$; therefore $pp : aa :: x : a - x$. Again, because $pq - aa : aa - qq :: b : a$, and $qq = ax$, therefore $pq - aa : aa - ax :: b : a :: b \times a - x : a \times a - x$; therefore $pq - aa = ab - bx$; therefore $pq = aa + ab - bx$. Let $aa + ab = bd$, therefore $pq = bd - bx$, therefore $b : p :: q : d - x$, therefore $b^2 : p^2 :: d^2 : d - x :: ax : d - x$; therefore $d - x : ax :: ax : b^2$. Let $b^2 = ac$, and $a^2 = cg$, therefore $d - x : p^2 :: ax : ac :: x : cx$; but $p^2 : cg :: x : 2x - a :: cx : cx \times 2x - a$; therefore $d - x : cg :: xx : cx \times 2x - a$; therefore $d - x : xx :: cg : cx \times 2x - a :: g : 2x - a$; therefore $d - x \times 2x - a = gxx$; but $g = \frac{d - a}{a}$; therefore $d - x \times 2x - a = \frac{d - a}{a}xx$.

The value of x being determined, the values of p and q will likewise be given.

ANSWER to QUESTION II. p. 298. By BARTONIENSIS.

IN the spherical triangle SPR there is given $\angle SPR = 3$ h. 59 m. $= 59^\circ 45'$, also $SP = Pr = 77^\circ 4'$ comp. of the sun's declination to find $Sr = 58^\circ 5' 15''$, also $\angle PSr = 82^\circ 40' 15''$; then in right angled spheric triangle LSr there is given sr , and $LS = 34^\circ 29' 54''$ the sun's altitude. To find $\angle Lsr = 64^\circ 40' 25''$; and $180^\circ - \angle Lsr - \angle PSr = 32^\circ 39' 20'' = \angle ZSP$. Now in the triangle ZSP we have given $\angle ZSP$, and $ZS =$ complement of the sun's altitude; also $PS =$ complement of declination: To find $ZP = 36^\circ 35'$, whose complement $= 53^\circ 25'$ the latitude required, which by trial will be found to answer the conditions of the question as near as can be desired.

It was also answered by Mr. T. Cunningham, a student of the Middle Temple.



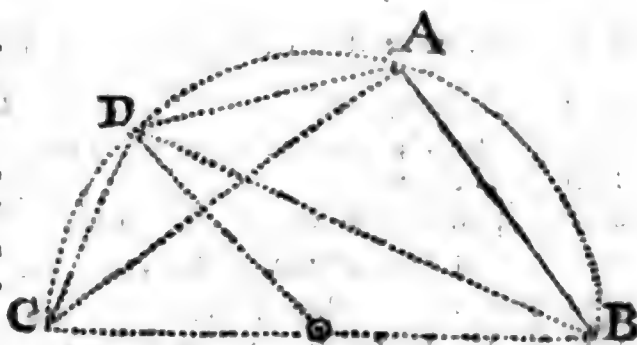
A new QUESTION. By the same.

GIVEN in a plain triangle the sum of the two sides $= 112$; the difference of the segments of the base $= 16$; and the area $= 1344$: Query the sides?

A SOLUTION to Mr. LANGLEY's Question in Surveying, proposed in our Magazine for June, p. 298. By Mr. Abraham Stone, Land Surveyor, of Chesham, in Bucks.

DRAW $AB = 5.00$ chains, and upon A raise the perpendicular AC ; make the $\angle ABC = 53^\circ 20'$ the complement of the given $\angle ACB$; and draw BC , which will compleat the rightangled triangle ABC . As the $\angle ACB$ and ADB are required to be equal, and the side CD a maximum, the trapezium must be inscribed in a semicircle, whose diameter will be the longest side BC , from A to D set off the radius OB , and draw AD and DB , then will AD be equal one of the sides, and the $\angle ADB = \angle ACB$, and DC the fourth side when a maximum, which will compleat the required trapezium $BADC$.

Calculation. In the $\triangle ABC$ is given the \angle and base BA to find the perpendicular and hypotenuse, as $S\angle ACB : BA :: \text{rad.} : BC = 8$ chains, $37\frac{1}{8}$ links, $S\angle ABC : AC = 6$ chains, $71\frac{1}{8}$ links, the side $AD = OB$ per construction, draw DO , which will form the $\triangle ODC$, in which is given all the \angle , and the side OC to find DC , as $S\angle ODC : OC :: S\angle DOC : DC = 3$ chains, $31\frac{1}{8}$ links, when the great-



est possible. To find the area as rad. : $S\angle ACD :: \frac{CD \times CA}{2} = 0.55676 =$ the area of the $\triangle ADC$, and $\frac{BA \times AC}{2} = 1.67904$ acres = the area of the $\triangle ABC$, which added to the $\triangle ADC$ gives 2.23580 acres = $2 = 0 = 37\frac{1}{8}$ acres, the area of the whole trapezium $BADC$.

This question was also answered by Mr. Francis King, of Ilminster, in Somersetshire.

A new QUESTION. By the same.

GIVEN the area of a triangular field = 8 acres, 2 rods. Query the triangle when the area of the greatest inscribed circle is equal to half the field?

SOLUTION to a QUESTION proposed in our Magazine for January, p. 33. By JOSEPH DAWSON.

PUT $x =$ the sheep at 9s. $x + y =$ the sheep at 12s. and $x - y =$ the sheep at 15s. but (by the question) $\frac{1200 - 21x - 12y}{15} =$ the sheep at 15s. $\therefore x - y = \frac{1200 - 21x - 12y}{15}$; hence x is $\frac{y + 400}{12}$; then (by the question) $\frac{y^2 + 800y + 160000}{144} + \frac{160y^2 - 10400y + 160000}{144} + \frac{121y^2 - 8800y + 160000}{144}$ is a minimum. In fluxions $\frac{2yy + 800y}{144} + \frac{338yy - 10400y}{144} + \frac{242yy - 8800y}{144} = 0$, and consequently $\frac{338yy}{144} - \frac{8800}{144} = 0$ $\therefore 338y = 8800$, and $y = \frac{8800}{338} = 26$, and $\frac{400 + y}{12} = 35.5 =$ the sheep at 9s. and $x + y = 61.5 =$ the sheep at 12s. and $x - y = 9.5 =$ the sheep at 15s. or by another method of calculating 37, 71 and 1 will be found to be the number of each sort of sheep.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IFIND one of your correspondents has, in your last Magazine, given us one of Machiavel's Discourses, with a very proper remark upon the conduct of the king of Prussia, at the beginning of the present war in Germany; therefore I hope you will allow me to give your readers

another discourse of the same consummate politician's, which I beg leave to recommend to the consideration of those shallow pates, who are as apt to be reduced to a state of despondency by any little misfortune or disappointment, as they are to be elated beyond measure by any little success.

The discourse I mean, is that by which he proves, That one person who has many enemies upon his hands, tho' he be inferior to them, yet if he can sustain their first im-

pression, carries commonly the victory. Upon this subject he discourses as follows:

"The power of the Tribunes of the people was great and necessary in the city of Rome to correct the ambition of the nobility, who otherwise would have debauched the said city much sooner than they did: But as it happens in other things, so it happened in this; in the best and most beneficial thing to the commonwealth, there was an occult, and remote evil that lay snugg, which required new laws, and new methods to suppress. For the insolence of the tribunitial authority grew so great, that it became terrible both to the senate and people, and had doubtless produced some great mischief to the commonwealth, had not Appius Claudius by his great wisdom, found out a way to temper and balance their fury, by the intercession of their colleagues, and the way was by choosing out some person among the Tribunes, whom either out of fear, or corruption, or love to his country, they could dispose to withstand the designs of his brethren, and oppose himself against them, whenever their resolutions were tending to the diminution of the nobility, or prejudice of the state. Which way of restraining the petulancy of the Tribunes was for a long time of great advantage to the Romans, and may give us occasion to consider, whether a combination of several great persons, against one less powerful than they (while united) is like to be successful against him that is alone; or whether the single person has the advantage against the confederacy. I answer, that those, whose forces are united, are many times stronger, but their performances are seldom so great, as the single person's, who he be nothing so strong, but omitting an infinite number of other things (in which the single person has the advantage) he will be able with a little industry to break, and divide and enfeeble them: To this purpose there is no need of going to antiquity for examples (where there is plenty enough) the passages of our own times will furnish us sufficiently. In the year 1484, all Italy confederated against the Venetians, who, when they were so overpowered and distressed that they were unable to keep the field, found a way to work off count Lodovick (governor of Milan) from their league, by which means they not only obtained a peace, and restitution of what they had lost, but they got a good part of the duchy of Ferrara; so that they whose forces were too weak to appear before the enemy, when they came to treat, were the greatest gainers by the war. Not many years since, the whole

Christian world seemed to conspire against France; yet before the end of the war, the Spaniard fell off from the league, made his peace with the French, and forced the rest of the confederates, one after one, to do the same. And from hence we may easily collect that as often as many princes or states are confederated together against any single prince or commonwealth, if the single prince and commonwealth be strong enough to withstand their first impression, and spin out the war, he will certainly prevail; but if his force be not sufficient to do that, he is in extraordinary danger, as it happened to the Venetians; for had they been able to have sustained their first shock, and protracted the war, till they had debauched some of the confederates, the French had never done them so much mischief, and they had preserved themselves from ruin: But their army being too weak to confront them, and their time too little to divide them, they were undone; and this is evident by what happened afterwards; for as soon as the Pope had recovered what he had lost, he reconciled himself, and became their friend; the Spaniard did the same, and both of them would have been glad to have continued Lombardy to the Venetians, rather than the French should have got it, and made himself so considerable in Italy. The Venetians, at that time, might have prevented a great part of their calamities, had they given some small part of their territory to the enemy, and thereby have secured the rest; but then they must have given it in time, and so as it might not have appeared to have been done by necessity, as they might well have done before the war commenced; when that was begun, it would have been dishonourable, and perhaps ineffectual. But before those troubles, there were few of the Venetian citizens that could foresee a danger; fewer that could remedy it; and none at all that could advise. To conclude therefore this chapter, I do pronounce, that as the Roman remedy against the ambition of their Tribunes, was the multitude of them, out of which they always found some or other that they could make for the interest of the publick, so it is a ready remedy for any prince that is engaged against a confederate enemy, when he can break their league, and work any of the confederates to a separation."

This is what Machiavel has left us upon this subject; and to this I shall add, that since his time, we have had a famous instance of the truth of what he asserts. In the war in queen Anne's time, the king

of France was certainly inferior to the many powers that were at last confederated against him; yet as the allies left the chief burthen of the war, at land as well as at sea, upon this nation, his most christian majesty, was enabled, by means of his many well fortified cities, to sustain the best conducted impression we could make upon him, till the death of the emperor Joseph, and the election of the emperor Charles, then called king of Spain, necessarily divided all the other confederates from the house of Austria; since to unite the crown of Spain to the Imperial diadem and all the Austrian dominions, would have been as inconsistent with the principle upon which the confederacy was founded, as it would have been to unite the monarchies of France and Spain; and there was not the least hope of prevailing with the emperor Charles, to give up the right he had to the crown of Spain; as no provision had been made for that purpose by the grand alliance, or by any subsequent convention.

Before this accident happened, the king of France was, to all human appearance, in a more irrecoverable distress than the king of Prussia is at present; yet, by that accident, he was enabled to preserve the crown of Spain in his family, and to obtain a better peace for his own kingdom than he could otherwise have expected or hoped for. Why then should we despair of the king of Prussia's being able to obtain equitable terms of peace, notwithstanding the formidable confederacy which seems now so closely united against him? Two or three such victories as he obtained at the end of last campaign would probably make some of his enemies sick of the war, and enable him to obtain not only a good but a glorious peace, at least for himself; but we must not expect that he ever can obtain either the one or the other for us. For this we can trust alone to a vigorous and a proper exertion of our own strength; and for this we may, perhaps, have a better chance without his assistance, than we can ever expect by means of it; because if we give up all connection with the continent, no prince or state in Europe can desire to see the power of France increase upon the ruin, or even the reduction of the power of this island.

Therefore, however much we may think ourselves obliged in generosity, for which this nation has so often been remarkable, to assist the king of Prussia in his present war, I do not think that we have any interest, any national concern in the event, because his success, let it be as great as

the wildest imagination can suggest, can never compel France to do us justice, but, on the contrary, may unite some of the powers of Europe with France against us as well as him; and his want of success will never, I hope, oblige us to submit to a dishonourable and precarious peace with France, which is the earnest prayer of,

S I R,

Your constant reader,
and humble servant,

Aug. 5,
1758.

AN ANTIGALLICAN.

B EXTRACTS from a Pamphlet, lately published, entitled, Things as they Are.

B RITAIN was in her own most just defence forced into the present war with France. It was but natural for her to look out for allies amongst the powers united to us by the ties of mutual interest or good offices. At the head of these stood the queen of Hungary: Unhappily her position was too critical with respect both to France and to Prussia, for her to declare for us. France would have easily engaged Prussia to join with her, which would have produced a more formidable union, that even that of Austria with France. It was said, besides, that on our first overture, she had required too exorbitant a consideration for her joining with us. This is far from improbable: The house of Austria was never celebrated for its moderation towards us on that head.

Our court however, sensible of the delicacy of the queen of Hungary's situation respectively to Prussia, was, or seemed satisfied with her excuse. It proceeded next to negotiate the march of a Russian army into Germany: The proposal was eagerly accepted. That court had not only for a fixt object, the getting a footing in the empire, but the Czarina herself had entertained a personal animosity against the king of Prussia. This march was concerted to cover Hanover, and take away the queen of Hungary's apprehensions from the king of Prussia. This prince got notice of the treaty: If he dreaded any power, it was Russia. He knew its views upon those of his dominions that lay the most convenient for its invasion. He knew that its standing maxim is to take and hold. He could think of no better expedient than offering his alliance to his Britannick majesty, the principal condition of which was to keep out all foreign troops from entering the empire, in which the French were principally meant, though not specifically named. There

There existed two reasons for accepting this offer; built on two very powerful motives, hope and fear. Hope, that, lying so much nearer and more convenient for covering Hanover, that point would be better provided for, than by the alliance with Russia: Fear, that on a rejection of his proposal, Hanover might suffer, as he was very capable of serving it in the same manner, as he has done Saxony since.

Our court came accordingly into his proposals; this implicitly annulled the material part to Russia of the treaty so recently made with it. The Czarina could not but think herself grossly trifled with, and resented it accordingly.

The embroiling us then with Russia, with the Empress-queen, and, in its consequences, with almost all Europe, was evidently the consequence of that treaty of ours with Prussia in February, 1756.

After considering and shewing that no benefit accrued to Britain or to Hanover, from his Prussian majesty's dispositions to observe this treaty, the author proceeds to set forth our domestick state.

Minorca infamously lost, the unprosperous events in America, and indeed the general mismanagement of affairs, without order, without system, without dignity, naturally alarmed the nation for the consequences. The insolence of the French had swelled in proportion to our weaknesses; and they who, not long before, had not scrupled to compare us to the ancient Romans, now began to hold us as cheap as the modern ones. Our natural friends were grown cold and indifferent towards us. A miserable neglect, or at best a faint perfunctory management of the national interest—could not well tempt other powers to connect with us. In short, the balance of the publick opinion, both at home and abroad was compleatly against us. Such a situation could not but awaken Britain. Her first emotions were those of so violent an indignation against the authors of it, as to suspend even her exertion towards providing a remedy. This state of astonishment or stupor the French mistook for fear or despondence. At first, indeed, the nation imagined herself weak, only because her power had been weakly administered, and that she had not for a long time seen so much as an attempt at a just dispensation of her strength. She had very reasonably indeed lost her patience, but nothing of her courage, even tho' numbers had laboured to induce a total despair, and by dint of telling the publick that it was already ruined, had almost persuaded it that

it was so. To the nation then under her present irksome sensations of shame for the past, and of apprehensions for the future, it was a kind of relief from them to hope better things from a change of administration: All ranks, all conditions groaned for it, not excepting even the underlings in offices, all incurious as they generally are about who occupy the places above them, so they do but hold their the dogs in the street scarce more indifferent about what hand throws a bone to them, or about the dirt in the midst of which they find it. Nothing could more invincibly prove the uniform sense of the nation.

Our misfortunes, our disgraces, had precisely a contrary effect to what the missionaries of timidity and despair had expected, or to what the like would have probably operated on our good neighbours the French. Whoever knows that nation, must know, that even the smallest reverses of fortune soon damp and deject them; but a British spirit the greatest rather animate. It is with Britons in politics, as it is in the field, their courage encreases with their wounds.

The author pretends to shew that our joining with the Prussians was for the advantage of neither.

Austria, tho' driven into the arms of France, by a momentary and very pardonable fit of ill humour and terror, could not, in all good policy, be considered or treated as an irreconcilable enemy. This alliance was by the highest authority, even in a speech from the throne, styled an *unnatural* one: And the truth is, that it was too much so, to be, humanly speaking, presumed a durable one. There could be no fear neither of the French king's not punishing her, more than we perhaps ought to wish, for her folly in trusting a court, that was never hitherto trusted but it betrayed. We might then have, with more propriety, consoled with her upon her acquisition of a master in the shape of an ally. Here the prudence would have been to have stopped, and not to widen desperately the breach, by openly aiding or abetting one whom she had so much reason to look on as her mortal enemy. A few remonstrances, and a little time for the experience of the sincerity of France, would in all probability have brought her back to a sense of her own safety and interest. At least, this was the conduct to which the French dreaded the most our adherence and its consequences. Their best politicians express themselves clearly to this effect, whilst the reconciliation of the courts

courts of London and Vienna was not yet set at an impracticable distance, by our subsequent measures, which soon dissipated those apprehensions of France, the very keeping up of which was so obvious an advantage to us.

Of all the injuries, however, done to his Prussian majesty, not one can be a greater, from the ridicule of it, than the ranking amongst his motives, the protection of the protestant religion. Yet ignorance, always credulous, and always furious to maintain the absurdities it has once swallowed, has found him, amongst enthusiasts B and methodists here, panegyrist of a principle that, on this occasion, evidently never once entered his thoughts. His crushing a co-estate, which the first in Europe embraced the light of protestantism from Luther, its first missionary, and had moreover the double merit of remaining C firmly attached to that religion under a Roman catholic sovereign, and of its retaining its allegiance to that sovereign, tho' of that faith, can be no proof of his over-tenderness for any protestants that should stand in the light of his political views. It may be superfluous to name D here the other protestant powers actually in arms against him, which shews, at least, that they do not consider this war in a religious light. To say the truth, few of the powers on either side seem overloaded with religion, which, at best, is oftener the pretext of princes, than E their real motive.

As to his Prussian majesty especially, no man in his senses will suspect him of so false a zeal, as that of kindling a war in favour of the protestant religion, when there was not the shadow of a proof, either of its being attacked by any Romish F power, or of any intention of its being attacked. No. He took a much better and more effectual way of serving it, and of shewing his sense of the weakness of the Roman catholic religion in the permission he gave to the famous Mecenati, said to be the same man who some years G ago appeared in England under the assumed title of count Ugbi, to build a magnificent Roman church in the heart of his dominions, in his capital, in Berlin itself. In that concession too a begging brief for contributions to it was included, and authorized under the seal of his own H chancery. The first stone of it was laid, in his name, by the count de Haake, the thirteenth of July, 1746. A medal was struck on this occasion with the following inscription: *FAVORI suo religio Romæ catholicæ*. Superstition is always blind,

August, 1758.

and did not see in this indulgence that profound contempt of it, which it so evidently implied. Even the court of Rome, that has made so many bubbles, was on this occasion the bubble of that prince. The pope himself expressed his grateful A sense of that grant. But had he known the superior genius of the king of Prussia better, had he done him, in short, justice, he could not but be sensible that that monarch must look on the court of Rome in its true light, of a court of B contumacy of some of the most blasphemous and absurd fictions that ever dishonoured the human understanding for swallowing them; a court that has put the sacred truths of the gospel to a not less vile use than that of making, under favour of them, its spurious ingraftment of those impostures go down, on which it has erected its C whole system of lucre and tyranny; whilst what it has the supreme impudence to call the *only* church in which the salvation of mankind can be obtained, is palpably nothing but a strong hold of pillage and oppression, manned by knaves, and maintained at the expence of prejudice-ridden D fools.

But if religion was evidently not even a pretext for Britain to make a common cause with his Prussian majesty in this quarrel, it may be safely averred that good policy can, in the nature of things, as little find reason to consider this alli- E ance as a very great bargain.

If France has pragmatically intermeddled, and poured her troops into Germany, under the triple character of guarantee to the treaty of Westphalia, of auxiliary to Austria, and of an enemy to Britain, determined to wound her thro' the sides of Hanover; her example was rather a warning not to follow it, than an invitation. She has hitherto, thank God! made as miserable a figure there as we could wish. But it must be acknowledged, that the part she left this nation to play, if this nation would have embraced it, was a much more wise and great one, than what herself had chosen. It was that of a mediator, and a powerful, because an armed one. This character, by the taking side with Prussia, became evidently forfeited. He cannot be a judge, who has made himself a party. His Prussian majesty's alarms for Silesia, which were certainly not groundless, tho' perhaps not sufficient to justify, at least, to the immediate sufferers, the extremities to which matters have been carried, were the only motives that precipitated him into the appearance of aggression. Himself, F G knowing

knowing that his intentions went no farther than preventively to defeat the designs he had reason to think his enemies were hatching to wrest that province out of his hands, might possibly not see, in the remoter consequences, the tendency of his hasty appeal to the sword. Perhaps, even at this instant, he wishes that Rubicon, the invasion of Saxony, unpassed; at least, he has given undoubted proofs of his not being animated by the spirit of conquest or oppression, since, even after his victories, he has of himself offered terms of peace; but terms of which the lengths he had gone, and the acrimony he had raised, opposed the acceptance. He cannot but now see that the levelling the house of Austria to the dust is a task more dangerous than he might at first apprehend. It is a Colossus that, should it even fall by his efforts, must fall upon himself, and crush him with its weight. All Europe shaken to its foundations, and Germany especially enraged to see its system overturned, its laws trampled upon or derided, could not but unite for revenge on the author of all this ruin, and especially to obstruct the advantages he might presume from it. The contest would become desperate, and the issue of it, humanly speaking, cannot be supposed favourable to his Prussian m——.

But were it even to happen that he could, without these dreadful consequences, carry the point of destroying the house of Austria, is it very clear that Britain could be any gainer by it? Is there any reason to think that he would prove an ally to us, more to be depended upon, more tractable, less interested, or less burthensome, than the house of Austria has been? Who knows how soon we should be embarked in another war, and with more plausibility to restore it?

Our assistance to Prussia cannot but be at bottom agreeable, even to the politicks of France, whose work it does, whilst we are saddled at once with the expence and the odium of it. No one can think that France was ever in earnest to crush Prussia. That court knows its interest too well to harbour such a thought. It knows, that keeping up the balance in Germany is of infinite importance to it; and that Prussia is the only power in it that can answer that end in Germany. The game of France is undoubtedly the reduction of both, not the destruction of either. For this purpose it is, that she cannot but be pleased to see the Germans cutting one another's throats, to which

she graciously lends her hand, on either side, as either side requires her trimming the scales to that effect. Both Austria and Prussia are fully satisfied of this; and yet their private passions are so violent and so much preferred by them to the publick good of Germany, and indeed of Europe, that both of them occasionally court and accept her baneful interposition.

What part had Britain then to play? The war pushed against France, *totis viribus*, and pushed upon purely a British footing, unclogged with connexions absolutely foreign for it, would soon have bid fair to have sickened her. It may be said that in such an event, she would have renounced her projects in Germany, and turned her whole force immediately against us. So much the better. Prussia would then have been relieved, and in the only manner that we, or he either, ought to have wished him to be relieved. For ourselves we had nothing to fear, or at least much less than France. Her ridiculous phantom of flat-bottomed boats, had, like other phantoms, ceased to exist the instant it was denied, or vanished on the dawn of light. It was soon discovered that we had been the sport of a false alarm.

Britain would see with pleasure the wrongs of Hanover revenged, but revenged in the most effectual manner, by her operations against the common enemy entirely on a British plan, without any such entanglement with the continent as can only weaken them. So far from thinking that Hanover deserves no consideration from us, justice, loyalty, and even the honour of the nation require, that a reparation of the damages it has sustained on our account should be indispensably made one of the conditions of a future treaty of peace. Any other way of considering that electorate, would only, unprofitably to it, rob, at every turn, this nation of the inestimable advantage of its insular situation.

The authority of the greatest generals, supported withal by common sense and experience, invincibly attests, that any attack on the French at home, or on their frontiers, cannot but be fruitless, without such a paramount force as may at once face all the demands of war for battles and for sieges. Any force inferior to that point of strength, is only a force thrown away, without any rational prospect of success. It is the very game the French desire, who can then wage the war at all advantages. Always the bravest on their own dunghill; they can fight, or

or let it alone, just as they please, or as they spy the favourable moment. The supplies for their forces are as easy, as they are difficult for their enemy. In case of a defeat, they have not only reinforcements ready at hand, but a secure retreat under the number of fortified places with which their frontiers are bristled. In short, for baffling, for tiring out, for destroying an enemy, they desire no better than to have him come home to them, and spare them the fatigue, the expence, and the risk of seeking him, at a distance from their frontiers, when they rarely but make the worst of figures.

Such, at least, was the well-known sense of the great duke of Marlborough, than whom no man, since the days of Henry the Fifth, had done more than himself, to level the power of France in the dust. Happy would it have been for this nation and for Europe, if a little, dirty, jealous, power-hunting court-cabal had not snatched the sword out of his hands just as he was on the point of giving that nation the finishing blow. France was then exhausted by a long war, and an humble supplicant for a peace that ought never to have been granted her but on the original terms of the grand alliance; and yet the duke did not conceive it practicable to overwhelm her without the whole force of it.

Of all the opinions that have prevailed in practice concerning France, not one perhaps more obviously admits, at least, a doubt of its justness, or more deserves examination, than that on which the late expeditions against her have been founded.

Of the one against Rochfort, it would be vain and superfluous to say any thing here. As to the burning of the vessels before St. Malo, tho' all merit should be granted to that exploit that it can justly claim; tho' it must have done a considerable, and not easily reparable damage to the enemy; tho' it was cutting the very sinews of their power to annoy our trade; tho' to observe it was a pure accident that those vessels were destroyed, which was owing to the over-precaution of the French;—still it may be said, and said rather as a just compliment, than injuriously, to the first lord of the Admiralty, and to one of the greatest military names in Britain, that such an operation, not being of an over heroick, or indeed very military nature, could not, alone, do either the nation or them any honour proportionable to the expectation raised by their being employed in it, especially in those who did not know how little it was possible for them to do.

The true objection to these expeditions, is their utter insignificance, and the ridicule that always attends the employing of means, or disproportioned, or foreign to the ends apparently proposed.

If the point of view was making a diversion in favour of our dear friends and allies in Germany, there could not be a more unjudicious one. Tho' some here might be ignorant of the French coast, it cannot be supposed that the French themselves did not know all that they had to fear from all the force they knew we had to employ on that mission. They could not but know, that penetrating into the interior part of the kingdom, was no part of our plan; and that as to the sea coast, which could alone be the object of our operations, those fortified places of theirs worth attacking, were all proof against what we are pleased to call here a vigorous impression; that their harbours are even from their badness inaccessible to our naval force, and that as to our land one, it could be but too inconsiderable to attempt sieges.

But if France, well considered, offers, at least to this nation in its present circumstances, no hold, no promising overture of attack, either on her inland frontiers, or on her sea coast; the following question may possibly occur to well meaning people. What! would you then have nothing done against France?

To this question, the answer is however not very difficult, nor can be thought a very irrational one. The objection to improper attacks, does not most certainly exclude the recourse to proper ones. On the contrary, it implies the recommendation of them.

Both the *Indies*, *America*, and even some of her islands in Europe, Minorca yet unretaken, afford so large a field for action, that there remain draughts upon the nation for funds and men, for solid and essential enterprizes, to the full as great as it can well answer.

The cutting off the supplies to St. Domingo, to Martinico, and to the other islands, from their mother country, could not but have the effect on them, that a strong ligature has on any member of the body, causing it to wither from the intercepted circulation. At least, it would greatly facilitate any attempt of ours upon the most convenient of them for us to attempt.

It is the nature of disappointments from silly or inglorious enterprizes to strike a deadly damp to the heart, and to destroy, in future, the necessary confidence in the proposal

proposal of those effectual ones, for which the lives so often wretchedly thrown away upon the others, might be so much better reserved. The officers employed in them are lost to the publick, which takes a prejudice to them, the more difficult to retract, from that retraction's implying the confession of a mistake: And how few are there capable of that greatness, that even heroism of the mind, of which there cannot perhaps be a stronger proof than such a confession! Thus the service of many a gallant man perishes to his country, without his being in fault to it; or at least his reputation is sunk by having been employed in the execution of measures, of which the obvious nature, as well as foresight of the event, left no room either to arraign fortune, or to excuse any fondness for the commission."

*A Relation of the King of Prussia's Proceedings, from his entering Moravia, to the raising of the Siege of Olmutz. Published at Berlin, by Authority *.*

AFTER the taking of Schweidnitz, the king's army was withdrawn from Landshut, and continued in the neighbourhood of Franckenstein. Lieutenant-general Zeithen covered the frontier of Landshut at Braunau, and general Fouqué closed the line in the county of Glatz. Whilst the enemy were deceived by these dispositions, the king's army marched to Neiss, and from thence to Troppau, in three days. Marshal Keith took the road to Jagerndorff. On the 3d of May, these two columns entered the plain of Olmutz, one by Sternberg, and the other by Gibau. General Fouqué set out from the county of Glatz, as soon as he perceived by the enemy's motions, that they also were preparing to march into Moravia. This general went to Neiss, and took under his convoy the artillery and warlike stores that were requisite for besieging Olmutz. On the 12th he arrived at Gibau, without any molestation from the enemy. Our army of observation immediately passed the Moraw at Littau, where some Austrians were made prisoners. On the 12th the king advanced towards Oltschau, and drove away a body of the enemy's cavalry posted there, who retired beyond Prosnitz. Near that town the prince of Wurtemberg fixed his camp, consisting of four regiments of dragoons, one of Hussars, and some battalions of fusileers. On the 27th of May the trenches were opened before Olmutz, on the side of Tobitschau; and the other side of the river, towards Dolein, was invested by a regiment of dragoons, two

battalions, and five hundred Hussars. The king drove the Austrian and Saxon cavalry, under general Ville, beyond Wischaw, and our army took possession of all the posts proper for covering the body of troops that were to be employed in the siege. The margrave Charles occupied the post of Neustadt, the prince of Anhalt Dessau that of Littau, and the king took post on the eminences between Prosnitz and Oltschau.

On June 10 general Putkammer arrived with a convoy from Silesia, without meeting with any molestation on his march: But as this convoy was not sufficient to finish the siege, measures were taken to bring up another. Mean while the vanguard of the enemy arrived in Moravia; gen. Harsch, who commanded it, pitched his camp on the rising grounds of Aller-Heiligen, opposite to Littau. Marshal Daun arrived with his army at Gewiez, and almost at the same time a body of five or six thousand of the enemy advanced to Prosnitz; which obliged marshal Keith to place Bareuth's dragoons near Wilschnitz, and the independent companies at Bistrowan and Holian. The enemy's design was to throw succours into the town: And, in the night of the eighth of June, they attacked a battalion of volunteers, whom they forced to retire. Bareuth's regiment, who had been upon horseback the whole night, thought that they might return into the camp without waiting for the coming back of their patrols; but scarce had the dragoons entered their tents, when the enemy forced their main-guard, penetrated into the camp, and sent the reinforcement into Olmutz: Even Bareuth's whole regiment would have been ruined had not the battalion of Nimchewsky seasonably come to their assistance. This success of the Austrians made them fond of nocturnal expeditions: Thrice they attacked the regiment of Zeithen at Kosteletz, who always repulsed them with loss. The independent battalions of Le Noble and Rapin were not so successful. They belonged to the corps under the margrave Charles, and were posted at Sternberg. They were to march to Bahrn, to cover the convoy which arrived on the 10th, and were so very roughly handled by the Prussians, that they lost three small pieces of cannon and near 400 men. Mean while, considering the succours that had been thrown into the town, and the enemy's position at Prerau, it was absolutely necessary to straiten Olmutz still more on the other side of the Morave. The corps under

* See the Maps of Bohemia and Moravia, in our Magazines for October 1756, and June, 1758.

the margrave Charles marched thither, and took post in such manner that its right kept possession of Commotau and the bridge there on the Morave, and the left reached to the bridge of Hollitz.

On the marshal Daun, with his army, came down from the hills, and encamped at Predlitz, between Wischau and Proßnitz. A few days after, this general received advice that we were bringing a large convoy from Silesia. The body of forces which escorted this convoy consisted of eight battalions, and near 4000 recovered sick, who were regimented for the sake of order in the march. The whole set out for Troppau on the 25th. Marshal Daun thought it his duty to avail himself of this opportunity to compel the Prussians, without the hazard of a battle, to raise the siege of Olmutz. For this end, he detached gen. Jahnus, who was at Muglitz, towards Bahrn, and ordered a detachment to march from Prerau to Stadt-Liebe, that the convoy might be attacked on two sides; and, in order to deceive us, he drew near to our army, placing his right towards Kojetein, and his left at a little hill very near to Predlitz. However, this motion deceived nobody; and the safety of the convoy being our principal object, the king sent out general Zeithen with three battalions, two regiments of horse, and 900 Hussars, to meet it. The convoy was attacked on the 28th before general Zeithen came up; but the enemy were repulsed and routed, and lost three pieces of cannon and some hundred men. Marshal Daun having sent a considerable reinforcement to the troops he had before detached, the convoy was again attacked on the 29th, between Bautsch and Domstadt. Four hundred waggons, four battalions, and about 1000 troopers, had scarce opened the march, and passed the defiles of Domstadt, when the enemy fell upon the convoy with their whole force, both on the side of Bahrn, and on that of Domstadt. The head of the convoy was cut off from the rest, and tho' general Zeithen did, on this occasion, all that could be expected from a good officer, he was obliged to abandon his waggons, and retire to Troppau. The head of the convoy arrived at the army on the 29th in the evening. The enemy took near six hundred prisoners, among whom is gen. Puttkammer. This unhappy event obliged us to raise the siege of Olmutz. Had the whole convoy arrived safe, the place could not have held out above a fortnight, notwithstanding the gallant defence of general Marshal, the governor.

On the 1st of July the king, with his whole army, took the road to Bohemia. Marshal Keith has brought away all his artillery, excepting four mortars, and one twenty-four pounder, the carriage of which was broke. This general marches by Littau to Muglitz and Tribau, the king marches by Konitz. The vanguard, under the command of the prince of Anhalt-Dessau, has seized at Leutomissel, an Austrian magazine of meal and forage. The generals Buccow and Laudon attended our army in its march, but without approaching too near to it.

After the rear-guard of our army had passed thro' the defiles of Krenau, on its march to Zwittau, general Lascei, who was posted at Gibau with a large body of Austrian troops, immediately caused the village of Krenau to be occupied by a detachment of grenadiers; but they were quickly dislodged from thence by the regiment of Neu-Wied; and we pursued our march without any further interruption.

From Zwittau the army proceeded to Leutomissel, where it halted a day, and from thence to Hohemauth; and having passed a defile, encamped the 12th. General de Retzow, who conducted the artillery and provisions, advanced towards the hills of Hollitz, in order to take possession of them, but found that they were already occupied by the enemy: However, he found means to seize upon a hill at a small distance from the town of Hollitz; upon which the enemy, according to custom, saluted him with a smart cannonade; and afterwards general St. Ignon, with about 1100 Austrian horse, attacked the regiment of Bredow, Cuirassiers, which he put into disorder; but a reinforcement of our troops having taken the Austrians in flank, dispersed them in their turn. Marshal Keith came up at the same time, and causing the enemy's infantry (which still kept its post on the hill) to be attacked in the rear, the Austrians directly fled, with the utmost speed, into the adjacent woods. On this occasion we took six officers, and 360 private men. While the marshal was thus employed, the king marched by Leutomissel, and arrived the 11th instant before Königgratz, where general Buccow was with 7000 men, who were posted behind the Elbe and in the intrenchments they had thrown up all round the city. As soon as our troops arrived, they passed over the little river Adler, in order to attack the next day those intrenchments; and we left only a few battalions in one of the suburbs of the city on the side of

Hota,

Hota, where we were erecting a battery to gall the enemies in their rear.

The king's intention was likewise to send a body of cavalry to the other side of the Elbe, but the enemy having taken care to break down the bridges, we were forced to stay till they could be repaired; which took us up till the 13th in the morning. During which interval of time, general de Buccow abandoned not only the city of Konigsgratz, but likewise all his entrenchments, and retired with his troops towards Clumetz; upon which, we immediately took possession of this important post, famous by the many Austrian armies that have occupied it, both in this and former wars.

The same day the king receiving intelligence that an Austrian corps had taken post between him and Hollitz, marched towards it to attack it; and after having terminated the affair entirely to his advantage, his majesty contented himself with taking this opportunity to bring up his artillery, ammunition, and provision; so that the whole train of artillery employed before Olmutz, upwards of 1500 wounded and sick, with all our warlike stores, &c. are safely arrived at Konigsgratz, where our army is now encamped. We know not how long we shall stay here, nor whether our subsequent march will be directed. We can only say, that we consider this but as the beginning of the campaign.

This relation was sent by his Prussian majesty to his ministers at foreign courts, with the following rescript, dated July 22.

You will herewith receive a minute relation, brought down to the 15th of this month, from the seizing of the magazine at Leitomissel to the occupying of the camp of Konigsgratz. The publick will thereby see, that if I have not succeeded in the Moravia expedition, the court of Vienna hath gained nothing; and that I have only transferred the theatre of the war from Moravia to Bohemia, where I shall have a more easy communication with my own dominions. As this relation is most strictly true, you may make use of it to remove the false impressions which my enemies have given the publick by their continual exaggerations.

An Abstract of the STATE of the Hospital of St. Cross, as worthily traced, and fully opened by the Rev. Dr. Louth, to the Death of that most admirable Prelate William of Wykeham, with some Queries, &c. relative to the subsequent and present State of the said Hospital.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Kent, August, 1758.

ON looking into the life of William of Wykeham, wrote by the learned Dr. Louth, the zeal, and resolution of that eminent prelate, in discharging his episcopal office, appears to me in such a striking and amiable light, that I could not avoid making a few remarkable extracts from that useful and valuable piece—which, I dare say, you will readily accept of.

“Tho’ Wykeham was so deeply engaged in affairs of state, and so much taken up in his personal attendance upon the king, yet he was not in the mean time wanting to his episcopal function, or remiss in the care of his diocese. Whilst he was administrator of the see, he acted only by his commissary general. When he was in full possession of it, one of the first things that required his attention, was the care of the episcopal houses, and buildings of all sorts, which his predecessors had left very much out of repair in general; and many of them in a ruinous condition.

In the year 1373 the bishop held a visitation of his whole diocese; not only of the secular clergy, thro’ the several deaneries, but also of the monasteries and religious houses of all sorts—all which he visited in person. And many of his injunctions are still extant, and are evident monuments of the care and attention with which he discharged this part of his episcopal duty.

But the zeal and diligence with which the bishop pursued the wholesome work of discipline, and the reformation of abuses, will be best exemplified by an account of his proceedings in the visitation of the hospital of St. Cross, of which we are able to give a more particular detail, as he met with some difficulties and obstructions in them, and was, upon that occasion, engaged in a long and troublesome dispute. It will be necessary to premise an account of the foundation and constitution of this ample and remarkable charity; which, if it be more particular than is elsewhere to be met with, will not perhaps be the less agreeable to the curious reader.

The hospital of St. Cross, at Sparkeford, near Winchester, was founded by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, and brother to king Stephen, about the year 1136.

The founder's institution requires, That thirteen poor men, so decayed and past their strength, that without charitable assistance they cannot maintain themselves, shall abide continually in the hospital, who shall be provided with proper cloathing, and beds suitable to their infirmities; and shall have an allowance daily of good wheat bread, good beer, three messes each for dinner, and one for supper. If any one of these shall happen to recover his health, he shall be

be respectively discharged, and another taken in in his room. That besides these thirteen poor, an hundred other poor of modest behaviour, and the most indigent that can be found, shall be received daily at dinner time; who shall have each a loaf of coarser bread, one mess, and a proper allowance of beer, with leave to carry away with them whatever remains of their meat and drink after dinner. The foundation also orders other charities to be distributed *to the poor in general*, as the revenues of the hospital should be able to bear; the whole of which was to be applied to *such* uses.

The revenues of the hospital appear by an old record of inquisition, produced in Wykeham's time, by the prior of Winchester, from the archives of his monastery, without date, to have amounted to about 250l. per ann. they are said by Wykeham, in his letters to the pope, to be above 300l. per ann. and are proved by the testimony of one, who had been long steward of the hospital, and many others, to have been at that time above 400l. per ann.

The whole revenues of the hospital were free from all taxes both to the king and pope, as being wholly appropriated to the poor, except 7l. 4s. 6d. (called elsewhere 8l.) per ann. which was the valuation of the prior's, or master's portion.

Richard Toelive, bishop of Winchester, immediate successor to Henry de Blois (because the revenues of the hospital were *sufficient* for the maintenance of more poor, and ought not to be converted to other uses, as Wykeham represents to the pope) orders, that besides the number instituted by the founder, one hundred *additional* poor should also be fed every day in the same manner at the hospital. This agreement is dated April 10, 1185, and was made at Dover in the presence of the king, and attested by him. But this new institution of feeding an hundred *additional* poor was not of long continuance: It had ceased long before Wykeham's time; and instead of it (by what authority is not known) was introduced the establishment of four priests, thirteen secular clerics, and seven choristers, who were maintained in the hospital for the performance of divine service in the church.

Such was the institution and economy of the hospital of St. Cross, which had hitherto been well observed in general, and constantly maintained with regard to all the particulars above-mentioned. Wykeham indeed represents to the pope, that some of the former bishops of Winchester had preferred to it their nephews and kinsmen, not rightfully as to the mastership of an hospital, but also to an *ecclesiastical benefice*; who had converted to other purposes the revenues of it *assigned to these pious uses*, contrary to the canons, and to the founder's institution. In this he seems to have a particular view to John de Edyngdon, nephew to the late bishop, who had *quitted* the mastership some

time before Wykeham came to the bishoprick. By his manner of leaving this office, we may pretty well judge how he had acted in it:—He took away, and alienated the whole stock belonging to the hospital; all the cattle, corn, goods, instruments, utensils, and moveables whatsoever, either in the house itself, or upon the estates; besides the necessary repairs of dilapidations left by him, amounted, by computation, to between three and four hundred pounds.

Wykeham was no sooner bishop of Winchester, than being fully and regularly informed of the embezzlements and abuses committed by the several late masters of the hospital, he resolved to rectify them; and issued a commission, dated July 30, 1370, to enquire into the particulars and value of the true and accustomed stock, and goods belonging to it, as they ought to be transmitted from master to master, and to examine upon oath all persons that give information in this affair, and particularly Edyngdon, Stowell, Eyntesford, late masters, and Cloune the present master.

Upon the report of his commissioners the bishop summoned the four masters to appear before him at Southwark, on Oct. 22, 1370. He represents to them the *design* of the foundation of the hospital—that the *entire* revenues of it are to be applied to the *use* of the poor, except the master's allowance, taxed at 7l. 4s. 6d. and *no more*; and that the master of the hospital is obliged yearly to make an inventory, and give an account of his administration to his diocesan, according to the constitution of Clement the Fifth. That the mastership is not a perpetual ecclesiastical benefice, but a temporal office requiring continual residence, and *personal* ministry. That therefore he will proceed against them, enforce the said constitution, and compel all, and every one of them, to make an inventory, and give an account of their administration. They plead, that they are not obliged, nor was it ever the custom so to do. Roger de Cloune's plea in particular is, that the house of St. Cross is a perpetual ecclesiastical benefice, sine cure, free from all obligation of making oath, giving any inventory, or rendering any account; that it was principally founded for the honour of the worship of God, and has nothing of the nature, or use of an hospital, the brethren received into the house being weak, and infirm in body, but no way diseased, or infected, so not coming under the description of an hospital, according to the terms of Clement's constitution; and that the master has the free administration of all the possessions and goods belonging to it, with the burthen only of making a certain distribution to a certain number of poor, both within and without the house.

Upon this plea, and Cloune's appealing to the pope, the masters contrived to protract the suit thro' a great number of hearings. But the judge at last proceeds to the *definitive*

definitive sentence, That the bishop hath sufficiently prov'd his libel against the masters, and Roger de Cloune is condemned in costs of suit. He was willing to try if it was not possible still to protract the affair, and appealed again to the court of Rome; but his appeal seems to have been rejected there; for next year he appears before the bishop of London, and professing himself better informed, gives up his cause, renounces his appeal, and submits to the sentence; and then obliges himself, by oath, to give an inventory, and render an account of his administration to the bishop of Winchester, when he shall be called upon so to do.

It seems to have been a custom at this time for the master of St. Cross to constitute a deputy, who presided at the hospital for him: Such was one William de Castelford, rector of St. Pancras, Winchester, who was Cloune's agent, and minister in all his iniquities there. He had been so deeply engaged in this affair, that he thought it proper to absent himself upon the occasion. The bishop, as he could not reach him otherwise, proceeded against him, and excommunicated him for non-residence.

It is not to be doubted, but that the bishop of Winchester, after having pursued this affair so earnestly for above *six years*, and having at last overcome all obstructions, called the delinquents to a severe account, and perfectly reinstated the hospital in all its rights, and re-established its primitive use and institution. He took care ever after to insert in the act of collation of the mastership of this, and all other hospitals, the *master's obligation* to obey the constitution of Clement the Fifth.

In a word, he so far restored this charity to its *original design*, and left it under such due regulation, that his immediate successor Beaufort, having resolved to dispose of some part of his great wealth to the like purposes, chose rather to make an *enlargement* of this institution, than to erect a new one of his own. He made a very great additional endowment of the hospital of St. Cross for the maintenance of two priests, thirty-five brethren, and three sisters, *beside* those of the ancient foundation. He gave his new establishment the name of The Alms-House of Noble Poverty; by which it appears, that he designed it for the relief of decayed gentlemen. The hospital, tho' much diminished in its revenues, by what means unknown, yet still subsists upon the remains of both endowments."

It seems the hospital still subsists upon the remains of both endowments; and I would humbly enquire *how* the endowments *since* the death of Wykeham have been employed.—Whether the *original design* of the charity has been principally minded, and as religiously observed, as good Wykeham, with infinite pains and resolution, endeavoured it should be? It was said before,

"That the founder ordered *other* charities to be distributed to the poor in general, as *the revenues should be able to bear*, the whole of which was to be applied to *such* uses."—And "that the *whole* revenues of the hospital were free from all taxes both to the king and pope, as being *wholly* appropriated to *the poor*, except 7l. 4s. 6d. (called elsewhere 8l.) per ann. which was the valuation of the *master's* portion." And have all the revenue and *more* *se* of *the profits* of the estates been *constantly* bestowed on the poor, without misemploying any part of it, or by any ways whatever *defrauding* the charitable use? Or has the master engrossed for his portion more than his 7l. 4s. 6d. or only a fair equivalent for it according to the different rate and value of money and things?

The misapplication of charities in England is most notorious.—It may be found so almost in every parish of it. The bishops, indeed, in their visitatorial queries, sent to their clergy, do commonly *enquire after* charitable endowments, and whether they are applied according to the will and design of their founders; but it seldom happens, that any grievances, or complaints made by the clergy on such occasions, are *even attempted* to be remedied by this means. And hospitals, free-schools, and other pious donations, are most sadly abused. Cloune's plea, in the foregoing narrative, is much in fashion. The master of *this*, or *that* hospital, will pretend he has the free administration of all the possessions, and goods belonging to it, with the *burthen* only of making a certain distribution to *some poor brethren* within or without it.

The hospital of St. Cross is reckoned, at this time, a very considerable piece of church preferment to the *master* of it. But *how* the profits should fairly arise (consistently with the *intention* of the founders) has been matter of much wonder. Many wish, when Dr. Louth was so deeply engaged on the subject, and got so perfectly into the train, that he had pursued it to the utmost. However, it is to be hoped (especially as it may be of great service in cases of the like kind) that the present guardian of this hospital will be encouraged (on this free and excellent state of it) to have it faithfully continued—that he will immediately interpose with authority, appear disinterested, and perfectly upright in the matter, and set in every respect just as Wykeham himself had done, and would certainly have done *again* on the occasion.

An Account of CHERBOURG.

CHERBOURG stands in a plain on the north side of Lower Normandy, in the district of La Hogue, and in the peninsula of the Cotentin, at the bottom of a large bay, in the form of a crescent, between the Capes of La Hogue and Barfleur, being about 19 miles distant from the former, and 16 from the latter. It has on the north

north the sea; on the east a large plain, about three miles long; on the south a very agreeable spot of fruitful ground, and the eminence called the Hill of Roule, on the top of which is the great forest of Brix and Turlaville; and on the west another plain about a mile and a half long. It lies in 49 deg. 38 min. north latitude, longitude 16 deg. 18 min. reckoning from the meridian of Ferro. It is 13 miles distant from Valogne, 51 from Coutances, 64 from Granville by land, about 70 from the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth, 51 from Guernsey, and 57 from Jersey, by sea. The town is nearly of an oval form, and has a large suburb about the harbour, and on the side next the hill of Roule. Cherbourg formerly was very well fortified, and had a fine castle to defend the mouth of the harbour. In 1687, Lewis XIV. upon the representation of marshal Vauban, intended to enlarge the town, fortify it in the modern way, and, add a large basin to the harbour; and, in consequence of this resolution, these works were actually begun, and the new walls were carried to a considerable height in the year 1688; but in the following year, the old and new fortifications were entirely demolished, so that nothing of that kind now remains but two towers, which were a part of the old fortifications, one of which is converted into a magazine for gunpowder.

Before the fortifications were demolished, the town had but one entrance, and three gates one within another, and each of these gates had a draw-bridge; but no traces of these are now left. The streets are narrow and ill-paved; the houses are built of stone, and covered with a coarse kind of slate which that country produces; they are, however, neat and well built, tho' not regular. The town and suburbs contain about 1200 families, or 6000 inhabitants.

The militia of Cherbourg consists of four companies of the citizens, commanded by a major, an aid-major, four captains, four lieutenants, and four ensigns, or second lieutenants. Some out of these companies mount guard daily. In time of war they have a constant guard in fort Gallet, which consists of a fourth part of the citizens, and sometimes of one half; and more still when an enemy is near, because generally the fleets shelter themselves under this fort till they have tide enough to carry them into the harbour.

There are five forts built along the bay of Cherbourg, viz. the redoubt of Turlaville, fort Longlet, fort Gallet, fort Equerdreville, and fort Cherseuil, to defend the road and the mouth of the harbour, in time of war, against the English and the privateers of Guernsey and Jersey, who are always cruising before Cherbourg. The redoubt of Turlaville is situated to the south-east of the town; the rest lay towards the west and north-west. The most considerable of August, 1758.

them is fort Gallet; the most remote from the city is Cherseuil. The Isle of Pelee lies to the north-east of Cherbourg, and extends in length from N. W. to S. E. 400 toises, or fathoms, and in breadth, from E. N. E. to W. S. W. 300. This island secures the harbour from north-east winds, but is itself overflowed in time of high water.

The harbour lies on the east and south sides of the town, and the entrance to it south and north: The water rises in it at high tide 13 or 14 feet, but at low water nothing remains in it but the water of the river. Some time ago the Cherbourgers built two jetties of dry stone, which they lengthened a little every year. They have likewise begun of late to heighten a part of the jetty towards the west, but still it is covered with water in time of tide, by which means many ships run against it; which was the case of two vessels in the year 1731, one of which was entirely lost.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Aug. 18, 1758.

On Wednesday last a Messenger arrived at the Earl of Holderness's Office, from the King's Army, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with Advice of its having repass'd the Rhine on the 10th Instant; and the following authentick Account of its Motions for some Time past.

FROM the time that his highness received the news of prince Soubise's having entered the country of Hesse-Cassel with his army, it appeared, either that the French army under M. de Contades must be reduced to the necessity of calling prince Soubise to their assistance, or that his highness would be obliged to retreat.

In the hopes that prince Isenbourg would have been able to stand his ground for some time, at least in Hesse-Cassel, prince Ferdinand of Brunswick resolv'd to carry the scene of action to the Maese, in order to draw the enemy from the Rhine, and had formed a plan which would have effectually answered the purpose aforementioned, and been productive of the greatest consequences for the publick service; and it was in execution of this plan, that his highness march'd to Ruremond towards the latter end of July. But the long and heavy rains, which had fallen in those parts, had so broke the roads, that his progress was greatly retard'd; and, in the mean time, his highness was inform'd of the defeat of prince Isenbourg's corps near Cassel, whereby the enemy open'd to themselves the possession of the Weser, in case they pursu'd their advantage, and consequently might act in Westphalia on any Side they pleas'd. In this situation, his highness had no other option, but a victory over the French, or to repass the Rhine. In the first, he was repeatedly disappointed, by the backwardness of the French to stand an engagement.

and as it was dangerous to remain long in a position, where he had the French army on one wing, and on the other the fortress of Gueldre (of which the garrison had been considerably reinforced) as well as several other posts within reach of obstructing the convoys and subsistence of the army; besides the possibility of the English troops from Embden being prevented from joining the army, in case time should be left M. Soubise to think of intercepting them; his highness resolved to march back to the Rhine, which was accordingly executed with the greatest success, in the manner contained in the following relation.

Relation of the March of the King's Army from Hellenrad, near Ruremonde, to the Rhine.

"On the 28th of July the army moved still nearer the Maëse, and encamped between Ruremonde and Schwalm; the head quarters were fixed at Hellenrad. On that day advice was received there of the action that had passed the 23d in Hesse Cassel. The enemy having shewn themselves upon our left, and taken possession of Bruggen, the duke sent the hereditary prince of Brunswick with orders to dislodge them from thence, and to make themselves masters of the town; which was done with success the next day. No doubt was made but that the enemy would move towards us; but they so well covered the motions of their army by detachments of light troops, that we had but imperfect notions thereof. In part, however, we were informed of them, and the duke guessed at the rest; inasmuch that having marched, on the night between the 1st and 2d of August, towards Dulcken, he found the enemy likewise on their way to the same place from Dalem. M. de Contades, who probably did not expect his highness there, chose rather to go back and take up his former camp at Dalem, than to give battle. It was the general opinion, that there would have been an engagement the next day. The allied army was under arms on the third, very early in the morning, and made a motion for advancing towards the enemy; but it appeared from the motions we saw them make upon our coming on, that they would again endeavour to avoid an action. His serene highness had reasons that induced him not to lose time in pursuing an enemy, that was determined not to fight. He made therefore, at eight in the morning, dispositions for the march to Wachtendonck. The prince of Holstein, with the Prussians, composed the rear-guard; the hereditary prince of Brunswick marched with the van-guard to force the post of Wachtendonck. That place, as is well known, is an island surrounded by the Niers, of a very difficult approach, tho' without fortifications. The hereditary prince not being able immediately to get down the bridge the enemy had drawn up, without giving them time to recollect themselves,

entered the river, passed it with some companies of grenadiers, who followed his example, and drove the enemy away with their bayonets. Afterwards, at sun-set, all the army passed the bridges of Wachtendonck, excepting only the baggage, which marched on during the whole night, and the rear-guard which covered that march. The army marched onwards the fourth to Rhinbergen, so little harrassed by the enemy, that not a single troop of them came in sight. That evening news was brought, that M. de Chevert had passed the Lippe with 12 or 14 battalions, and several squadrons, in order to join the garrison of Wesel, and then fall upon the corps encamped at Meer under lieutenant-general Imhoff. There was not a moment's doubt, but that that attack would be made the next day. His serene highness could have wished to have reinforced general Imhoff; but the men were too much fatigued to begin another march the same evening; and the extraordinary overflowing of the Rhine, which rendered the bridge at Rees impassable, was an additional difficulty. So M. Imhoff had no resource but in his own good conduct, and in the inexpressible bravery of his troops, consisting of six battalions and four squadrons, much weakened by different detachments made from them. But the Hand of Providence so visibly seconded the efforts of that handful of men, that, after a sharp engagement, they gained a compleat victory over an enemy who was triple their number. The enemy was drove under the cannon of Wesel, and the field of battle was covered with their dead. Ten pieces of cannon were taken from them, and a number of prisoners of the most considerable rank. To-day general Wangenheim passed the Rhine with several battalions and squadrons to reinforce M. Imhoff, and put him in a condition to make the utmost advantage of a victory as compleat, as it is glorious to the arms of his majesty and of his allies. The army marched to Santen, where they have just pitched their camp this 6th of August."

When the army arrived at Rhynberg, his highness intended to have passed the Rhine there, which would have been attended with several advantages: But the prodigious flood in the river, occasioned by the continual rains, had made it overflow to such a degree, that the shore was inaccessible; and the same reason made it impossible to make use of the bridges at Rees. It was therefore found necessary to march further down; and, in the night between the 8th and 9th, a bridge was laid over the river at Griethuyfen.

The enemy had prepared four boats of a particular invention to destroy it, which were coming down the river from Wesel; but they were all taken on the morning of the 9th by some armed barks we had upon the river, before they could put their design

in execution. The same morning about day-break, the army began to pass, and the disposition his serene highness was pleased to make for passing it, was as follows: Four squadrons of dragoons, the baggage of the head quarters, the sick of the army, the heavy artillery, the army in four divisions, the baggage of the army, and the rear-guard, which is upon this occasion very strong. The passage was entirely completed on the 10th, the last of the rear-guard passing over about ten o'clock, without any interruption from the enemy. Prince Ferdinand has received a letter from the duke of Marlborough, acquainting him, that his grace, with all the English troops, except lieutenant-general Campbell's regiment of dragoons, was at Lingen the 8th instant in their way to Coesfeldt; and lieutenant-general Imhoff, with eleven battalions and ten squadrons, is arrived at Boekholt, which being but one forced march from Coesfeldt, his junction with the corps of English troops becomes certain.

Before the passage of the Rhine, his highness received from lieutenant-general Imhoff the following relation of his engagement with M. Chevert. The consternation of the French in that affair was so great, and their flight so precipitate, that 2000 muskets were gathered from the ground over which they fled.

Lieutenant-General Imhoff's Account of the Action of the 5th of August, 1758, between the Detachment under his Command, and M. de Chevert's Corps, near Meer.

"On the 4th of August, at six o'clock in the evening, I received advice from a good hand, that the enemy, who were to pass the Lippe over three bridges, would march that night, with much artillery, towards Rees, in order to possess themselves of that place, and burn the bridge. As he might go thither by turning my camp, I took the resolution to decamp with the four battalions and four squadrons under my command in order to cover Rees, and join the battalions of Stoltzenberg and of the hereditary prince of Hesse, that were marching under the command of general Zastrow from Spick, where they had passed the Rhine in boats. Having perceived nothing of the enemy, and believing that the accounts I had received might be false, I resolved to return to my advantageous post at Meer. I set forward at six in the morning, and after I had reached my old camp, the advanced guards were no sooner posted, but they found themselves engaged with the enemy, who advanced towards me from Wesel, under the command of lieutenant-general de Chevert, and Messrs. de Voyer and de Chavigny, major-generals, with the whole corps of troops, which was destined to make the siege of Dusseldorp. My front was covered by coppices and ditches, with a rising ground on my right, from whence I could see the whole force that was coming against

me. Perceiving then, that the enemy was marching into this difficult ground, I resolved to attack them as soon as they had entered it. I therefore ordered my infantry to advance about 200 paces from the first hedges, and took the regiment of Stoltzenberg from my right to post it in the coppice, in order to fall upon the left of the enemy, whom I saw quite uncovered, and gave orders to the other regiments to march, with drums beating, up to the enemy, as soon as they should hear the fire of the regiment of Stoltzenberg, and to attack them with bayonets. This being executed with the greatest spirit by the whole six battalions, had so great an effect, that, after a resistance of about half an hour, the enemy was put into confusion, and fled towards Wesel, leaving on the spot 11 pieces of cannon, with a great many waggons and other carriages with ammunition.

The loss on my side consists of no more than 200 men killed and wounded. That of the enemy is not exactly known. We have taken 324 prisoners, among whom are 11 officers. General Zastrow perfectly well seconded me in this action; and all the officers fought with the greatest courage. The names of these brave regiments are, that of Stoltzenberg, Saxe-Gotha, hereditary prince of Hesse, and Imhoff of Brunswick, and the four squadrons of Busch's, which could not act in the manner they wished, on account of the inclosures."

Whitehall, August 18.

This Morning Capt. Edgecumbe, and Capt. Amherst, arrived Express from Admiral Boscawen, and Major-General Amherst, with an Account, that, on the 26th of July, M. le Chevalier Drocour, Governor of Louisbourg, surrendered that Place by Capitulation, on the following Articles, viz.

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies Admiral Boscawen, and Major-General Amherst, and his Excellency the Chevalier Drocour, Governor of the Island of Cape-Breton, of Louisbourg, the Island of St. John, and their appurtenances.

I. **T**HE garrison of Louisbourg shall be prisoners of war, and shall be carried to England in the ships of his Britannick majesty.

II. All the artillery, ammunition, provisions, as well as the arms of any kind whatsoever, which are at present in the town of Louisbourg, the Islands of Cape-Breton and St. John, and their appurtenances, shall be delivered, without the least damage, to such commissaries as shall be appointed to receive them, for the use of his Britannick majesty.

III. The governor shall give his orders that the troops which are in the Island of St. John, and its appurtenances, shall go on board such ship of war, as the admiral shall send to receive them.

3 H 2

IV.

IV. The gate, called *Porte Dauphine*, shall be given up to the troops of his Britannick majesty, to-morrow, at eight o'clock in the morning, and the garrison, including all those that carried arms, drawn up at noon, on the *Espalade*, where they shall lay down their arms, colours, implements, and ornaments of war. And the garrison shall go on board, in order to be carried to England in a convenient time.

V. The same care shall be taken of the sick and wounded that are in the hospitals, as of those belonging to his Britannick majesty.

VI. The merchants and their clerks that have not carried arms, shall be sent to France, in such manner as the admiral shall think proper.

Louisbourg, 26 July, 1758.

(Signed) Le Chevalier deaucous.

Two hundred and twenty-one pieces of cannon, and eighteen mortars, with a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores had been found in the place, and it was expected that more would be found. The following is the return of the state of the garrison when it capitulated.

State of the Garrison of Louisbourg the 26th of July, 1758, when it capitulated.

Twenty-four companies of marines of the usual garrison, and two of the artillery, 76 officers, soldiers fit for duty 746, sick and wounded 195, total 1017.—Second battalion of the regiment of *Volontaires Etrangers*, 38 officers, soldiers fit for duty 402, sick and wounded 86, total 526.—Second battalion of the regiment of *Cambise*, 38 officers, soldiers fit for duty 466, sick and wounded 104, total 608.—Second battalion of the regiment of *Artois*, 32 officers, soldiers fit for duty 407, sick and wounded 27, total 466.—Second battalion of the regiment of *Bourgogne*, 30 officers, soldiers fit for duty 353, sick and wounded 31, total 414.—Total of the garrison, 214 officers, soldiers fit for duty 2374, sick and wounded 443, total 3031.—Sea officers, private men, and marines fit for duty, with the sick and wounded, belonging to the ships, 135 officers, fit for duty 1124, sick and wounded 2347, total 2606.—Total prisoners 5637.

All the French men of war that were in the harbour have been taken and destroyed, viz. *Prudent*, 74 guns, burnt by the boats of the fleet, under the captains *Leforey* and *Balfour*.—*Entreprenant*, 74 guns, blown up and burnt by a shot from the marine battery.—*Capricieux* and *Celebre*, both 64 guns, burnt by the *Entreprenant*.—*Bienfaisant*, 64 guns, taken by the boats of the fleet, and towed from under the walls of the town into the east harbour, by capt. *Balfour*.—*Apollo*, 50 guns, *Chevre*, *Biche*, and *Fidelle* frigates, sunk by the enemy across the harbour's mouth to prevent the fleet's going in.—*Diana*, 36 guns, taken by his majesty's ship *Boreas*.—*Echo*, 26 guns, taken by his majesty's ship *Juno*.

Of his Majesty's Forces were killed and wounded as follows.

Killed. Royal. Lieut. Fenton, lieut. Hawe.—Gen. Amherst's. Lieut. Nicholson, lieut. Campbell.—Gen. Forbes's. Capt. Earl of Dundonald.—Gen. Webb's. Ensign Godfrey Roe.—Col. Monckton's. Lieut. Hart, —Col. Fraser's. Capt. Bailey, lieut. Cuthbert, lieut. Fraser, lieut. Murray.—Capt. Rogers's Rangers. Ensign Francis Ceruthers, —Ten non-commission officers.—146 private men.—Artillery. One gunner, and three matrosses.—Wounded. Col. Bastide, engineer in chief.—Royal. Lieut. Fitz-Simmons, lieut. Bailley, lieut. Ashe, ensign Waterston, —Gen. Amherst's. Lieut. Hamilton, lieutenant and adjutant Mukins, ensign Monney-penny. —Gen. Forbes's. Capt. Rycout, lieut. Francis Tew. —Gen. Whitmore's. Lieut. Pierce Butler, lieut. John Jermyn, lieut. William Hamilton. —Gen. Bragg's. Capt. Browne.—Gen. Otway's. Lieut. Allan, lieut. Brown, lieutenant and adjutant Cockburn, ensign Armstrong. —Gen. Hopson's. Lieut. Lilley.—Gen. Webb's. Lieut. Hopkins.—Col. Anstruther's. Capt. Smith. —Col. Fraser's. Capt. Donald M'Donald, lieut. Alexander Campbell, lieutenant John M'Donald.—Seven non-commission officers. —Two drummers. —315 private men. —Artillery. One corporal, one gunner, three matrosses.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

A YOUNG man of my acquaintance has been looked on, for a year and half past, as consumptive; he has these symptoms, lowness in flesh, sometimes sweats in the morning, a cough, attended with spitting tough lumps or clots of phlegm, and that sometimes in the mornings and evenings of a yellowish colour; yet his friends, and those who have medicated him, assure me his lungs are not injured.

If any of your ingenious correspondents will consider the case, and, by means of your useful publication, direct what they think may be instrumental in removing these complaints, it will be discharging the part of a christian, as it may relieve the person thus distressed, and be of further service to others.

I am, S I R,

Hereford, Your constant reader,
Aug. 18, 1758. AMICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Have considered the answers published in your last month's Magazine (see p. 352.) relative to Peter Vague's case, and must dissent from the determination of both your correspondents, as I think they have not decided exactly agreeable to the intention of the testator: Mr. Chapman has exemplified

plified his abilities as a school master, and Mr. Cunningham has evinced his knowledge in the law; but neither of them, in my opinion, have stated the case right. I am apprehensive, the true meaning of the testator's will is, that the wife should have $\frac{2}{3}$ of the son's legacy, the daughter $\frac{1}{3}$ of the mother's, and the nephew $\frac{1}{3}$ of the daughter's; if so, we must reduce these fractional parts to one common denominator, and then state each person's share, so reduced, according to the rule of equity: These pro-

portions resolved, will soon discover the son's share to be £.857 $\frac{1}{2}$, the mother's £.571 $\frac{1}{2}$, the daughter's £.380 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the nephew's £.190 $\frac{1}{2}$; which several sums, added together, are equal to £.2000, the money bequeathed. I am,

August 16, Your constant reader,
1758. P. P.

Mr. Wilkinson's *Question* was worked off at press, before we received his alteration of it.

Poetical ESSAYS in AUGUST, 1758.

On the Absence of MELISSA. An ELEGY.
Inscribed to C. S. Esq;

O Friend, by every sympathy endear'd,
Which soul with soul, in social ties unite;
The hour arrives, so long, so justly fear'd,
Brings all its griefs, and sinks me with their weight.
For lo! from heaven my unavailing prayer,
Toss'd devious mingles with the sportive gale;
No tender arts can move my cruel fair,
Nor all love's silent eloquence prevail.
Tho', from my lips, no sound unmeaning flows,
Though in each action fondness is express;
No kind returns e'er terminate my woes,
Nor heave th' eternal pressure from my breast.
Too well the weakness of my heart I know,
Too well love's pow'r my soul had felt before;
Why did I then the pleasing ill pursue,
And tempt the malice of my fate once more?
Conscious how few amongst the fair succeed,
Who boast no merit but a tender heart;
Why was my soul again to chains decreed,
To unregarded tears, and endless smart?
The siren Hope, my tardy steps to cheer,
In gay preface, the lessening prospect dress'd;
With art fallacious, brought the object near,
And lull'd each rising doubt in fatal rest.
I saw success, or thought at least I saw,
Beck'ning with smiles, to animate my speed;
Reason was mute, impress'd with sacred awe,
Nor memory one precedent could plead.
How curs'd is he who never learn'd to fear,
The sharpest plagues his cruel stars portend;
Till black'ning o'er his head the clouds appear,
And heaven's collected storms at once descend;
What further change from fortune can I wait?
What consummation to the last despair?
She flies, yet feels no pity for my fate;
She sees, but deigns not in my griefs to share;
Yet the kind heart where tender passions reign,
Will catch the softness when it first appears;
Explore each symptom of the sufferer's pain,
Sigh at his sighs, and number all his tears.

This tribute from humanity is due:
What then, just heaven, what should not love bestow?

Yet, tho' the fair insensible I view,
For others blis I would not change my woe.
O blind to wisdom, to reflection blind!
At length to reason and thyself return;
See science wait thee, with reception kind,
Whose frown or absence no fond lovers mourn.

Bounteous and free, to all who ask her aid,
Her sacred light anticipates their call;
Points out the precipice to which they stray'd,
And with maternal care prevents their fall,
Daughter of God! whose features all express,
Th' eternal beauty whence thy being sprung;

I to thy sacred shrine my steps address,
And catch each sound from thy heaven-prompted tongue.

O take me wholly to thy fond embrace,
Thro' all my soul thy heavenly beams diffuse;
Thence every cloud of pleasing error chase,
Adjust her organs, and enlarge her views.
Then ever fix'd on virtue, and on thee,
No lower wish shall her attention claim;
Till like her sacred parent, pure and free,
She rise to native heaven, from whence she came.

The Fate of CÆSAR. By the Author of DOUGLAS.

As pensive on my bed I lay,
And mus'd the midnight hours away,
My bosom glowing with those fires,
Which Shakespear's magick page inspires;
The moon whose waning, scanty light,
Gave dubious objects to the sight,
Beneath a cloud retir'd her ray,
And wrapt in gloom the chamber lay:
Winds wav'd along the lengthen'd wall,
The cricket shriek'd his thrilling call,
The dead-watch click'd the sick man's knell,
And dogs sent forth their boding yell.
Quick beat my pulse, my soul was tun'd
To sympathize with every sound.
When from the room's most darksome side,
I saw a pompous image glide;
Loose from him flow'd the Roman gown,
His brows invested with a crown;
His red right arm a sceptre bore,
And regal pride his aspect wore.

But

But when his steps approach'd more near,
 I mark'd his features dash'd with fear:
 I saw, beneath his purple robe,
 His breast with bitter anguish throb;
 His cruel eye around he cast,
 Then rais'd his arm, and struck his breast;
 With aspect strange his robe he tore,
 And dash'd his sceptre on the floor.
 Intent I gazed to descry,
 If ought substantial took his eye;
 With deep amaze I then beheld,
 The air around with figures fill'd;
 Conspicuous far above the rest,
 The form of virtue stood confest;
 And, hand in hand with her, a fair
 Of haughtier mien, and fiercer air;
 Whose eyes flash'd with indignant flame,
 'Twas Liberty, the peerless dame:
 From their regard the tyrant turn'd,
 And with convulsive anguish burn'd;
 While Freedom, with resentment red,
 Menac'd revenge upon his head,
 And gaily lifting up her hand,
 She pointed to a distant band:
 My eager eye her arm pursu'd,
 And soon the awful presence view'd:
 In close divan the heroes stood,
 Stern, yet untroubled was their mood:
 On each considerate visage sat,
 Resolve, that conquers chance or fate;
 Yet one there seem'd the chief of all,
 Pale was his cheek, his stature tall;
 'Midst storms and tempests fit to reign,
 His port was honour and disdain;
 Frowning, he bent his black eyebrow,
 And prying look'd the tyrant thro':
 Near him a hero more humane,
 Of sober air, and gentle strain,
 With pitying look, great Cæsar ey'd,
 And at his own firm purpose sigh'd:
 Then from their swords a gleam of light
 I saw, and trembled at the sight,
 The victim fell, the tyrant dy'd,
 And freedom, freedom, loud was cry'd:
 Impatient there I join'd the scream,
 And starting found 'twas all a dream.

*Written on the Wainscot at the Blue-Posts,
 at Witham.*

O Wretched wainscot, bound t' receive,
 Such wit as blockheads chuse to leave!
 Which still must bear, whoever indites 'em,
 Lines heavier than the lead that writes 'em!
 Let them write on, the wainscot cries,
 Thank heav'n, I've neither ears nor eyes;
 And for their wit, I'd rather bear it,
 Than sit, like you, to read or hear it:
 Besides, to cure me of all sorrow,
 My friend, the dish-clout, comes to-morrow.

*To a Friend on his MARRIAGE. By Way of
 Epithalamium.*

YE Hymens, ye Venuses, Cupids, away!
 Pack hence, nor presume the blest pair
 To deceive: [shall sway,
 Their conduct, good sense, and sound reason
 Which laws more substantial and lasting
 can give.

No heathenish trash in their nuptials engage;
 No childish, no whimsical cant in their love;
 Their passions unknown to pride, folly, or
 rage,

By the rules of religion shall constantly move.
 In him ev'ry manly perfection prevails,
 In her all the charms that embellish the fair,
 In their souls thus united sweet harmony
 dwells, [there.

And a heaven of true pleasure establishes
 A stranger his wishes intrudes on your peace,
 Of which your acceptance he humbly im-
 plores,—

Your blessings may Providence daily increase,
 That scoundrel ill-luck never knock at
 your doors.

May heav'n its indulgence in plenty bestow;
 Each occurrence of life glide along with
 your will; [woe,
 Your cup of sweet pleasure untinctur'd with
 May fate ne'er attempt, or misfortune to
 spill.

Contentment be ever your social ally;
 E'en at you should adversity level his spight,
 He may snarl, he may bark; but his malice
 defy; [bite.

Content will ne'er suffer the Hell-hound to
 When age shall o'ertake you and silver your
 pate, [view,
 And your offspring in your generations you
 May you barter this world for an heavenly
 estate, [adieu!

And in peace bid your friends an eternal
 Strand, July 26, 1758. N. MIDDLETON.

*Wrote in a blank Leaf of the Second Edition of
 Dr. WINCLER's History of Knowledge, af-
 ter reading the Whole, and turning to his Pre-
 face to the Second Volume.*

Learning and modesty, great author, shine
 With equal lustre in this work of thine;
 Judicious, clear, and spirited throughout,
 The subject *dubious*, yet we scarce can *doubt*:
 Such merit, if neglected, shames our age,
 But leaves no blemish on the finish'd page.
 From earth, tho' fled, new regions to explore,
 Thy name will live till *letters* are no more;
 Wincler's, to Newton's, oft be join'd *below*,
 As more their minds *above* could only know.

On Mr. HERVEY's Theron and Aspasio.

THOU Calvin's system long had stood,
 Espous'd by many wise and good;
 None e'er attempted to explain
 Its doctrines, in thy pleasing vein;
 The lively page attracts our view,
 And all we read, at least seems true;
 Convinc'd still fully, as we go,
 The pious author thinks them so.

However others may debase,
 By wild extremes, th' effects of grace;
 Faith and good works concur in thee,
 And practice proves thy theory;
 (Works counted yet, but worthless dross)
 Whose glory's only in the cross:
 In that bless'd ransom mortals must,
 And great atonement always trust;

The

The basis laid, with lawful hand,
Firm will the sacred structure stand.
Religion in her native air,
And dress, appears divinely fair;
The *power*, not the cold *form* alone,
In charming language here is shewn;
And whilst, in beauteous scenes, your pen
Describes th' Almighty's gifts to men—
This lower world—our hearts you raise,
To willing songs of grateful praise;
Yet still that love which we adore,
Gave, in his son, ten thousand more.

Polemick criticks, if they will,
May write, refine, and boast their skill;
Reject these tenets, and despise
The comforts which from thence arise;
The *real christian* still remains,
And, silent, marks their learned pains;
No mean pursuits his labours claim,
But endless happiness his aim.

Who heav'n can reach, 'twere hard to say,
If Hervey should not find the way;
And he that gains so rich a prize,
May smile at all beneath the skies.

Well grounded as *his* hope, be *mine*,
When I this transient life resign;
Boldly I then might drop the clay,
And stretch for an eternal day;
Nor wish, on earth, one moment's stay.

J. B.

To Miss ****. By Miss ELISA CARTER.

1.
THE midnight moon serenely smiles
O'er nature's soft repose,
No lowring cloud obscures the skies,
Nor rustling tempest blows.

2.
Now ev'ry passion sinks to rest,
The throbbing heart lies still,
And varying schemes of life no more
Distract the labouring will.

3.
In silence hush'd, to reason's voice
Attends each mental power;
Come, dear Amanda, and enjoy
Reflection's favourite hour.

4.
Come, while this peaceful scene invites,
Let's search this ample round;
Where shall the lovely fleeting form
Of happiness be found?

5.
Does it amidst the frolic mirth
Of gay assemblies dwell?
Or hide beneath the solemn gloom
That shades the hermit's cell?

6.
How oft the laughing brow of joy
A sick'ning heart conceals,
And thro' the cloister's deep recess
Invading sorrow steals.

7.
In vain thro' beauty, fortune, wit,
The fugitive we trace!
It dwells not in the faithless smile
That brightens Clodio's face.

8.
Howe'er our varying notions rove,
All yet agree in one,
To place its being in some state,
At distance from *our own*.

9.
O blind to each indulgent gift
Of power supremely wise,
Who fancy happiness in aught
That Providence denies.

10.
Vain is alike the joy we seek,
And vain what we possess,
Unless harmonious reason tunes
The passions into peace.

11.
To temp'rate bounds, to few desires,
Is happiness confin'd,
And deaf to folly's noise attends
The musick of the mind.

A SONG. By T. P****cr.

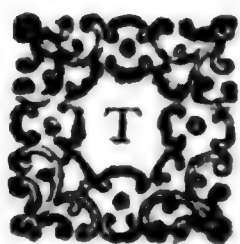
O Nancy, wilt thou go with me,
Nor sigh to leave the flaunting town?
Can silent glens have charms for thee,
The lowly cot and russet gown?
No longer dress'd in silken sheen,
No longer deck'd with jewels rare,
Say can'st thou quit each courtly scene,
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?
O Nancy! when thou'rt far away,
Wilt thou not cast a wish behind?
Say canst thou face the parching ray,
Nor shrink before the wintry wind?
O can that soft and gentle mien
Extremes of hardship learn to bear,
Nor sad regret each courtly scene,
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?
O Nancy! can'st thou love so true,
Thro' perils keen with me to go,
Or when thy swain mishap shall rue,
To share with him the pang of woe?
Say should disease or pain befall,
Wilt thou assume the nurse's care?
Nor wistful those gay scenes recall
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?
And when at last thy love shall die,
Wilt thou receive his parting breath?
Wilt thou repress each struggling sigh,
And cheer with smiles the bed of death?
And wilt thou o'er his breathless clay
Strew flow'rs, and drop the tender tear,
Nor *then* regret those scenes so gay,
Where thou wert fairest of the fair?

EPIGRAM.

MISTAKEN nature here has join'd
A beauteous face, and ugly mind;
In vain the faultless features strike,
When soul and body are unlike:
Pity that snowy breast should hide
Deceit, and avarice, and pride.
So in rich jars from *China* brought,
With glowing colours gaily wrought,
Oft-times the subtle spider dwells,
With secret venom bloated swells,
Weaves all his fatal nets within,
As unsuspected, as unseen.

THE

T H E *Monthly Chronologer.*



THE society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, having proposed to give three medals for planting acorns for timber (see p. 195.) a gold medal has been adjudged, by the said society, to his grace the duke of Beaufort, for planting the largest quantity of land with acorns; a silver medal was adjudged to Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; for the second largest quantity; and likewise a silver medal was adjudged to John Berney, Esq; for planting the third largest quantity.

On Wednesday the 26th ult. a dreadful fire broke out at Basford Hall, within three miles of Nantwich, in Cheshire, which consumed the dwelling-house, and most of the furniture, to the great loss of the poor tenant, who has a wife and ten children: The fire begun in the chimney, which communicated itself to the thatch.

FRIDAY, July 28.

The parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday the third of August, was further prorogued to Thursday the twenty-eighth day of September.

The bounties to seamen and landmen that shall voluntarily enter themselves into the royal navy, were continued by proclamation to the thirtieth of September next.

The parliament of Ireland, which stood prorogued to the 18th instant, is further prorogued to the 29th of August.

SUNDAY, 30.

By the violence of the wind, a great deal of damage was done to the shipping and small craft on the river Thames. Above bridge several wherries broke loose from their moorings, and driving one against another, were stove in pieces.

MONDAY, 31.

Commodore How, with the fleet and troops for the coast of France, set sail from Portsmouth. (See p. 370.)

TUESDAY, August 1.

Admiralty-office. By letters received of the 26th and 28th past from capt. Wheeler, of his majesty's ship the *Iris*, off Embden, there is advice of the arrival, in the river Embs, of the first embarkation of the troops under his convoy, consisting of the troops under the command of the marquis of Granby: Also of the arrival of those, which went under the convoy of the *Dolphin*, under the command of major-general Waldegrave: And of the invalids from Shields, under the convoy of the *Deptford*: And likewise of another convoy being in sight, which it was concluded were the transports under the command of the duke of Marlborough. (See p. 370.)

A loan to his majesty, in his quality of elector of Hanover, for two hundred thousand pounds, was opened at the Bank; which was immediately filled by the following gentlemen.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------|
| Sir Joshua Vanneck | — | 50000 |
| Messrs. Backwell, Hart, and Co. | — | 50000 |
| Samson Gideon, Esq; | — | 40000 |
| Nicholas Magens, Esq; | — | 20000 |
| George Amyand, Esq; | — | 15000 |
| Bartholomew Burton, Esq; | — | 15000 |
| Thomas Martin, Esq; | — | 5000 |
| Joseph Salvadore, Esq; | — | 5000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 200000 |

And Messrs. Amyand, Backwell, Burton, and Magens, are appointed trustees for the management of the said loan.

At a court of the governors of Christ's-hospital, it was resolved to return Sir John Barnard, their late president, thanks for his constant attention to the interests of that charitable foundation: After which they proceeded to the election of a new president, when Sir Robert Ladbroke was unanimously chosen.

At the same time Daniel Webb, Esq; their treasurer, generously subscribed three hundred pounds for the use of the said charity.

WEDNESDAY, 2.

A turtle of upwards of 500lb. weight was sent down to the earl of Sandwich's seat near Huntingdon: This is said to be the largest turtle ever brought to England.

A great number of fowls, beasts, &c. which came over in the West-India fleet, were brought to St. James's, presents to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

At Wigton, there was such a fall of rain as has not been known in the memory of the oldest man living. It swelled the rivulets to such a degree in that town and neighbourhood, that five bridges within two miles of the town were swept away by the flood; and did considerable damage to the hay and growing corn, by overflowing all the adjacent grounds. Several houses were much damaged, and many trees torn up by the roots, by the rapidity of the current. In several houses in the town the water was six feet deep the day after the flood.

The following lord lieutenants, besides those formerly mentioned, have appointed meetings for putting the militia act in execution, viz. The earl of Holderness, for the North-Riding of Yorkshire; and lord Abergavenny, for Suffex. (See p. 368, 370.) In short, such a spirit appears all over the kingdom on this patriotick occasion, that there is no fear of our having, at last, a militia that shall protect us, and terrify our enemies.

Mox-

a. Battery of 32 Guns N. 45° W. 100
 b. Battery of 8 Guns S. 30° W. 100
 c. Battery of 24 Guns N. 45° W. 100
 d. Battery of 16 Guns S. 30° W. 100
 e. Battery of 10 Guns S. 30° W. 100
 f. Battery of 14 Guns S. 30° W. 100
 g. Place proposed for the floating Battery

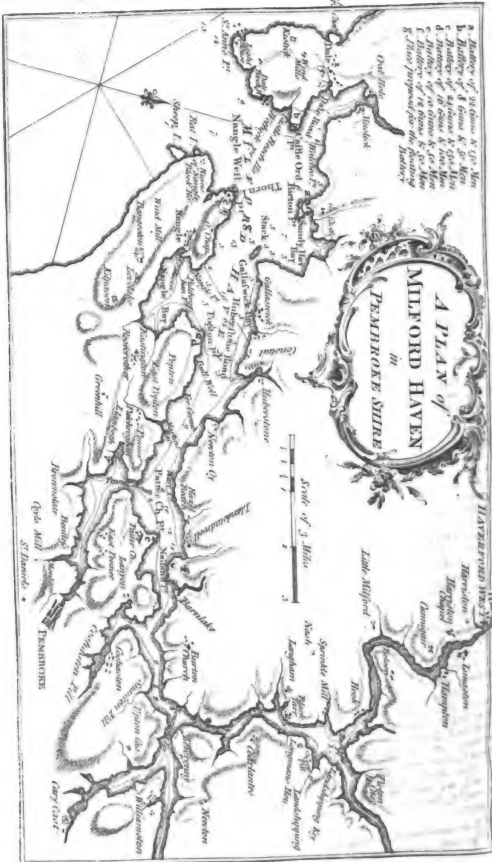
A PLAN of MILFORD HAVEN in PENBROKE SHIRE

HAYLEFORD WASS

Hayleford
 Hayleford
 Hayleford
 Hayleford

Lake Milford

Scale of 3 Miles
 1 1 1 1 1 2 3



MONDAY, 7.

Two powder-mills, at Hounslow, were blown up, by the explosion of near 600lb. weight of gunpowder.

Rear-admiral Saunders, in the Windsor, sailed for the bay of Biscay.

Arrived at Portsmouth the Nassau man of war, capt. Sayer, from Guiney: She has with her four ships, freighted with the plunder of Senegal, under convoy of the Swan sloop. She gives an account that, in the attack of Goree, belonging to the French, our troops were repulsed, and lost many men. (See p. 302.)

TUESDAY, 8.

Thomas Bray, Esq; paid the usual fine, to be excused serving the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex. James Dandridge, Esq; gave bond to serve the office, and Mr. Rolliston signified his refusal to serve it. (See p. 370.)

THURSDAY, 10.

Charles Lisle, Esq; citizen and skinner, was elected sheriff, in the room of Mr. Rolliston. John Roberts, Esq; paid his fine to be excused from serving the office.

The Magdalen-house in Goodman's-fields was opened, when many of the governors attended and admitted several young women who petitioned for that favour. (See p. 193.)

FRIDAY, 11.

Thomas Cripps was executed on Kennington Common, pursuant to his sentence at last Croydon assizes, for housebreaking.

Whitehall. Yesterday arrived capt. Harkerfon, with an account, that the king's troops, under the command of lieutenant-general Bligh, effected their landing in the bay Des Marais, two leagues westward of Cherbourg, on the seventh instant, with little loss, covered by the fire of the frigates and bomb-ketches, in the face of a considerable body of the enemy, who gave their fire, and retired. At the same time an express arrived from commodore Howe, with the following particulars. Sunday, August 6. At seven o'clock in the evening in Cherbourg road. At eleven, the bombs began to play upon the town.—August 7. At seven in the morning the fleet got under way, and at nine anchored in a sandy bay, two leagues to the westward of Cherbourg. At half an hour past one, all the frigates, sloops, bombs, and armed cutters, began to fire on the French troops, behind the banks of sand, computed to be 3000 horse and foot. At two the boats landed the guards and grenadiers, who formed a stand with all the alacrity imaginable. At three general Drury marched them, and received three fires before he began his attack, which was executed with such spirit and vigour, that they immediately ran for shelter behind hedges and woods, but were pursued, and driven from their skulking places before night. It is said, we have about 20 men killed and wounded, but amongst the ene-

August, 1757.

my there was great slaughter, particularly the horse. This night we took two pieces of brass cannon, which were drawn down to oppose our landing.—August 8. Landed our horse and artillery without molestation, and at noon the army marched for Cherbourg, having taken two pair of colours. At four the troops had possession of the west fort, and blew up the magazine.

SATURDAY, 12.

Whitehall. On Thursday last, an officer arrived from lieutenant-general Bligh and captain Howe, with letters, dated the seventh and eighth instant, giving an account, that his majesty's troops had effected a landing, under cover of the frigates and bomb-ketches, in the bay Des Marais, two leagues westward of Cherbourg, in the face of a large body of the enemy prepared to receive them; and yesterday in the afternoon, captain Howe's first lieutenant arrived, with a further account, that on the eighth, instant in the evening, Cherbourg surrendered at discretion, the enemy having marched out and abandoned the place on the approach of his majesty's troops: The same day lieutenant-general Bligh took possession of the forts Querqueville, Homer, and la Galette, and hoisted English colours in them. The general was preparing to destroy, on the next day, the basin, and the two piers at the entrance of the harbour. There were twenty-seven ships in the harbour; and thirty pieces of fine brass cannon have been taken. Captain Howe, with the ships under his command, was in Cherbourg road.

His majesty's ships the Monmouth and Lyme, have burnt the Rose, a French frigate of 36 guns, and 300 men, near the Island of Malta.

Four tenements of houses were consumed by fire at Edinburgh.

SATURDAY, 19.

Whitehall. This morning two officers arrived with letters from lieutenant-general Bligh and captain Howe, to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Cherbourg the 16th and 17th instant, giving an account, that his majesty's forces, after having completely demolished the basin, piers, and harbour of Cherbourg, and destroyed all the batteries, forts, magazines, and stores, at that place, and along the coast, were all re-embarked, without the least opposition from the enemy, in order to pursue the further objects of his majesty's instructions. Twenty-two fine brass cannon, and two brass mortars, have been sent to England; and 173 iron cannon, and three iron mortars, were destroyed.

A Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance, &c. taken in and near Cherbourg.

At the batteries beyond Querqueville, great and small, 5 iron ordnance; at three batteries on this side ditto, 8, 12 and 6 pounders, iron; at Querqueville, 3 12 pounders

3 L

Several of our correspondents having desired the Plan of Milford-Haven this month, we have annexed it, to oblige them. (See our last Vol. p. 306, and our Mag. for last month, p. 333, & seq.)

pounders ditto ; at Homet, 5 6 pounders ditto ; at Querqueville, 6, 12 and 14 inch iron mortars, 1 brass ditto ; at fort Gallette, 24 pounders, 4 of brass ; at ditto, 16 ditto, 4 of ditto ; at ditto, 12 ditto, 2 of ditto ; at ditto, 14 inch mortars, 2 of ditto ; on the road to Cherbourg, 12 pounders, 2 of ditto ; at Longlette, 3 12 pounders, iron, and 1 iron 14 inch mortar ; in the town of Cherbourg, of different sizes, 10 brass, and 53 iron ordnance ; at the Sand-hill intrenchment, 15 6 pounders, iron ; at fort Tournaville, 2 42 pounders, iron, and 1 brass 24 inch mortar.—Total 22 brass ordnance, 99 iron ditto, 3 brass mortars, 2 iron ditto. Destroyed at fort Gallette, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shells 400 ; at ditto, shot of different kinds 6000 ; at ditto, flint casks 1 ; at ditto, lead shot casks 2 ; powder left for the use of the engineers destroying the forts, barrels 17 ; ditto destroyed, with a great quantity of stores and shot thrown into the sea, at the redoubt at Tournaville, barrels 13 ; filled cartridges for 42 pounders 40 ; one large gun ; shells of 14 inches 211 ; destroyed at fort Gallette, small arms 113 ; at Cherbourg, ditto and musketoons 300 ; at Homet, pounds powder 21,000 ; at Cherbourg magazine, ditto 27,000 ; match, tons 4.

Three men, three women, and four children, were drowned near Burnham, Norfolk.

TUESDAY, 22.

Whitehall.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Abercrombie, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated at Camp, at Lake George, July 22, 1758.

The embarkation of the artillery, stores, and provisions, being compleated on the evening of the 4th instant, next morning, at break of day, the tents were struck, and all the troops, amounting to 6367 regulars, officers, light infantry, and Rangers included, and 9024 provincials, including officers and batteau men, embarked in about 900 batteaus and 135 whale boats, the artillery, to cover our landing, being mounted on rafts. At five in the evening reached Sabbath-day point (25 miles down the lake) where we halted till ten, then got under way again, and proceeded to the landing place (a cover leading to the French advanced guard) which we reached early next morning, the 6th. Upon our arrival, sent out a reconnoitering party ; and, having met with no opposition, landed the troops, formed them in four columns, regulars in the centre, and provincials on the flanks, and marched towards the enemy's advanced guard, composed of one battalion, posted in a logged camp, which, upon our approach, they deserted, first setting fire to their tents, and destroying every thing they could ; but as their retreat was very precipitate, they left several things behind, which they had not time either to burn, or carry off. In this camp we likewise found one prisoner, and a dead man. The army in

the foregoing order continued their march thro' the wood, on the west side, with a design to invest Ticonderoga ; but the wood being very thick, impassable with any regularity to such a body of men, and the guides unskilful, the troops were bewildered, and the columns broke, falling in one upon another. Lord Howe, at the head of the right centre column, supported by the light infantry, being advanced, fell in with a French party, supposed to consist of about 400 regulars, and a few Indians, who had likewise lost themselves in their retreat from the advanced guard ; of these our flankers killed a great many, and took 148 prisoners, among whom were five officers and three cadets. But this small success cost us very dear, not as to the loss of numbers, for we had only two officers killed, but as to the consequence, his lordship being the first man that fell in this skirmish ; and as he was, very deservedly, universally beloved and respected throughout the whole army, it is easy to conceive the grief and consternation his untimely fall occasioned ; for my part, I cannot help owning, that I felt it most heavily, and lament him as sincerely. The 7th, the troops being greatly fatigued, by having been one whole night on the water, the following day constantly on foot, and the next night under arms, added to their being in want of provision, having dropped what they had brought with them, in order to lighten themselves, it was thought most advisable to return to their landing-place, which we accordingly did about eight that morning. About eleven in the forenoon sent off lieutenant colonel Bradstreet, with the 44th regiment, six companies of the first battalion of Royal Americans, the batteau men, and a body of rangers and provincials, to take possession of the Saw-mill, within two miles of Ticonderoga, which he soon effected ; as the enemy who were posted there, after destroying the mill, and breaking down their bridge, had retired some time before. Lieut. col. Bradstreet having laid another bridge across, and having sent me notice of his being in possession of that ground, I accordingly marched thither with the troops, and we took up our quarters there that night. The prisoners we had taken being unanimous in their reports, that the French had eight battalions, some Canadians, and colony troops, in all about 6000, encamped before their fort, who were entrenching themselves, and throwing up a breast-work, and that they expected a reinforcement of 3000 Canadians, besides Indians, who had been detached under the command of Mons. de Levy, to make a diversion on the side of the Mohawk river, but upon intelligence of our preparations and near approach, had been repeatedly recalled, and was hourly expected ; it was thought most advisable to lose no time in making the attack ; wherefore early in the morning of the 8th I sent Mr.

Clerk,

Clerk, the engineer, across the river on the opposite side of the fort, in order to reconnoitre the enemy's intrenchments. Upon his return, and favourable report of the practicability of carrying those works, if attacked before they were finished, it was agreed to storm them that very day: Accordingly the rangers, light infantry, and the right wing of provincials, were ordered immediately to march, and post themselves in a line, out of cannon shot of the intrenchments, their right extending to Lake George, and their left to Lake Champlain, in order that the regular troops, destined for the attack of the intrenchments, might form on their rear. The piquets were to begin the attack, sustained by the grenadiers, and they by the battalions: The whole were ordered to march up briskly, rush upon the enemy's fire, and not to give theirs, until they were within the enemy's breast-work. After these orders issued, the whole army, except what had been left at the landing place to cover and guard the batteaus and whale-boats, and a provincial regiment at the Saw-mill, were put into motion, and advanced to Ticonderoga, where unfortunately they found the intrenchments, not only much stronger than had been represented, and the breast-work at least eight or nine feet high; but likewise the ground before it covered with felled trees, the branches pointed outwards, which so fatigued and retarded the advancing of the troops, that notwithstanding all their intrepidity and bravery, which I cannot sufficiently commend, we sustained so considerable a loss, without any prospect of better success, that it was no longer prudent to remain before it; and it was therefore judged necessary, for the preservation of the remainder of so many brave men, and to prevent a total defeat, that we should make the best retreat possible: Accordingly, after several repeated attacks, which lasted upwards of four hours, under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and with the loss of 464 regulars killed, 29 missing, 1117 wounded; and 87 provincials killed, eight missing, and 239 wounded, officers of both included, I retired to the camp we occupied the night before, with the broken remains of several corps, sending away all the wounded to the batteaus, about three miles distance; and early the next morning we arrived there ourselves, embarked and reached this camp in the evening of the 9th. Immediately after my return here, I sent the wounded officers and men, that could be moved, to fort Edward and Albany.

Returns of the Names of the Officers of the several Regiments, who were killed and wounded near Ticonderoga, July 8, 1758.

27th. Lord Blakeney's regiment. Killed. Engineer Matthew Clerk. Wounded. Capt. Gordon, capt. Holmes, capt. Wrightson, capt. Skene, lieutenant Cook, ensign Elliot.—42d. Lord John Murray's regiment. Killed. capt. lieutenant John Campbell, lieutenant George

Farquarson, lieutenant Hugh M'Pherson, lieutenant William Baillie, lieutenant John Sutherland, ensign Peter Stewart, ensign George Rattray. Wounded. Major Duncan Campbell, capt. Gordon Graham, capt. Thomas Græme, capt. John Campbell, capt. James Stewart, capt. James Murray, lieutenant William Grant, lieutenant Robert Gray, lieutenant John Campbell, lieutenant James Grant, lieutenant John Graham, lieutenant Alexander Campbell, lieutenant Alexander M'Intosh, lieutenant Archibald Campbell, lieutenant David Mill, lieutenant Patrick Balnevis, ensign John Smith, ensign Peter Grant.—44th. General Abercrombie's regiment. Killed. Ensign Frazer. Wounded. Major Eyre, capt. Falconer, capt. Lee, capt. Bartman, capt. Bailey, lieutenant Treby, lieutenant Symphon, lieutenant Drummond, lieutenant Pennington, lieutenant Gamble, lieutenant Dagworthy, lieutenant Greenfield.—46th. Lieutenant general Thomas Murray's regiment. Killed. Col. Bever, capt. Needham, capt. Wynne, lieutenant Laulke, lieutenant Lloyd, ensign Craiton, ensign and quarter-master Carboncle. Wounded. Major Browning, capt. Forbes, capt. Marsh, ensign Gordon.—55th. Late lord Howe's regiment. Killed. Brig. gen. lord Howe, col. Donaldson, major Proby, capt. lieutenant Murray, lieutenant Stewart. Wounded. Capt. Bredin, capt. Wilkins, lieutenant le Hunt, ensign Lloyd, quarter-master French.—1st battalion of Royal Americans. Wounded. Major Tullikins, capt. Munster, capt. Mather, capt. Cockrane, lieutenant Barnsley, lieutenant Ridge, lieutenant Wilson, lieutenant Guy, ensign Bailey, ensign Gordon, ensign M'Intosh. Killed. Capt. lieutenant Forbes, lieutenant Davis.—4th battalion Royal Americans. Killed. Major Rutherford, lieutenant Haselwood. Wounded. Capt. Prevost, capt. Depheze, capt. lieutenant Slosser, lieutenant M'Lean, lieutenant Allaz, lieutenant Turnbull, lieutenant M'Intosh.—Light infantry, colonel Gage's. Wounded. Capt. Gladwin, ensign Patterson. Killed. Lieutenant Cumberford.—Provincials. Colonel Preble's. Wounded. Capt. Winslow, capt. Goodwin, lieutenant Macomber, lieutenant Dorman, lieutenant Adam.—Col. de Lancey's. Wounded. Lieutenant col. Leroux, lieutenant Ducan, lieutenant Degraw, lieutenant Yates, lieutenant Smith. Killed. Lieutenant and adjutant Muncy, lieutenant Gatehouse.—Colonel Babcock's. Wounded. Col. Babcock, capt. John Whiting, lieutenant Russell.—Col. Fitch's. Killed. Lieutenant Howland. Wounded. Ensign Robins.—Col. Bagley's. Wounded. Capt. Whiple. Killed. Lieutenant Burman, lieutenant Low.—Col. Johnston's. Killed. Lieutenant col. Shaw. Wounded. Capt. Douglas.—Col. Worster's. Wounded. Lieutenant col. Smedley.—Col. Partridge's. Killed. Capt. Johnson, lieutenant Braggs. Wounded. Capt. A. Willard.

Commodore Howe, with his fleet and the troops under general Bligh, sailed again from Portland (where they had arrived a day or two before) to the coast of France. Prince Edward was on shore on Sunday morning, dined with Ralph Allen, Esq; at Weymouth, and was at church in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, 24.

Charles Lisle, Esq; disqualified himself for serving the office of sheriff, in the usual manner. (See the 10th.)

SATURDAY, 26.

Kensington. The Right Hon. the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, waited on his majesty: And being introduced to his majesty by the earl of Holderness, the recorder made their compliments in a loyal address (which see p. 384.) They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

SUNDAY, 27.

A prayer of thanksgiving for the taking of Louisbourg, was used in the churches and chapels throughout the kingdom.

Great rejoicings were made in these cities and parts adjacent, for the taking of Louisbourg (see p. 419.) and in most places in the country when the news of that important event arrived.

Some wicked incendiaries having attempted to set fire to the new temporary bridge, a strong guard is placed to prevent their design.

Four ships sailed from Whitby on the Greenland fishery; one was lost in the ice, one returned without any fish, and two brought home three whales between them. Two ships from Edinburgh returned with five large whales, and four others returned empty. The Oswald, of Borowstowness, returned with two large whales. Many have arrived at the port of London with various success. (See p. 371.)

There was lately the most remarkable take of salmon in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, that has been known for many years, upwards of 60 having been caught at one draught, and salmon was sold in that market at little more than 1d. per pound.

At Dumbarton 108 salmon were taken at one draught.

At the assizes for Norfolk four received sentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved: At Norwich two, one of whom was reprieved: At Bury one: At Appleby two, for forgery: At Lancaster five, one of them for murder: At Hereford one, but reprieved: At Buckingham three, but reprieved: At Croydon one: For Northumberland two, but reprieved: For Devonshire five: At Warwick three, but reprieved: At Gloucester four: At Carlisle one; and Monmouth, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, were maiden assizes. (See p. 370.)

The present State of the FRENCH NAVY.

Ships of the Line. One of 116 guns; one of 114; one of 100; one of 90; six of 84, two taken; thirty-two of 74, four taken or burnt; three of 70; twenty-six of 64, six taken, burnt, or lost; five of 60, one taken; thirteen of 50, six taken, sunk, or lost. Total of ships of the line, 89: Taken, burnt, sunk, or lost, 19.

Frigates. Two of 44 guns; two of 40,

two taken; seven of 36, seven taken or burnt; two of 34; fourteen of 30, two taken or lost; one of 28; seven of 26, three taken, sunk, or burnt; fourteen of 24, one taken; one of 22, one taken; one of 18; five of 16, three taken or sunk; seven of 12. Total of frigates, 63: Taken, burnt, sunk, or lost, 19.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 26. **M**R. Leyland, a rich farmer, near Preston, in Lancashire, aged 80, was married to Miss Parkinson, aged 20.

Mr. William Waring, a rich grazier, of the same place, aged upwards of 80, to Miss Burshaw, of 18.

Aug. 1. Sir Wyndham Wadbury, Bart. to Miss Long, with a fortune of 10,000l.

4. Hon. Mr. Ingram, to Miss Sheppard.

5. Dr. Hume, bishop of Oxford, to lady Mary Hay, sister to the earl of Kinnoul.

6. Charles Tolbooth, of Nottingham, Esq; to Miss Mascal.

8. William Deedes, Esq; to Miss Bramston, of Skreens, in Essex.

Right Hon. lord Faversham, to Miss Anne Hales, third daughter of Sir Thomas Hales, of Howlett, in Kent, Bart.

9. Mr. Priestly, an eminent merchant, to Miss Reinhold.

Rev. Mr. Hey, to Miss Ethelred Lynch, daughter of the dean of Canterbury.

12. John Culling, Esq; to Miss Polly Wynn.

14. William Russel, of Worcestershire, Esq; to Miss Polly Edmonds.

15. Mr. Joseph Tomkins, an eminent maltster, at Abingdon, to Miss Newman.

16. — Collyer, Esq; to Miss French, of Charterhouse square.

17. Daniel Wray, Esq; to Miss Darell, of Richmond.

19. Francis Austen, of Sevenoaks, in Kent, Esq; to Mrs. Lennard.

21. Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; member for Haslemere, to Miss Rhoda Cotes.

Titus Melmoth, of Bicester, in Oxfordshire, Esq; aged 94, to Miss Sukey Cartwright, aged 18.

23. Dr. Hibbens, one of the physicians to the London Hospital, to Mrs. Culver, with a fortune of 27,000l. and 400l. per ann.

July 31. Lady of col. West, was delivered of a son.

Aug. 3. Countess of Fingal, of a daughter.

4. Lady of Philip Powis, Esq; of a daughter.

6. — of Matthew Ridley, Esq; member for Newcastle, of a daughter.

7. — of the Hon. Geo. Duff, of a son.

10. — of the Hon. Henry Grenville, of a daughter.

12. — of John William Bacon, Esq; of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

July 25. **B**ARNARD Gibson, of Little Stonham, in Suffolk, Esq;

26. Sir

26. Sir James Holburne, of Pennycuik, near Edinburgh, Bart.

28. Richard Sloane Fowler, Esq; uncle to Sir William Fowler, Bart.

Right Hon. George Henry Hay, earl of Kinnoul, and baron of Pedwardin, in England. Succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son Thomas lord viscount Dupplin, now earl of Kinnoul.

31. Mr. Jacob Hagen, sen. Hamburg merchant, one of the people called Quakers.

Aug. 1. Thomas Hallifax, Esq; one of the pages of the back stairs to queen Anne.

Right Hon. Francis Willoughby, lord Middleton; succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son Francis, now lord Middleton.

2. Thomas Fanshaw, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Essex.

William Edwards, of Bedfordshire, Esq;

Right Hon. George Booth, earl of Warrington, baron Delamere, aged 84. The title of earl of Warrington is extinct, that of lord Delamere devolves to Nathaniel Booth, of Hampstead, Esq; and his estates to the earl of Stamford, his son-in-law.

Miss Robinson, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Robinson, aged 18.

7. Samuel Wenman, of Staffordshire, Esq;

Fisher Coleman, of Norfolk, Esq; at Bath.

Stephen Kingcote, of Kingsbrenton, in Somersetshire, Esq;

8. Stephen Goff, of Peterborough, Esq;

Joseph Ewson, of Bedale, in Yorkshire, Esq;

Lady Samwell, relict of Sir Thomas Samwell, late of Bradwin, in Northamptonshire, Bart.

Mrs. Holcombe, wife of rear-admiral Holcombe.

Mr. George West, a noted empirick, of Bow Church-yard.

10. Hon. Mrs. Jane Murray, sister of lord Mansfield, and aunt of the viscount Stormount.

Lady of Sir John Pole, of Shute, in Devonshire, Bart.

11. Christopher Arnold, Esq; banker, in Fleet-street.

12. Lieut. col. Richard Harward, whose first commission bore date in 1691.

Right Hon. lady D'Arcy, relict of lord D'Arcy, of the kingdom of Ireland.

The wife of admiral Durell.

Charles Hitchcock, of North-End, Esq;

Right Hon. lady Catherine Parker, second daughter of the late earl Pawlett.

13. Mon. Miss Mary Neville, half sister to lord Abergavenny.

James Vernon, of Worcestershire, Esq;

16. Mr. William Halleron, an eminent Madeira merchant.

John Eyles, Esq; warden of the Fleet prison.

17. James Lloyd, of Chepstow, in Monmouthshire, Esq; aged 91.

18. Right Hon. lady Baltimore; She was sister to the duke of Bridgewater.

20. Giles Erle, Esq; many years member for Malmesbury, in Wilts.

Mr. James Royston, jun. an eminent wine-merchant.

22. Mr. George Dowdale, a clerk of the ingrossments of the house of commons.

Mr. George Ragg, an eminent engine maker.

James Wallis, of Derby, Esq;

24. Mr. Tho. Shelley, brother to Henry Shelley, of Sussex, Esq;

James Buchanan, Esq; an eminent merchant.

Harding Tomkins, Esq; clerk of the Fishmongers company.

25. Capt. Thomas Masterman, aged 74, who lost both his legs in queen Anne's war, in which he commanded a privateer.

Mr. John Strutton, an eminent shop-keeper, at Exeter.

27. Sir Francis Mannock, Bart. succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir William Mannock, Bart.

On July 6. John Burnaby Parker, Esq; consul general at Madrid.

Patrick Obrian, of Meath, in Ireland, aged 114.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. Mr. Bullock was presented to the rectory of Radwinter, in Essex.—Mr. Edward Jay, to the vicarage of Sedley, in Northamptonshire.—Abel Ward, M. A. to the rectory of Dodleston, in Cheshire.—Mr. Joseph Gosling, to the vicarage of Gatley, in Norfolk.—Thomas Wilkinson, LL. B. to the vicarage of Astorley-Holden, in Kent.—Mr. Charles Mawson, to the vicarage of Corbley Prior, in Hampshire.—John Sharpe, B. A. to the rectory of Stoney-Winter, in Somersetshire.—Matthew More, M. A. to the rectory of Barmingham, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Hopkins, to the vicarage of Cossedy, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Melmoth Skynner, to the chaplainship of the Alcide man of war.—Mr. John Steffe, to the vicarage of Little Baddow, in Essex.—Mr. Southwell, to the rectory of Outwell, in Norfolk.—Mr. George Booth, to the rectory of Ashton under Line, in Lancashire.—Mr. Daniel Webley, to the rectory of Thurly, in Derbyshire.—Richard Fawcett, D. D. to the rectory of Grindon, in Warwickshire.—Mr. Wiseman, to the rectory of Muffelden, in Wiltshire.—Egerton Leigh, M. A. to the rectory of Lymme, in Cheshire.—Mr. Adkin, to the rectory of Wetheringset, with Brockford, in Suffolk.—Mr. Wigley, to the vicarage of Croxton, in Norfolk.—Thomas Bleddon, LL. B. to the rectory of Helston, with the vicarage of Emsley, in Cheshire.—Mr. Safford, to the vicarage of Mettingham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Dowling, to the vicarage of Middleton, in Norfolk.—Mr. White, to the rectory of Reedham, in Norfolk.—Matthew Wake, M. A. to the rectory of Brockley, in Somersetshire.—Dr. Robinson, to the archdeaconry of Northumberland.—Mr. Curteis, and Mr. John Davis, made doctors in divinity.—Dr. Apthorp, chosen fellow of Eton College.

A dispensation has passed the seals to enable the Rev. Samuel Withers, B. L. to hold the rectory of Allbury, together with the rectory of Burton-Trimby, in Devonshire, worth 270 l. per annum.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

W Hitchall, August 1. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Right Hon. John viscount Castlecomer, and his heirs male, of the dignity of an earl of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of earl of Wandesford, in the county of Kilkenny. Also unto the Right Hon. Charles Baron Moore, of Tullamoor, and his heirs male, of the dignity of an earl of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of earl of Charleville, in the King's county. Also unto Sir Arthur Gore, Bart. and his heirs male, of the dignities of baron and viscount of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of baron Saunders, of Deeps, in the county of Wexford, and viscount Sudley, of Castle Gore, in the county of Mayo. Also unto the Right Hon. John Bowes, Esq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of baron Bowes, of Cloniyon, in the county of Meath.

—, August 5. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed, under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Right Hon. the dowager baroness of Athunry, of the dignity of a countess of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of countess of Brandon, in the county of Kilkenny, with remainder to her heirs male.

—, August 22. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed, under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto Sir Maurice Crosbie, Knt. and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of baron of Branden, in the county of Kerry. Also unto William Annesley, Esq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of Baron Annesley, of Castle-Wellan, in the county of Downe. Also unto James Stopford, Esq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of baron Courtown, in the county of Wexford. Also unto John Lyfaght the elder, Esq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of baron Lisle, of Mount North, in the county of Cork.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Dr. Conyers was appointed physician to the British forces on the Rhine.—Commodore Pye, rear-admiral of the blue.—Charles Whitworth, Esq; lieut. governor of Tilbury-Port, in the room of Sir Mulston Lambert,

deceased.—Bacell Heron, Esq; lieut. and John M'Dowal, gent. cornet in the royal Scots Greys.—Samuel Bayley, Esq; lieut. John Le Marchand, cornet, and Philip Perry, adjutant, in Cope's dragoons.—Christopher Cooper, gent. lieut. and Richard Temple, ensign, in lord George Bentinck's regiment of foot.—Frederick Disney, gent. lieut. in lord Robert Bertie's regiment of foot.—Isaac Smith, ensign, and ——— Bailey, gent. quarter-master, in lord George Beauclerk's regiment of foot.—William Charteris, gent. ensign in the 37th regiment of foot.—Thomas Bristow, surgeon to the 68th regiment of foot.—Williamson Legard Hooker, gent. lieut. in the 70th regiment of foot.—James Hilder Gamble, gent. ensign in the 78th regiment of foot.—Lord Newbottle, captain of the light horse, late Lindsey's, who was mortally wounded near Cherbourg.

The following gentlemen are appointed officers in the additional battalion of the 42d regiment of foot. Captains. Francis M'Lean, Alexander Sinclair, Brudnells, John Stuart, William Murray, Archibald Campbell, Alexander Reid, Robert Arbuthnot. Lieutenants. Alexander M'Lean, George Grant, George Sinclair, Gordon Clunes, Adam Stewart, John Robertson, John Murray, John Grant, James Frazer, George Leslie, John Campbell, Alexander Stewart, Duncan Richardson, Robert Robertson. Ensigns. Patrick Sinclair, ——— M'Intosh, James M'Duff, Thomas Fletcher, Alexander Donaldson, William M'Lean, William Brown.

B—K—TS.

J OHN Catts, of Bridge street, haberdasher.
John Mason, of Bath, staymaker.
John Burton, of Skipton, in Yorkshire, grocer.
Anna-Maria Blackstone, of St. George Hanover-square, milliner.
John Bentley, of St. Mary Woolchurch-lane, butcher.
Isaac Reynous, of Mary-le-Bone, broker.
James Haynes, sen. of Clerkenwell-green, carpenter.
James Stewart, of Friday-street, linen-draper.
Henry Leeson, of the Strand, haberdasher.
Nicholas Lilley, of Ashton under Line, in Lancashire, clothier.
Edward Watton, of Leadenhall-street, cabinet and chair-maker.
Henry Blomfield, of Sternfield, in Suffolk, tanner.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,
LONDON, Saturday, August 26, 1758.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| Amsterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Ditto at Sight | — | 36 3 |
| Rotterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Antwerp | — | No Price. |
| Hamburgh | — | 36 3 |
| Paris 1 Day's Date | — | 30 5-16ths. |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance | — | 30 3-16ths. |
| Bourdeaux, ditto | — | 30 |
| Cadiz | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Madrid | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Bilboa | — | 37 7-11ths. |
| Leghorn | — | 47 1-8th. |
| Naples | — | No Price. |
| Genoa | — | 46 5-8ths. |
| Venice | — | 49 |
| Lisbon | — | 55. 5d. 1 8th. |
| Porto | — | 55. 4d. 1-9th. |
| Dublin | — | 7 3-4ths. |

Translation

Translation of a Letter, written by his Majesty to his Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, after the Battle of Crevelt.

THE success which the Almighty was pleased to grant to my army, under your highnesses command, on the 23d inst. gave me the highest pleasure, especially receiving the particulars of it by your highness's letter of the 24th, and verbally from my adjutant-general Von Rheden. I cannot therefore omit my sincerest acknowledgments to your highness on this occasion, as it is, under God, to your wise measures, and unparalleled manœuvres, that this victory is to be ascribed. I want words to express my sense of the service you have performed, and my admiration of your extraordinary abilities, exerted for me and the common cause, with equal zeal, magnanimity, and success.

My joy is greatly heightened to find, that the hereditary prince of Brunswick had so great a share in the success of that glorious day. Your highness will inform that worthy prince, that he had, before, my esteem and affection, and by this fresh proof of his activity, valour, and good conduct, he has now acquired my admiration.

I always had a good opinion of the troops in general under your command, and particularly of my own: And I am now so confirmed in it by what your highness writes to me, that I make not the least doubt, that, under such a leader, who has gained their entire love and confidence, they will at all times cheerfully do their duty, like brave and honest men. I desire your highness will make known to both officers and men, the thoughts I entertain of them.

What your highness is pleased to mention of the behaviour of lieutenant-general Oberg and major-general Wangenheim, gives me great satisfaction. I cannot conclude without acquainting your highness, that in regard to the honourable mention you make of lieutenant-general Schulenbourg, I have ordered him a colonel's commission."

I remain with truth, &c. &c.

Translation of the Inscription on the Pier at Cherbourg. By an Officer in the Army.

LEWIS and Fleury trust to Asfeld's care
Amidst the waves to raise this mighty pier.

Propitious to our prayers the fabrick stood,
Curb'd the fierce tide, and tam'd the threat'ning flood.

Hence wealth and safety flow, hence just
The king, the statesman, and the hero crown.

On the Demolition of the Pier.

LEWIS and Fleury must, with Asfeld, now
Resign to George, to Pitt, to Bligh,
and Howe.

One blast destroy'd the labour of an age,
Let loose the tides, and bid the billows rage:
Their wealth and safety gone, their glory lost,
The king's, the statesman's, and the hero's
boast.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

AS the prince of Isenburg, the Hessian general, had under his command but 4000 men of regular troops, and a body of the country militia, he was obliged to retire, as the French army, under the prince of Soubise, advanced, and even to abandon the city of Cassel itself; but, at last, having taken possession of a very strong camp, between Cassel and Munden, he resolved to stand an attack. This, of course, brought on a battle, of which the French have given us the following account.

Monsi. the duke de Broglie, commanding a corps which formed the vanguard of the army commanded by the prince de Soubise, having learnt at Cassel, that the Hessian troops, under the prince of Isenburg, were retiring towards Munden, he marched on the 23d of July to the village of Sunderhausen, and reaching the top of the hill, perceived the enemies drawn up in order of battle, their right covered by a great rock in the Fulde, and their left by a wood, which had a communication with the rock. This post was so extremely advantageous, that the duke de Broglie found the affair required the best dispositions possible. He had left at Cassel and Sunderhausen, for the security of the defiles, in case of an unfortunate event, to the amount of 2500 men, which reduced our corps of the army to nearly an equal force with our enemies, whom we computed at 7000 effective men, including a regiment of cavalry of 600, and one of dragoons of 800.

M. de Broglie put his infantry in the first line, his cavalry and dragoons composed the second, and he placed the ten pieces of cannon of the brigade of artillery before his right, to annoy the Hessian cavalry which extended to the wood. This cavalry advanced in order to attack our infantry; but the duke de Broglie instantaneously doubled a part of our infantry, and brought forward (by the openings which that motion formed) a part of his cavalry, which charged that of the Hessians; but they were repulsed; and we began to fear that this circumstance would have disordered our infantry, when at the moment that the enemy's cavalry were going to fall upon the royal Bavarian regiment, that regiment made a discharge so very *a-propos*, as to make great havoc among them, inso-much that they did not appear again throughout the action.

During this time, M. de Waldener, field-marshal, with M. de Diesbach, the Swiss brigade, and the three companies of grenadiers of royal Deux-Ponts, attacked the wood with great vigour, and found there a pretty obstinate resistance. The infantry of the enemy's right briskly engaged our left; the fire was hot on both sides, and the enemies fell back some hundred yards; but they soon returned by favour of the rock, which partly covered them. This advantage was

so great, that our left was obliged to give way; and as the enemies were endeavouring to gain our backs, in winding round by our left, the duke de Broglie caused the dragoons of Apchon to advance, with some cavalry behind them. The briskness of the fire continued, and we suffered greatly, when at length the duke de Broglie sent the royal Bavarian regiment, the royal Deux-Ponts, and those of Rohan and Beauvoisis, to the rock, where they were ordered to make their attack with their bayonets fixed. This desperate manœuvre succeeded, and the enemies were put to flight. We followed them to a great ditch: They threw themselves into the wood on the borders of the Fulde, and some got to the edge of a steep rock, from whence upwards of 300 plunged into the river, where most of them perished.

We have hitherto made above 200 soldiers prisoners, and 50 officers, amongst whom are the count de Canitz, who commanded under M. de Isenburg, the first aide-camp of that prince, and several lieutenant-colonels and majors. We took upon the field of battle seven pieces of cannon, and eight in Munden, where the enemies had abandoned them, so that they have only one sixteen pounder left. The enemies must have suffered much. We had 785 men killed, and 1392 wounded. The duke de Broglie had a horse shot under him, as well as M. de la Rosiere, one of his aids-de-camp, and M. de Mazange, his equerry, who is wounded in the cheek with a pistol shot. The prince of Nassau is dangerously wounded; the field-marshal marquis de Puysegur, wounded in the head; the marquis de Broglie, nephew to our general, shot in the thigh; and the count de Rosen has several wounds. M. de St. Martin, lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Rohan, and M. de Rouffette, major of that of Beauvoisis, are killed.

The Hessians have not given us any particular account of this battle, or of the loss they sustained therein; but they tell us, that the French were three times their number, tho' in this account it is probable they do not include their militia, by which the French say, they suffered as much as by the enemy's regular troops: The French have since sent parties as far as Gottingen, in the electorate of Hanover, but have not yet passed the Weser with the body of their army; and the prince of Isenburg having collected the remains of his army, has taken post at Eimbecke, where he has been reinforced with so many fresh troops, that he is already, they say, at the head of 10 or 12,000 men; and, it is added, that 7000 men have been detached from prince Henry of Prussia's army to join him.

Notwithstanding the glorious victory obtained on the 4th inst. by the Hanover troops, under general Imhoff*, prince Ferdinand found it necessary to repass the Rhine, with the army under his command, which he did on the 9th and 10th inst. at

Emmerick, without any loss, having, at the same time, withdrawn the garrison he had at Dusseldorp, of which city the French took, soon after possession, and on the 12th and 13th they passed the Rhine at Wesel, with their whole army; so that both armies are now on the east side of the Rhine, and the former expected to be joined by the first division of the British troops on the 13th or 14th inst.

The king of Prussia having retreated from Moravia, as mentioned in our last, he marched directly to Koniggratz, where he arrived on the 12th ult. which probably occasioned the report of his having that day defeated the Austrian army; but they took care not to come so near him with the body of their army, as to give him an opportunity, having contented themselves with only harassing him in his march, in which they had very little success; and tho' he remained near that place until the end of the month, raising contributions through the whole district, they never offered to bring him to a general engagement. At last, the scarcity of provisions obliged him to decamp, and, by the 1st or 2d inst. he had evacuated Bohemia, and entered his own country of Glatz, with his whole army.

As prince Henry of Prussia has been obliged to send away several large detachments from the army he had in Saxony, the prince of Deux-Ponts, general of the army of the empire, has taken advantage thereof, to send part of his army into Saxony, and has made himself master of Zwickow, and some other places, from whence prince Henry had been obliged to retire; so that at Dresden, they seem to think themselves in danger of being besieged, as the prince of Deux-Ponts is himself advanced, with the main body of his army, to Toplitz, on the borders of Saxony, near the Elbe.

The Russian army, under general Fermer, have made themselves masters of Driessen, at the conflux of the Trague and the Nietze, and are making incursions into Brandenburg; and the other Russian army, under general Brown, have made some incursions into the north parts of Silesia. These two armies, it is said, have since joined; and, as the Prussian army, under count Dohna, have passed the Oder at Frankfort, a battle is soon expected. On the other side, the Swedish army, under count Hamilton, having now no army to oppose them, have recovered the whole of Swedish Pomerania, and are making incursions into the Prussian territories. At the same time a combined fleet of 33 Russian, and seven Swedish ships of war, appeared in the Baltick, and on the 21st ult. came to anchor, between the islands of Dragee and Amagh. It is said they have 12 or 14,000 Russian troops on board; but whatever was their design, if they had any, they have not yet thought fit to attempt carrying it into execution.

[*Books; Stocks and Bill of Mortality in our next.*]

* See before, p. 419.

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Journal



T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

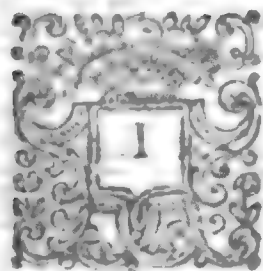
For SEPTEMBER, 1758.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.
Whitehall, September 18.

Late on Saturday Night last an Express arrived, with the following Letters, from the Right Hon Lord Howe, and Lieutenant General Bligh, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated on board the Essex, off of St. Cas Bay, on the Coast of Britany, in France.

Essex, off of St. Cas Bay,
Sept. 12, 1758.

S I R,



N my letter of the 7th, I had the honour to inform you of the movement of the fleet, from St. Lunaire to this bay.

The re-imbarkation having commenced, at the lieutenant-general's request, upon his arrival with the troops on this shore, yesterday in the morning, the former corps were taken off without any considerable interruption from the enemy; but, in the attack upon our rear guard, the captains Rowley, Maplesden, Paston, and Elphinstone (commanding under capt. Duff, the different divisions of the flat boats) waiting to embark with the grenadiers, were made prisoners. My own observation of the very resolute behaviour of those captains, and of capt. Duff, being confirmed by the report of the land officers concerned in that service, I cannot omit this notice of it. The other particulars of our loss respecting the officers and men belonging to the ships of war, is added in the list annexed.

Judging the anchorage, on this part of the coast, to be no wise proper for the fleet to remain in at this season of the year, till the further supplies provided could be taken on board, if sent for, and the troops put again into a proper state of service; I am, therefore, preparing,
September, 1758.

with the lieutenant-general's consent, to return, for that purpose, to any such port as I may be first able most conveniently to gain in England. I am, &c.

HOWE.

P. S. His royal highness, who was pleased to be present at the embarkation, continues in perfect health.

LIST of the Sea Officers and Men, killed, wounded, &c. at the Re-imbarkation of the Troops, from the Bay of St. Cas, on the 11th Day of September, 1758.

BELONGING to the Essex, one seaman killed, one wounded.—To the Rochester, Mr. Somerville, second lieutenant, killed; ———, midshipman, wounded; seven seamen killed, eleven wounded.—To the Portland, capt. Maplesden, taken; Mr. Lindsay, midshipman, wounded.—To the Montague, capt. Rowley, slightly wounded, and taken; two seamen wounded.—To the Jason, capt. Paston, taken; one seaman wounded.—To the Salamander, capt. Elphinstone, taken.—To the Speedwell, two seamen wounded.—Total of seamen killed, eight; wounded, seventeen.

The Essex, Sept. 13, 1758.

S I R,

IMentioned, in my last letter to you, that it was necessary, on account of the safety of the fleet, to go to St. Cas, being obliged to quit the bay of St. Lunaire, where we disembarked, for fear of being drove on shore against the rocks, the wind blowing hard upon the shore. Accordingly we marched, the 9th, to St. Gildan, the 10th to Matignon, to meet our fleet, which lay out beyond St. Cas Bay, to get provisions. That evening I received intelligence, that there were twelve battalions of foot, and two squadrons of horse, at Lambale, on their march towards us, which came from Brest. Having consulted the general officers upon

J K 2

this

this occasion, they thought it the best way to retire to St. Cas; upon which I sent off immediately an officer, to acquaint the commodore with it, that he might give orders for his fleet to put into what bay he thought best to re-embark at; and marched the 11th, at four o'clock in the morning, to St. Cas Bay, where the fleet put in, and had their flat-bottom boats a-shore, ready to receive us. The troops marched into the boats as fast as they arrived. In about an hour after we began to embark, we saw the enemy begin to appear on the heights above, and soon after they began to fire on us with their cannon, but did not attempt marching down, till almost all the troops were re-embarked, except the grenadiers, which made the rear-guard of the whole, who marched up to oppose their advancing, and behaved with great bravery and resolution, till overpowered by numbers, they were, at last, obliged to give way, and retire to the water side, till the boats could come in to take them, where they suffered much by the enemy's fire. We have lost some officers and men, which must always be the consequence, when there is an enemy to oppose our landing or our re-embarking. We have lost between six and seven hundred men, killed, drowned, and taken prisoners. The list of the officers I send you inclosed. I am afraid general Dury is killed, as he is not down in the list sent me by the duke d'Aiguillon. Lord Frederick Cavendish is among the prisoners, and well. The officers missing or killed, are about ten, whose commissions I shall fill up, in consequence of your letter. I shall do justice to every regiment in filling up the commissions, and shall not prefer my nephew, lieutenant St. George, to hurt any regiment. Lieutenant-colonel Wilkinson, of lord Robert Manners's regiment, is killed. I shall only mention the majors names, according to their seniority, who are all very deserving men; major Preston, of general Cornwallis's regiment; major Daulhat, of lord Charles Hay's regiment, who was major to the grenadiers on this command, and behaved well; major Remington, of lord Robert Manners's regiment. The present state of the troops makes it necessary to return to England. I am, &c.

THOMAS BLIGH. H

P. S. I received just now a letter from the duke d'Aiguillon, that there are about three or four hundred prisoners.

List of Officers taken Prisoners.

Guards. Lord Frederick Cavendish, lieutenant-colonel Pierion, capt. Dickens,

capt. Hyde, W. lieutenant-colonel Lambert, ensign Sir Alexander Gilmour, capt. Pownall. — Lord George Bentinck's. Capt. Heathcote, lieutenant Shearing. — Cornwallis's. Lieutenant Thompson. — Loudoun's. Lieutenant Price. — Effingham's. Capt. Bromhead, lieutenant Whyly, lieutenant Denshire. — Manners's. Capt. Napier. — Wolfe's. Lieutenant Rose. — Lambton's. Capt. Revel, lieutenant Grant. — Richmond's. Lieutenant Price, lieutenant Lambourn, doubtful. — Grenadier Guards. Capt. Bridgeman, capt. Mathews, capt. Caswell, wounded.

List of Officers killed.

Major-general Dury. — Guards. Capt. Walker, ensign Cooks. — Loudoun's. Lieutenant Williamson. — Hay's. Capt. Edmonstone. — Effingham's. Lieutenant Sandys. — Manners's. Lieutenant Moore, lieutenant Wells. — Richmond's. Lieutenant Drummond. — Grenadier Guards. Capt. Rolt. — Manners's. Lieutenant-colonel Wilkinson.

To the CITIZEN.

S I R,

THE only difference between a despotick and a free government, consists in this, that an arbitrary governor has no law but his will, and, therefore, always acts by an unlimited extraordinary authority; whereas the governor of a free people has rules prescribed to him for his conduct, and is limited, by laws, in the ordinary course of his government; and, therefore, never acts in an absolute unlimited manner, but when, upon extraordinary occasions, the people think fit to intrust him with such a power. Thus the Roman dictators were never created, but on the greatest emergencies, invested with an absolute authority in all affairs, both civil and military, till the occasion on which they were created ceased, and the danger was over. This power, whilst it continued only temporary, was the real security of the state, and, upon several occasions, preserved it from ruin; but when once it became ordinary, and the dictator made himself perpetual, it immediately swallowed up the liberties of that glorious people, and the Roman commonwealth relapsed into its ancient tyranny and servitude.

In England we frequently exercise this extraordinary power, in opposition to the ordinary form of our government; sometimes, by taking off the legal restraint upon our kings, and investing them with a sort of dictatorial authority, as in the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act, in

times

times of a conspiracy, rebellion, or imminent danger. Sometimes the legislature exercises this power itself (as it undoubtedly has a right to do) by attainders, or bill of pains and penalties, *ex post facto*; but it has never yet been exercised, and I hope never will, but upon great and extraordinary emergencies.

There is another power of this nature, which our princes or ministers, by their authority, exercise upon the like occasions, viz. That of opening and reading letters at the Post-Office, which I suppose to be one of the ancient prerogatives of the crown; because I never heard of any statute law to this purpose; for the act *Nono Anna*, entitled, *An act for establishing a General Post-Office for all her majesty's dominions, seems rather to allow of it, under some restrictions, as a prior right inherent in the crown, than to create and enact such a power, as will appear by the following clause:*

“And whereas abuses may be committed, by wilfully opening and embezzling, detaining, and delaying letters or packets, to the great discouragement of trade, commerce, and correspondence; for prevention thereof, be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the said first day of June, 1711, no person or persons shall presume willingly, or knowingly, to open, detain, or delay, or cause to procure, permit, or suffer to be opened, detained, or delayed, any letter or letters, packet or packets, after the same is, or shall be delivered into the General or other Post-Office, or into the hands of any person or persons employed for the receiving or carrying post-letters, and before delivery to the persons to whom they are directed; or for their use; except by an express warrant in writing, under the hand of one of the principal secretaries of state, for every such opening, detaining, or delaying, &c.”

Though, in our subsequent Pages, we have given a Piece to the same Effect as the following; yet the Brevity and Plainness in this Abstract, has determined us also to give it our Readers. A National Militia is of too much Importance to this Kingdom, to render any Thing, that can enforce or explain it, unnecessary.

Abstract of the two late Acts of Parliament, passed in the 30th and 31st Years of his present Majesty, for the better regulating the Militia of this Kingdom, which was printed and distributed throughout the City of York, by the Direction, and

at the Expence, of George Fox Lane, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the said City, for the better Information of Persons chosen, by Lot, to serve in the Militia.

A The PAY, PRIVILEGES, and DUTY of a MILITIA-MAN.

PAY.

A Private man, for each day he is employed in the militia, shall receive one shilling. There shall be one corporal to every twenty private men, who shall be paid one shilling and six-pence every day he is employed.

Out of the private men, vacancies, on the death or removal of serjeants, may be filled up, in the proportion of one to every twenty private men;

Who are, in that case, discharged from serving as such,

And shall have the pay of a serjeant, viz. Every day in the year one shilling.

The serjeant major must be made out of the serjeants, and shall be paid two shillings and six-pence more a week.

PRIVILEGES.

D No militia-man can be compelled to march out of the kingdom;

Nor be obliged to go above six miles from home, to perform exercise, in companies or half companies;

Nor be detained, on days of exercise, longer than six hours; or under arms, without refreshment, more than two hours.

He shall be dieted and billeted at publick houses, paying for diet and small beer, four-pence each day.

Having served three years, he may retain his cloaths.

F He shall be exempted from doing any highway duty, or serving as a peace officer, or parish officer.

He shall not be liable to serve, unless by consent, in any of his majesty's land or sea forces.

G Having been called out into actual service, and being a married man, he may set up any trade in any town.

Disabled by sickness on a march, or at a place of annual exercise, he shall be provided for (by an order from one justice of the peace, or magistrate) by the officers of the parish where he shall then be, who shall be reimbursed, by the officers of the H parish for which he shall serve.

If ordered out on actual service, he shall receive a guinea before the day he is ordered to march.

If ordered out, leaving a family not of ability to support themselves, the parish officers, where such family resides, shall relieve

relieve them by a weekly allowance, until his return, and be reimbursed out of the county stock.

Having served three years, he shall not be liable to serve again, until by rotation it comes to his turn.

Being 35 years of age, and having A served two years, or on shewing just cause, he may be discharged;

And, at any time, he may be discharged by subdivision meetings.

If maimed or wounded in actual service, he shall be equally entitled to Chelsea hospital, with any other soldier belonging B to his majesty's other forces.

Parishes may offer, and deputy-lieutenants may accept volunteers, instead of those chosen by lot.

DUTY.

Every militia-man shall appear at the subdivision-meeting, on notice, and be C inrolled to serve for three years, or find a substitute.

He shall be exercised in half companies, on the first Mondays in the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October.

In whole companies, on the third Mon- D day in the said months.

And if they cannot be exercised in half companies, by reason of the distance, then in smaller bodies; and

In regiments, or battalions, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in Whitfun-week.

The days of exercise may be altered to any other day in the same week, Sunday excepted.

The two days in any one month, in harvest, may be changed to Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter-week.

If any day is inconvenient, on account F of fairs and markets, it may be altered to any other day in the same week, except Sundays.

Notice of the several places of exercise shall be fixed on the church or chapel doors of the parishes respectively; or, in case of no church or chapel, on the door G of some church or chapel next adjoining.

After exercise, every man shall clean and return his arms, cloaths, and accoutrements.

Changing his residence, he shall serve in the division he shall remove to, on giving previous notice to the deputy-lieutenants, and receiving a certificate from H them.

And, in case of invasion, imminent danger thereof, or a rebellion, he may be drawn out for actual service, and in such case only, and in this kingdom only, and not elsewhere.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

The following Letter, the Authenticity of which may be depended on, was wrote by Louis XIV. to the Dutcheß of Portsmouth, and delivered to her by Father Carne, a Jesuit, and a near Relation of her's: It proves that the Maxim of France has ever been to fish in troubled Waters, and to avail themselves of any Dispute that arises among their Neighbours: It likewise proves the controverted Point of Charles II. being a Roman Catholick, and a Prisoner to France; and that the same Language is now made use of to the Dutch, to embroil them with England, as was then held to the English, to prevail on them to attack the States.

Your, &c. P. L. C.

THE sincere affection I bear to the king of England, my good friend and brother, which I have endeavoured to shew upon every occasion, makes me desirous to enter in a closer alliance with him; which may not only enable us to repel the insults of our enemies, but to punish their insolence.

I had lately sent Harriot Stuart, dutcheß of Orleans, to him, to propose a treaty of this kind; which cannot but be extremely advantageous to him: But she found E him so immersed in pleasures, and led astray by the people about him, that she found it impossible to prevail upon him.

Notwithstanding, as I cannot, without extreme concern, see him in a state of inactivity, so contrary to his true interest, particularly at a time when the Hollanders carry their insolence to the highest, I thought it my duty to write to you, and desire you to represent to him, from me, how prejudicial that sloth, which he seems so fond of, must prove to his affairs; the evident view of the Dutch, being to establish their commerce upon the ruin of that of England; and to become masters of the sea, which they presume they shall shortly be, as they already refuse us the honours of the flag, without mentioning the law of nations, which they have dared to violate, by driving our merchants from their habitations. Besides, I cannot believe he G has entirely forgot those sentiments of zeal I formerly knew in him, for the catholick religion, and its re-establishment in England, which was the most glorious project he could form.

We must then begin by humbling the pride of the Dutch, which I think is not very

very difficult. This republick is extremely lofty, but wants strength to support its ambition; and if his majesty will but join with me, we may, with the blessing of God, promise ourselves an easy conquest of them.

I flatter myself he will do me the justice to believe, that I have not my own interest only in view; for he is at least as much concerned in endeavouring to lower the pride of these haughty republicans as I am, as it is certain, that so long as their power shall subsist, they will never suffer a change in the government or religion of England, and that his parliament will eternally oppose any designs of that kind, so long as the Dutch have power to interpose, and he must at length become but the first subject of that parliament.

I am sorry that I am obliged to tell him, that this must be the case; but I shall have the satisfaction to reflect, that I have not been wanting in giving him the best advice in my power to prevent this disgrace.

And as his parliament, in the temper they are in, will not be forward in granting him the necessary subsidies for carrying on such a war, I hereby promise him whatever sums he shall have occasion for, to fit out a powerful fleet.

Father Carne will further inform you of my intentions.

I am persuaded you will employ your influence over the king, my brother, to bring him to my measures: Therefore I have not hesitated a moment in the choice I have made of you to conduct this important affair: Do me this service, and doubt not an ample recompence. I am,

Madam the dutchess of Portsmouth,

Your,

L O U I S.

In order to illustrate our elegant and accurate MAP of New-England, &c. we need only refer our Readers to our Volume for 1756, p. 532—534, 7, 54, 122, 123, 138, 392, 430, 431, 495, also p. 30, 31, & seq. for an Account and History of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New-England; and to our last MAGAZINE, p. 384, for what relates to Cape-Breton. With regard to the River St. Laurence, we shall subjoin some Geographical Remarks of P. Charlevoix.

JUST at the mouth of the river St. Laurence, is the Isle of Anticoste, extending 40 leagues from S. E. to N. E. but its breadth is not considerable. It was granted to the Sieur Joliel, at his return from his discovery at Mississippi; but the present was not great, for it is good for little. It has no good timber, the soil is barren, and it has not even a creek to

shelter a cock-boat; but the coasts abound with fish.

After passing this isle, you enter the river St. Laurence, and have the pleasure of seeing the land on both sides, and knowing where you go; but it is necessary to proceed with caution in this channel.

To the left lie the hills of Notre Dame and Mount Louis. There are a very high range of mountains, with some valleys interspersed, formerly inhabited by savages. In the neighbourhood of Mount Louis are some good lands, and some French settlements; a little higher, on the opposite side, is Trinity-Point. Advancing still on the south side, are the Mamelles de Matane, or two heads of the same mountain, about two leagues from the river. The country appears frightfully wild and desert, being only scrubby woods, rocks, sands, without an inch of good ground. There are, however, fine springs, and wild fowl in plenty, but hunting is impracticable here to all but Savages or Canadians.

Proceeding on the north side, you meet the river Saguenay, which is navigable for the largest vessels 25 miles. In entering it, you leave the port of Tadoussac on the right. Most geographers have placed a town here, tho' there never was but one French house, and a few Indian huts for the Savages, who come here at the fair time, and carry away their booths with them, when it is over.

Tadoussac has a safe port, where 25 men of war may ride secure from all winds. Its form is round, and encircled with steep rocks on all sides, but the entry, which is easy, and the anchorage good. There is a small rivulet that runs into it, capable of watering a fleet. The country abounds in marble, and has a good whale-fishery.

Half way between Tadoussac and Quebec, i. e. 15 leagues from each, lies the Isle de Coudres. The channel lies on the north side, and is dangerous, if the wind be not fair, the river here, for a quarter of a league, being rapid and narrow. In the time of Champlain, it was easy; but, in 1663, an earthquake overturned a mountain, and threw it on this isle, which it increased by one half, and in the place of the mountain, was sunk a dangerous gulph. The channel, to the south of the isle, is not so dangerous, and is called the Pass of Ibberville, from the general of that name; but it is neglected, because it is the custom to go to the north side, and custom often over-rules reason.

Beyond this gulph is St. Paul's Bay, where the settlements on the north side of

the river begin; here are many plantations of pine-trees, and a good lead mine has lately been discovered. This lordship belongs to the seminary at Quebec. Six leagues higher is a very high promontory, which terminates a chain of mountains, that runs 400 leagues to the westward; it is called Cape Torment, probably because the person who christened it met with contrary winds here. The anchorage is good, and surrounded with several isles, great and small, which secure it. Amongst these, the chief is the Isle of Orleans, whose lands, all cultivated, rise like an amphitheatre, and agreeably bound the view. The channel for vessels, from hence to Quebec, is on the south side of the Isle of Orleans; for the north channel is impassable, even to shallops, when the tide is out. They are obliged, therefore, to cross the river to go to Quebec, and this passage is not without difficulty; for you meet with shoals of loose sands, where the water is too shallow for ships of great burden, unless at high tide. At Cape Torment, which is the usual passage, though but a league from the sea, the water is still brackish. This brackishness is a circumstance not easy to be explained, especially considering the great rapidity, notwithstanding the largeness, of the river. The Isle of Orleans is well peopled, and the inhabitants live at their ease. When James Cartier discovered this isle, he found it overgrown with vines, and called it the Isle of Bacchus. The Normans, who settled here, displaced this deity, to substitute Ceres and Pomona in his room; and it now produces wheat, and excellent fruits. Tobacco has been lately planted, and thrives well.

Verses written at the Gardens of WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Esq; near Birmingham, 1756.

By Mr. HYLTON.

*Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes
Angulus ridet.*

How.

WOULD you these lov'd recesses trace,
And view fair nature's modest face?
See her in every field-flow'r bloom?
O'er every thicket shed perfume?
By verdant groves, and vocal hills,
By mossy grotts near purling rills,
Where'er you turn your wondering eyes,
Behold her win, without disguise!
What tho' no pageant trifles here,
As in the glare of courts appear;
Tho' rarely here be heard the name
Of rank, of title, pow'r, or fame;
Yet, if ingenuous be your mind,
A bliss more pure, and unconfin'd
Your steps attend—draw freely nigh,
And meet the bard's benignant eye:
On him no pedant forms await;
No proud reserve shuts up his gate;

No spleen no party-views controul,
His warm benevolence of soul,
Regardless of the world's acclaim;
And courteous with no selfish aim.
Draw freely nigh, and welcome find,
If not the costly, yet the kind;
O! he will lead you to the cells,
Where ev'ry *muse* and *virtue* dwells;
Where the green *Dryads* guard his woods;
Where the blue *Naiads* guide his floods;
Where all the sister-graces, gay,
That shap'd his walk's meandering way,
Stark-naked, or but wreath'd with flow'rs,
Lie slumbering soft beneath his bow'rs.

Wak'd by the stock-dove's melting strain,
Behold them rise! and, with the train
Of nymphs that haunt the stream or grove,
Or o'er the flow'ry champain rove,
Join hand in hand—attentive gaze—
And mark the dance's mystick maze.

“Such is the *waving line*, they cry,
“For ever dear to fancy's eye!

“Yon' stream that wanders down the dale,
“The spiral wood, the winding vale,
“The path, which wrought with hidden skill,
“Slow-twining scales yon distant hill
“With fir invested—all combine
“To recommend the *waving line*.

“The wreathed rod of *Bacchus* fair,
“The ringlets of *Apollo's* hair,
“The wand by *Maia's* off-spring born,
“The smooth volutes of *Ammon's* horn,
“The structure of the *Cyprian* dame,
“And each fair female's beauteous frame
“Shew, to the pupils of design,
“The triumphs of the *waving line*.”

Then gaze, and mark that union sweet,
Where fair convex and concave meet:
And while, quick-shifting as you stray,
The vivid scenes on fancy play;
The lawn of aspect smooth and mild;
The forest-ground, grotesque and wild;
The shrub that scents the mountain gale;
The stream rough-dashing down the dale
From rock to rock, in eddies tost;
The distant lake, in which 'tis lost;
Blue hills, gay beaming thro' the glade;
Lone urns that solemnize the shade;
Sweet interchange of all that charms
In groves, meads, dingles, riv'lets, farms!
If aught the fair confusion please,
Wish lasting *health*, and lasting *ease*
To him, who form'd the blissful bow'rs,
And gave thy life one tranquil hour;
Wish *peace* and *freedom*—these possess,
His temperate mind secures the rest.

But if thy soul such bliss despise,
Avert thy dull incurious eyes;
Go fix them *there*, where gems and gold,
Improv'd by art, their pow'r unfold;

Go try in courtly throngs to trace,
A fairer form of nature's face;
Go scorn *simplicity*! but know,
That all our heart-felt joys below,
That all which virtue loves to name,
Which art consigns to *lasting* fame,
Which fixes wit, or beauty's throne,
Derives it's source from *her* alone.

ARCANTO.
The

The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 390.

AS but few of the resolutions of the committee of supply require any explanation, I shall make such remarks upon some of them as I think necessary, before giving the resolutions of the committee of ways and means; and the first that requires a particular notice, **A** is the first, of January the 23d.

Every one must remember the unfortunate situation in which the electorate of Hanover was at that time, and the necessity his majesty was under not to submit to the infractions of the treaty of neutrality made by the French. These infractions had set his majesty free from any engagement he was under by the treaty of neutrality, and his electoral troops had begun again to act against the French, but as the French were in possession of the far greatest part of the electorate, these troops could not draw a subsistence from thence, therefore, on January 18, Mr. Secretary Pitt acquainted the house, that he had a message from his majesty to that house, signed by his majesty, which he presented to the house, and the same being read by Mr. Speaker, was as followeth, viz.

GEORGE R.

HIS majesty having ordered the army, formed last year in his electoral dominions, to be put again into motion from the 28th of November last, and to act with the utmost vigour against the common enemy, in concert with his good brother and ally the king of Prussia; and the exhausted and ruined state of the electorate, and of its revenues, having rendered it impossible for the same to maintain and keep together that army, until the further necessary charge thereof, as well as the more particular measures now concerting for the effectual support of the king of Prussia, can be laid before this house; his majesty, relying on the constant zeal of his faithful commons, for the support of the protestant religion, and of the liberties of Europe, against the dangerous designs of France and her confederates, finds himself, in the mean time, under the absolute necessity of recommending, to this house, the speedy consideration of such a present supply, as may enable his majesty, in this critical exigency, to subsist and keep together the said army.

G. R.

September, 1758.

This message was, as soon as read, ordered, *nem. con.* to be referred to the committee of supply, and was the cause of the said resolution of the 23d.

Upon this occasion it was asked by many people without doors, how the Hanover troops must have subsisted, had the treaty of neutrality remained in full force; for soldiers must eat, drink, and be clothed in time of peace as well as war, and the French had not, by the treaty of neutrality, engaged to subsist them, or to give them any share of the revenues of that part of Hanover which they had possessed themselves of?

The third resolution of January 31 deserves likewise a particular remark. From this article's being still so high, and continuing so long to be an article in our annual supplies, one would really think that these widows were immortal; for, come December next, it will be at least two and forty years since they were married; and if none were ever put upon this establishment but what had a just title to it, it is very surprising that so many of them should be still alive as to require 2226l. **D** for their necessary support, by way of charity from the publick.

From the resolution of February 23, the second resolution of March 21, and the fifth resolution of April 20, it seems to have been resolved, not to continue the Hessian troops in the pay of Great Britain, if the king of Prussia had not agreed to the convention concluded April 11, consequently it is evident that, if we had not had this new treaty with Prussia in view, the Hessians would have been dismissed out of the pay (for we cannot properly say the service) of Great-Britain, at the end of last year; and as the three sums granted by the first, second, and third resolutions of the said 20th of April were founded upon, and were plainly the consequence of the said treaty, therefore we may reckon that it has already cost us 1,761,397l. 4s. 8d. I say, has already cost us; for what it may hereafter cost us no man can foretell; and that the reader may judge what benefit this nation can reap from this treaty, I shall give him from an authentick French copy, an abstract of it as follows,

The preamble recites that, whereas upon January 16, 1756, there was concluded between their Britannick and Prussian

3 L

fin

fan majesties a treaty, the stipulations of which tended to preserve the peace of Europe in general, and that of Germany in particular; and whereas the French have since that time not only invaded the empire with numerous armies, and attacked their said majesties and their allies, but have also excited other powers to do the same; and it being manifest that the extraordinary efforts made by his Prussian majesty for defending himself against the number of enemies who have all at once attacked him on so many sides, have occasioned a very burdensome expence, while at the same time his revenues have been greatly diminished in those parts of his dominions which have been the seat of war; and their majesties having mutually resolved to continue their efforts for their reciprocal defence and security, for the recovering of their possessions, for the protection of their allies, and for supporting the liberties of the Germanick body; his Britannick majesty has from these considerations determined to grant to his Prussian majesty an immediate succour in money, as being the most ready and the most efficacious; and their said majesties having judged it proper that thereupon a convention should be made for declaring and fixing their intentions upon this head, they have for this purpose nominated and authorized their respective ministers, to wit, in the name, and on the part of his Britannick majesty, his privy counsellors, Sir Robert Henley, lord keeper of the great seal of Great-Britain; John, earl of Granville, president of his council; Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, first commissioner of his treasury; Robert, earl of Holderness, one of his principal secretaries of state; Philip, earl of Hardwick; and William Pitt, Esq; another of his principal secretaries of state: And in the name, and on the part of his Prussian majesty, the *Sieurs* Dodo Henry, baron of Knyphausen, his privy counsellor of embassy, and his minister plenipotentiary at the court of his Britannick majesty; and Lewis Michell, his *chargé d'affaires* at the said court; who, after having respectively communicated to one another their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

1. His majesty the king of Great-Britain engages to cause to be paid, in the city of London, to such person as shall be authorized to receive the same by his Prussian majesty, the sum of four millions of German crowns, amounting to 670,000l. sterling; which shall be paid, at once and in one whole sum, immediately after

the exchange of the ratifications, upon being demanded by his Prussian majesty.

2. His Prussian majesty on his part engages to apply the said sum to the maintaining and augmenting his forces, which forces shall act in the best manner for the good of the common cause, and for the purpose of reciprocal defence and mutual security proposed by their said majesties.

3. Moreover, the high contracting parties, to wit, his Britannick majesty, both as king and elector, on one side, and on the other his Prussian majesty, engage not to conclude any treaty of peace, truce, or neutrality, nor any other sort of convention or agreement, with the powers engaged in the present war, but in concert and by mutual agreement, wherein both shall be by name comprehended.

4. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged on both sides within the term of six weeks, to be computed from the day of signing this present convention, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, &c.

This was the whole of the treaty, and with regard to it there are two things very remarkable, the first of which is, that at a time when Britain was engaged in an open and declared war against France, and Prussia was attacked by numerous French armies, a treaty between Britain and Prussia should be originally drawn up in the French language. From hence one would be apt to imagine, that either the British, or the Prussian ministers, did not understand a word of Latin, which cannot certainly be the case, and therefore it is not easy to assign a good reason why this treaty should have been in the French language; for whatever other nations may do, we ought to disdain having any of our publick concerns with foreign powers transacted or expressed in that language.

It is likewise remarkable, that so many of our ministers should have been appointed to conclude and sign this treaty; but for this a reason may be assigned, as it contributes to the safety of him, or them, who were the principal advisers of it; for a treaty may be approved by one parliament, and yet may be censured, and the adviser of it punished by a future parliament; now in any future parliament it would be very difficult to get a censure passed upon a treaty, to which so many of the chief men of the kingdom had set their hands and seals.

The next resolution I shall take notice of, is the 4th of April the 20th, which was moved for, and agreed to, in pursuance

suance of an account laid before the house, and referred to the committee of supply; and it is to be supposed, that the whole, or greatest part of the expence stated in this account, was occasioned by the expedition against Rochfort in the preceding summer, consequently may, for the reason before mentioned, be added to that sum which has been granted for the support of our continental connection, and will make the whole amount to about two millions sterling, granted by last session for that express purpose.

As a bill was brought in and passed B this last session, for defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia, and another for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford, I shall defer explaining the resolutions of May the 2d and 4th, till I come to give an account of those bills. And as to the resolution of June 8, C it was founded on a message from his majesty, and signed by his majesty, which was presented to the house on the 6th, by Mr. Secretary Pitt, and may be seen in your Magazine for June last, p. 311. This message was presently referred to the committee of supply, the said resolution D agreed to next day by that committee, and the day following agreed to by the house *nem. con.*

Lastly, As to the first resolution of June 10, it was also founded upon a message signed by his majesty, which was

DECEMBER 12, 1757.

That the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be continued * and charged upon all malt which shall be made, and all mum which shall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which shall be made for sale within the kingdom of Great-Britain, from June 23, 1758, to June 24, 1759. The produce of which is computed at, and granted for

£. s. d.

750000 0 0

That the sum of 4s. in the pound, and no more, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, and personal estates, and also the sum of 4s. in the pound upon offices and pensions, be raised in that part of Great-Britain, called England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, within the space of one year, from March 25, 1758; and that a proportionable cess, according to the 9th article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great-Britain, called Scotland

2037874 1 10

Of which sum, there was, by the bill brought in and passed in pursuance of this resolution, the sum of 1,989,920l. 8d. to be raised in England, &c. and 47,954l. 18. 2d. to be raised in Scotland †.

DECEMBER 20.

1. That the sum remaining in his majesty's Exchequer, disposible by parliament, of the produce of the sinking fund for the quarter ended Oct. 10, 1757, be issued and applied towards making good the supply of this session

93371 11 7 1

3 L 2

1. That

* See *Lond. Mag.* for 1757, p. 425.

† See *ditto*.

£. s. d.

2. That there be issued and applied, out of such monies as shall or may arise of the surplus, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues composing the sinking fund, the sum of —

500000 0 0

393371 11 7 ½

APRIL 18, 1758:

That the sum remaining in his majesty's Exchequer, disposable by parliament, of the produce of the sinking fund, on April 5, 1758, be issued and applied towards making good the supply of this session — — — — —

492400 8 3

APRIL 22.

1. That the sum of 4,500,000*l.* be raised by annuities, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per ann. and the sum of 500,000*l.* by a lottery, to be attended with annuities, redeemable by parliament, after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per ann. the said several annuities to be transferable at the Bank of England, and charged upon a fund to be established in this session of parliament for payment thereof; and for which the sinking fund shall be a collateral security; and that every person subscribing for 500*l.* shall be intitled to 450*l.* in annuities, and 50*l.* in lottery tickets, and so in proportion for a greater or lesser sum; that the said lottery shall consist of tickets of the value of 10*l.* each, in a proportion not exceeding eight blanks to a prize, the blanks to be of the value of 6*l.* each; the blanks and prizes to bear an interest after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per ann. to commence from Jan. 5, 1759; and that the sum of 4,500,000*l.* to be raised by annuities, bear an interest after the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per ann. from July 5, 1758; which said annuities shall stand reduced to 3*l.* per cent. per ann. after the expiration of 24 years, to be computed from July 5, 1758; and shall afterwards be redeemable in the whole or in part, by sums not less than 500,000*l.* at one time, six months notice having been first given of such payment or payments respectively; that any subscriber may, on or before April 29 instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, make a deposit of 10*l.* per cent. on such sums as he shall chuse to subscribe towards raising the said sum of 5,000,000*l.* with the cashiers of the Bank of England, as a security for his making the future payments on the days herein after appointed. On the 5,000,000*l.* 10*l.* per cent. deposit on or before April 29 instant, on the whole five millions. On 4,500,000*l.* in annuities. 15 per cent. on or before May 30 next.—15 per cent. on or before June 28 next.—15 per cent. on or before July 27 next.—15 per cent. on or before August 30 next.—15 per cent. on or before September 27 next.—15 per cent. on or before October 26 next.—On the lottery for 500,000*l.* 20 per cent. on or before June 10 next.—15 per cent. on or before July 10 next.—15 per cent. on or before August 19 next.—20 per cent. on or before September 9 next.—20 per cent. on or before October 9 next. Which several sums so received shall by the said cashiers be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house in this session of parliament, and not otherwise. That any subscriber paying in the whole, or any part of his subscription, previous to the days appointed for the respective payments, shall be allowed a discount after the rate of 3*l.* per cent. per ann. from the days of such respective payments to the respective times, on which such payments are directed to be made; and that all such persons, as shall make their full payments on the said lottery, shall have their tickets delivered as soon as they can conveniently be made out — — — — —

5000000 0 0

2. That there be issued and applied, out of such monies, as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the sinking fund, the sum of

1606076 5 1 ½

6685076 5 1 ½

SATURDAY

SATURDAY, April 29.

1. That there shall be paid the yearly sum of 1s. in the pound of all salaries, fees, and perquisites of offices and employments in Great-Britain, and on all pensions and other gratuities payable out of any revenues belonging to his majesty in Great-Britain, exceeding the value of 100l. per ann.

2. That there shall be paid for, and upon every dwelling-house inhabited, which now is, or hereafter shall be erected, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, the yearly sum of 1s. over and above all duties chargeable thereupon, to commence from the fifth day of this instant April, 1758.

3. That there shall be paid for every window, or light, in every dwelling-house, inhabited or to be inhabited, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, which shall contain 15 windows or lights, or upwards, the yearly sum of 6d. for each window or light in such house, over and above all duties chargeable thereupon, to commence from the fifth day of this instant April, 1758.

MAY 2.

1. That the annuities, payable pursuant to the resolution of this house of April 21 last, be charged upon the several additional rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses and upon windows or lights, which were granted by the resolutions of this house of Saturday last.

2. That an act made in the 9th year of the reign of his present majesty, entitled, *An Act for further encouraging and regulating the Manufacture of British made Sail Cloth, and for the more effectual securing the Duties now payable on Foreign Sail Cloth imported into this Kingdom*, which was to continue in force from June 24, 1736, for the term of five years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and which by several subsequent acts made in the 13th and 24th years of the reign of his present majesty, was further continued until Dec. 25, 1757, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

3. That an act made in the 4th year of the reign of his present majesty, entitled, *An Act for granting an Allowance upon the Exportation of British made Gunpowder*, which was to continue in force for five years from June 24, 1731, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and which by several subsequent acts made in the 10th, 16th, and 24th years of the reign of his present majesty, was further continued until June 24, 1757, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

4. That an act made in the 6th year of the reign of his present majesty, entitled, *An Act for the better securing and encouraging the Trade of his Majesty's Sugar Colonies in America*, which was to continue in force for five years, to be computed from June 24, 1733, and to the end of the then next session of parliament, and which by several subsequent acts made in the 11th, 19th, 26th, and 29th years of the reign of his present majesty, was further continued until June 24, 1759, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

5. That so much of an act made in the 15th and 16th years of his present majesty's reign, entitled, *An Act to empower the Importers or Proprietors of Rum or Spirits of the British Sugar Plantations, to land the same before Payment of the Duties of Excise charged thereon, and to lodge the same in Warehouses at their own Expence, and for the Relief of Ralph Barrow, in respect to the Duty on some Rock Salt lost by the Overflowing of the Rivers Wear and Tyne, as relates to the landing of rum or spirits of the British sugar plantations before payment of the duties of excise, and to the lodging of the same in warehouses at the expence of the importers or proprietors thereof*, which was to continue in force until Dec. 29, 1749, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and which

by

by an act made in the 23^d year of the reign of his present majesty, was further continued from the expiration thereof until Sept. 29, 1757, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

MAY 9.

1. That the duty of 6d. per ounce Troy on all silver plate, made or wrought, or which ought to be touched, assayed, or marked, in this kingdom, granted by an act made in the sixth year of his late majesty's reign, shall, from and after June 1, 1758, cease, determine, and be no longer paid.

2. That in lieu thereof, the sum of 40s. yearly, shall, from and after June 1, 1758, be paid to his majesty, for a licence to be taken out by every person trading in, selling or vending gold or silver plate.

3. That the sums to be paid for the said licences, shall be applied to the same uses and purposes, as the present duty on silver plate made or wrought in this kingdom, is now liable, and appropriated unto, and in the same manner.

MAY 11.

That all drawbacks now payable on the exportation of silver plate, shall, from and after June 1, 1758, cease and determine.

JUNE 1.

That from and after July 5, 1758, no person shall be permitted to sell by retail, any sweets or made wines, without having first taken out a licence for retailing wine.

JUNE 10.

That there be raised by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids to be granted the next session of parliament, the sum of

800000 0 0

These were all the resolutions, or provisions made by this committee, amounting in the whole to

11079722 6 10

So that they exceed the sum total granted by the committee of supply, in the sum of

593265 6 9

From these resolutions, and the accounts you have lately given in your Magazine, we may exactly compute the national debt, as it stood at the end of this session, as follows.

| | | | |
|---|----------|----|------|
| By the state of the national debt * as it stood at Christmas last | 77780380 | 8 | 2 ½ |
| By the navy debt † at Christmas last | 3086830 | 11 | 8 |
| By the first resolution of the committee of ways and means of April 22 last | 5000000 | 0 | 0 |
| By the resolution of ditto of June 10 | 800000 | 0 | 0 |
| By the million formerly charged on pensions | 1000000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 87667210 | 19 | 10 ½ |
| Deduct the sum ‡ paid off by the resolution of the committee of supply of March 13 last, viz. | 300000 | 0 | 0 |
| There remains | 87367210 | 19 | 10 ½ |

And as the provisions made by this last session so far exceed the grants, it is to be hoped, that we shall not, among the supplies of next session, have any such article as that contained in the first resolution of the committee of supply of March 21 last §; for the deficiency of the grants of the former session was probably owing to the new sort of lottery's not being filled, which is not the case of the lottery proposed and established in this last session.

[To be continued in our next.]

To

* See Lond. Mag. for June last, p. 270.

† See ditto for July, p. 340.

‡ See ditto for August, p. 387.

§ See ditto, p. 388.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

TH^{O'} a great deal has been offered to the publick, I am apt to think too much cannot be said at this juncture on the favourite topick of Cape Breton; and particularly to demonstrate the necessity of our holding, as well as having, a place of such prodigious consequence to a trading nation and a maritime power, as ours is. This is a fact, of which, tho' neither our ministers nor our merchants need to be informed, yet as the generality must be strangers to it, permit me, by your means, to acquaint them of some observations made by the French writers themselves of what vast utility the said island would be to that nation, could she once more be the master of it.

The Author I have now before me is the Compleat System of Geography, Vol. II. where, in p. 686, is inserted a very pertinent quotation from father Charlevoix, formerly a missionary jesuit to New France, or Canada, of which he wrote the best history, and I look upon him to be our best guide, as in this particular at least, he cannot be suspected of deceiving his countrymen.

This author observes first, " That after Nova Scotia was surrendered to the English, the French had no other place to fish, or at least to dry their cod, but Cape-Breton, which is so situated, that it may be made the staple between Old and New France: That it can furnish the former with cod, oil, coals, lime, timber, &c. and receive from it, in return, such merchandizes as are wanted in Canada, which they will sell them much cheaper than they can have them directly from France; and they may get in return from Canada such provisions as they have occasion for, by which means a great part of the freight on all those commodities would be saved; besides that, the navigation betwixt Cape-Breton and Quebec would, in time, make good sailors of a number of idle fellows, now useless, or even burthensome to the colony of Canada.

Another considerable advantage which would accrue to that colony is, that the French there might send small vessels to fish near the mouth of the river of St. Laurence for cod, and other fish of which oil is made; which vessels would be sure to dispose of their cargoes at Cape Breton, and to load merchandize there from France; or they might send thither a ship laden with provisions of that country, for

which it would take salt in return, to go and fish in St. Laurence's gulph. The ship, having her lading of fish, might go back to Cape-Breton to sell the fish there, and with the produce of those two voyages buy merchandizes of France to sell in Canada: Whereupon it is to be observed, that the reason which hindered the people of Canada from fishing in the gulph and at the mouth of the river of St. Laurence was, that they would have been obliged to carry their fish to Quebec, where they could not make profit enough to pay the freight and the sailors wages, considering the length of the voyage; and if they could have made any profit, it would have been too trifling to engage them to continue such a trade.

The settling of Cape-Breton would not only be useful to France, by the great sale of French commodities it would occasion, but would also afford France an easy opportunity to transport their wines, brandy, linen, ribbands, silks, &c. into the English colonies; which trade would also become very considerable, because the English would furnish themselves at Cape-Breton and in Canada with all those merchandizes, not only for the American continent, where their colonies are exceeding populous, but also for their islands, and for those of the Dutch too, with whom they trade: By which means the French would get a great deal of money from all those colonies, even tho' the importation of such merchandizes were not openly allowed.

Nothing would be more proper than such a settlement, to engage the merchants in France to send ships to the cod fishery, because the Isle of Cape-Breton furnishing Canada with French merchandizes, the ships which would be sent to the fishery, would make their loading half of such merchandizes, and half of salt; so that they would make a double profit; whereas now the French vessels, which sail for that fishery, are loaded with salt only. Add to this, that the increase of the fishery would enable France to furnish Spain and the Levant with fish, which would make vast sums of ready money flow into that kingdom.

As the gulph and river of St. Laurence and the coast of Labrador abound with whales, this would also prove one of the most substantial advantages of a settlement at Cape Breton. The ships sent on the whale-fishery might be loaded with French commodities, which they would leave at Cape-Breton, and there take in casks to go a fishing, which is so much the

the easier, as it is done here in summer, and not in winter, the fishery season in the north of Europe.

It has already been observed, that Cape-Breton affords abundance of masts and timber fit for building, and might easily have more from Canada, which would very much increase the reciprocal trade between the two colonies, and afford very great conveniences to the French for building of ships. They might get timber in that island, without being obliged to buy it of foreigners. They might send masts and deal boards to the Antilles, which would greatly diminish the price of those commodities in those islands. Nay, what should hinder the French from building ships at Cape-Breton, when they might easily get from Canada all that is wanting there for that purpose? Ship-building would cost much less at Cape-Breton than it does in France, and the French might even furnish vessels to foreigners, from whom they now buy them.

To conclude: There is no place safer, as well as more convenient, than Cape-Breton, for all ships to put into, that come from any part of America, when chased by an enemy, or forced by a storm, or distressed for want of water, wood, or provisions: Besides that, in time of war, it would prove a special place for privateers, and greatly distress the trade of New-England. Finally, if it were furnished with as competent strength, as it would be easy to procure there, the French might ingross the whole cod-fishery with a small number of frigates, which would always be at hand to sail into the harbour and out again, as necessity should require."

Every reader, of the meanest capacity, may for once take a French jesuit's word, and be fully convinced from hence, what France has lost, and his own judgment will plainly inform him what Great-Britain has gained, by the late glorious expedition to Cape-Breton.

VIVANT VICTORIES.

We shall give our Readers, from the last Volume of the Philosophical Transactions, which has already afforded them so many curious Articles, a Letter from Mr. Abraham Trembley to Dr. Birch, which contains the following Account of some curious Researches into natural History, of Professor Donati, of Turin.

MONS. Donati took last summer, according to his custom, a journey, in order to prosecute his researches into natural history. He was accompanied by Dr. Ascanius, fellow of the Royal Society, who was still in doubt

about coral's being a composition of animals. Mons. Donati carried him to the sea of Provence. He ordered coral to be fished up in his presence. He placed it in a large vessel full of water, and carried this vessel on shore, where he soon convinced Dr. Ascanius, by his own eyes, that coral is a mass of animals, of the polype kind.

Mons. Donati has written to me, that he has thoroughly satisfied himself by his last observations, that the polypes are fixed to their cells, of which he had before doubted. What he says afterwards of coral appears to me to express with more truth and precision what we ought to think of this kind of animals, than any of the descriptions which have been given since the new discoveries have changed our sentiments on that subject. Polype-beds, and the cells which they contain, are commonly spoken of as being the work of polypes. They are compared to the honey-comb made by bees. It is more exact to say, that coral, and other coralline bodies, have the same relation to the polypes united to them, that there is between the shell of a snail and the snail itself, or between the bones of an animal, or the animal itself. Mons. Donati's words are as follow. "I am now of opinion, that coral is nothing else than a real animal, which has a very great number of heads. I consider the polypes of coral only as the heads of the animal. This animal has a bone ramified in the shape of a shrub. This bone is covered with a kind of flesh, which is the flesh of the animal. My observations have discovered to me several analogies between the animals of kinds approaching to this. There are, for instance, keratophyta, which do not differ from coral, except in the bone or part that forms the prop of the animal. In the coral it is testaceous, and in the keratophyta it is horny."

The observations, which I have made upon some kinds of polype beds, lead me to think, that what are called polypes in those bodies which are observed to come out of and return into the cells, are more than the heads of the animal. I have seen some, which had a bag, into which passed their food, which I saw them swallow; and another bag, into which passed the grossest part of that food, after it was digested. This is the case, for instance, of the plumed polypes, which I described at the end of the third Memoir, in the work published by me on one kind of fresh-water polypes.

Mons.

Monf. Donati has obferved divers very curious facts in the journey which he made into the mountains. He has, in particular, traced out an immense bed of marine bodies. This bed crosses the higheft mountains, which feparate Provence from Piedmont, and lofes itfelf in the plains of Piedmont.

He has likewife obferved a mafs of rock, which forms the extremity of a pretty high mountain, the foot of which is wafhed by the fea. This rock is, at a confiderable height, entirely pierced by pholades, that fpecies of marine fhell fifh fo well known, which dig cells in the B ftones. It appears from hence, that this rock was fome time covered by the fea. According to Monf. Donati, the fea has infenfibly retired from the parts which were wafhed by it; and he thinks that there muft have been a very confiderable fpace of time between that and the time, C when this mountain, pierced by pholades, was covered by the waters of the fea. He deduces his opinion from the following fact. There is in this rock, pretty near the furface of the fea, a natural cavern filled with earth. In this earth have been found ancient Roman farcophagi and lamps. It follows from hence, that even in the time of the Romans this part of the rock, in which this cavern is fituated, was not under water. As there is but a fmall diftance between the cavern and the furface of the water, it follows, that the water has funk but very little fince the time of the Romans. If it has funk in the fame proportion fince the time when it covered the top of the rock, there is no doubt, but that the time when it was entirely covered by the fea, muft have been very diftant. If the fame manner of reasoning be ufed, with refpect to the bed F of marine bodies, mentioned above, which crosses the mountains that feparate Provence from Piedmont, we fhall be obliged to prefume that the time when thofe mountains were under the waters of the fea, was at a very great diftance from the prefent.

Monf. Donati concludes from thefe facts, and the confequences deduced from them, that the Mediterranean fea is a very ancient, and not a modern one, as Monf. de Buffon imagines.

Thofe who explain all the phenomena of marine bodies, found out of the fea, by an univerfal deluge, do not admit the confequences drawn by Monf. Donati from thofe marine bodies now under confideration. It is plain, that moft of the naturalifts, who have obferved a great

September, 1758.

number of thefe marine bodies, are not of opinion that all thofe phenomena can be explained by an univerfal deluge. Upon thefe fubjects, before we undertake to judge, it is proper to be well informed of the nature of marine foffile bodies, which are found in divers parts, and of their fituation and arrangement. It is neceffary likewife to be acquainted with the ftate of thofe which are found actually under the fea, and the revolutions to which they are fubject, while they are covered by it. It is ftill farther requifite to have an attention to the revolutions which have been and are constantly obferved with refpect to the fea fhores, which change their fituation in feveral parts, fome advancing upon the land, and others retiring. If all thefe different facts be compared together, it will not be doubted but there are actually under the earth marine bodies, which are found there only in confequence of thefe flow revolutions, and not of an univerfal deluge. Perhaps this notion might be extended to the greateft part of the marine foffile bodies, which are known to us.

Monf. Donati informs us, that he would be glad to prefent to the Royal Society an hiftory of coral, if he thought that it would be agreeable to them.

Observations on an Evening, or rather Nocturnal Solar Iris. By Mr. George Edwards, Librarian of the College of Physicians. From the fame.

To the Rev. Dr. Birch.

S I R,

ON Sunday evening, the 5th of June, 1757, being walking in the fields near Iflington, about half a mile north of the upper refervoir or bafon of the New River, I obferved the fun to funk beneath the vifible horizon to the north-weft, it being very clear in that quarter, except fome thin clouds a little above the horizon, which were painted of fine red and golden colours, as is ufual when the fun G fets in a calm, clear evening. But about 20 minutes after fun-fet, as near as I could judge, it then being darkifh, I was greatly furprized to fee an Iris in the dusky air, at a height greater than is feen at any time in the rainbow. It was in the contrary quarter of the heavens to the fetting H fun, and fell on the fmoke, mifts, and evening vapours arifing from the city of London and its neighbourhood. The arch feemed to be a full half circle, tho' its lower parts fell fome degrees fhort of the horizon. It was very diftinctly feen

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for about 15 minutes. Its colours the same as in the rainbow, but fainter. The lower ends of the bow arose gradually higher from the earth, as the sun declined beneath the horizon, until the whole arch disappeared. The center of the arch was above the horizon at its first appearance. What most perplexed me, was to find the cause of this painted arch. I could not believe that it proceeded from the sun-beams falling on rain, for there had been none that afternoon, nor was there any sort of signs of rain or rainy clouds to be seen; the wind being northerly, and the air cool, and somewhat hazy in the quarter where the bow appeared; which was not near so bright as the rainbow appears to be in the day-time; and I believe, that it would not have been visible at all in the presence of the sun. I imagine it was formed on the gross particles of the evening vapours, mixed with those of the smoke arising from the town; for had the sun-beams shot from beneath the horizon on falling rain, at a considerable height above the earth, I believe the darkness would have rendered the appearance of such a bow far brighter than it appears to the sight in the presence of the sun: But this night or evening arch being reflected, as I suppose, from particles so minute as those of floating vapours, gave but little light and colour to the sight, and what would not have been visible had the sun been above the horizon. For the same reason the moon and stars are visible in the absence of the sun, and, on the contrary, are unseen when the sun is present: And if we light a candle, and set it in the sun beams, the flame is lost to our sight, tho' the same candle will give us a considerable share of light in the night. As I have never before seen or heard of such an arch, I thought this account of it (imperfect as it is) might not be disagreeable to the Royal Society.

It could not be a lunar arch, the moon being then many degrees below the horizon, and the arch in a place where it could not be affected by the moon's rays. The consciousness of my inability to give a proper account of such an uncommon appearance could not deter me from the attempt.

I think I have said all that is necessary on this subject; yet am ready to answer any question for the farther illustrating of it. I am.

Reverend S I R,

Your most humble servant,

College of Physicians,
London, June 6; 1757.

Geo. Edwards.

*A curious BILL of FARE, in the Year 1561.
Temp. Eliz.*

William Muigay, Esq; Mayor of the City of Norwich, his Expences for a Dinner, at which he feasted the Duke of Norfolk, &c the Lords, Knights, and Gentry of the County.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| E IGHT stone of beef, at fourteen pound to the stone | 0 | 5 | 4 |
| Two collars of brawn | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| B Four geese | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Eight puits of butter | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| A fore-quarter of veal | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| An hind quarter, ditto | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Leg of mutton | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Loyn of mutton and shoulder of veal | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| C A breast and coast of mutton | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Six plovers | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Four brace of partridges | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Four couple of rabbits | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Two Guinea pigs | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Four couple of hens | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Two couple of mallards | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| D Thirty-four eggs | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Two bushell of flour | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Sixteen loaves of white bread | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Eighteen wheaten bread | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Three loaves maslin, ditto | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| One barrel double beer | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| One barrel small, ditto | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| E One quarter of wood | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, and greens | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Four pound of barbery and sugar | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Fruit and almonds | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Sweet water and perfumes | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| F Sixteen oranges | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Two gallons of white wine and claret | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| One quart of sack | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| One quart of malmsey | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| One quart of bultard | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| One quart of muscadine | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | 1 | 18 | 1 |

A Speech made by Johnny Martyn, of Norwich, a wealthy, honest Man, after Mr. Mayor Muigay's Dinner. Found in the Collection of one Turner, of Lyn Regis.

Maister mayor of Norwych, and it please your worship, you have feasted us like a king, God bless the queen's grace. We have fed plentifully, and now whilom I can speak plain English, I heartily thank you maister mayor, and to do we all, answer boys, answer; you beer is pleasant and

and potent, and will soon catch us by the caput, and stop our manners. And so huzza for the queen's majesty's grace, and all her honny brow'd dames of honour! Huzza for master mayor, and our good dame mayorefs! His noble grace, there he is, God save him and all this jolly A company! To all our friends round county, who have a penny in their purie, and an English heart in their bodies, to keep out Spanish dons, and papists with their faggots to burn our whiskers.—Shove it about, twirl your cap cakes, handle your jugs, and huzza for master B mayor, and his brethren their worships.

Our Fair Readers will bless the plain Stomachs of their Grand-dames, and wonder at their appetites when they read the following.

An Order of King Henry VIII. for the Supply of Lady Lucy's Table.

HENRY, By the King.
WE wol and comaunde you to allowe daily from hensforth, unto our right dere and wel beloved, the lady Lucy, into her chambre, the Dyat faire D hearafter ensuyng:

First, Every morning at brekefast, oon chyne of Beys, at our kechyn, oon chete loff and oon manchet at our panatrye barr, and a golon of ale at our buttrye barr:

Item, At dyner, a pefe of beys, a stroke of roste, and a reward at our said E kechyn, a cast of chete bred at our panatrye barr, and a golon of ale at our buttrye barr:

Item, At after none, a manchet at our panatrye barr, and half a golon of ale at our buttrye barr:

Item, At supper, a mels of porage, a pefe of mutton, and a reward at our said kechyn, a cast of chete bred at our panatrye, and a golon of ale at our buttrye:

Item, At after-supper, a chete loff and a manchet at our panatrye barr, a golon of ale at our buttrye barr, and half a golon of wine at our seller barr:

Item, Ev'ry morning, at our wood-yard, four tall shyds and twoo faggots;

Item, At our chaundrye barr in winter, ev'ry night, oon picket and four syses of waxe, with eight candells, white lights, and oon torch:

Item, At our picker-house, weekly, H six white cuppas:

Item, At ev'ry time of our removal, oon hool carte for the carriage of her stuff:

And these our letters shal be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalfe, at all tymes hereafter. Given under our segnet, at our manour of Est-

hampstede, the 17th day of July, the 14th yeie of our reign.

To the lord steward of our household, the treasurer, comptroller, cofferer, clerks of the greene clothe, the clerks of our kechyn, and to all other our hed officers of our said household and to ev'ry of them.

The following curious Pieces give a true Representation of Oliver Cromwell's Character.

To his highness the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The humble petition of Marjery, the wife of William Beacham, mariner,

Sheweth,

C THAT your petitioner's husband hath been active and faithful in the wars of this commonwealth, both by sea and land, and hath undergone many hazards by imprisonment and fights to the endangering his life, and at last lost the use of his right arm, and is utterly disabled from future service, as doth appear by the certificate annexed, and yet he hath no more than forty shillings pension from Chatham, by the year:

That your petitioner having one only sonne, who is tractable to learn, and not having wherewith to bring him up, by reason of their present low estate, occasioned by the publique service aforesaid:

Humbly prayeth, That your highness would vouchsafe to present her said sonne Randolph Beacham, to be a scholler in Sutton's hospital, called the Charter-house.

F OLIVER, P.

We referre this petition and certificate to the commissioners for Sutton's hospital. July 28, 1658.

Copy of a Letter sent by Oliver to his Secretary, on the above Petition.

G You receive from me this 28th instant, a petition of Marjery Beacham, desiring the admission of her son into the Charter-house. I know the man, who was employed one day in an important secret service, which he did effectually to our great benefit, and the commonwealth's. The petition is a brief relation of a fact, without any flattery. I have wrote under it a common reference to the commissioners, but I mean a great deal more, that it shall be done, without their debate or consideration of the matter, and so do you privately hint to

I have not the particular shining bauble or feather in my cap, for crouds to gaze at, or kneel to: but I have power and resolution for flies to tremble at; to be short, I know how to deny petitions, and whatever I think proper for outward form to refer to any officer or office, I expect that such my compliance with custom shall be also looked upon as an indication of my will and pleasure to have the thing done. See therefore that the boy is admitted.

Thy true friend,

July 18, 1656.

OLIVER, P. B

Dr HILL has lately published a curious Account of the MUSHROOM STONE, which is a Sort of Stone that, by being covered with Mould and watered, produces Mushrooms; and therein he has given us an Account of the Growth of Mushrooms in general, and of this, which he calls the Rock-Mushroom, in particular, as follows.

THE course of nature in the production of mushrooms has not been yet sufficiently explained. Linnæus complains with reason, that the want of a due precision in their arrangement is the great *opprobrium* of the science: Perhaps what is seen in this and the other parallel instances, may lead to the better understanding them.

That mushrooms produce seeds is now well known; and they are in this peculiar species very conspicuous. From those seeds other mushrooms are produced, as in all plants; and there is the same distinction among mushrooms as other vegetables, some being annual, and others having perennial roots. As among plants, some will live only on a dry, and others on a moist soil; some on clay, some in water, and others among gravel; so among the mushrooms each has its appropriated bed, out of which it will not grow; and even upon which it will not arrive at perfection without a concurrence of other circumstances.

The annual mushrooms rise, and when they have perfected their seeds perish like annual plants: No part of them remaining but the seed which retains the principle of life to the next season. The perennial rooted mushrooms rise in the same manner from seeds, and perfect seeds again: The mushroom then fades, but the root remains and grows, as is the case in the perennial plants. The first is obvious in many instances: and may be seen distinctly in every pasture ground in autumn.

But tho' there are certain mushrooms of the earth which have also lasting roots; this is principally the case with those which grow on stones and trees: And the reason is plain. It is but by mere chance a seed of a proper kind of mushroom can be brought into such a place; and nature therefore gives the plant a lasting principle of life that it may continue there.

The seeds of mushrooms are very small and light; they are produced in vast numbers; and they become the sport of winds: They float in the air like those atoms we see in a ray of light received into a dark room; and millions perish for one which falls upon a proper place for growth.

A common agarick which stands to ripeness upon the trunk of an old tree produces many millions of these minute seeds; which being disengaged from its spongy substance when ripe, ride thus in the air. The greatest part are lost, and often all of them: For none will strike root unless it falls upon a part of a tree where there is rottenness and moisture.

When a seed is received into such a place it shoots principally outward; and a mushroom, like the other, is produced. This may be easily pulled off from the tree; and there is so little basis or root to be seen, that it appears wonderful how the great bulk was fed. This is the case in the agaricks of the first year; but it is otherwise afterwards: They adhere more firmly: They are difficult to be removed; and there appears abundant root for their nourishment.

In the generality of plants raised from seed, the part above ground, and the root increase proportionably to one another; and it is necessary they should, since the root is to supply the nourishment: But it is otherwise in the mushroom kind. They are nourished in a great measure from the air, therefore less root is necessary; and this part which is small at first, increases afterwards, because its great use is to continue the principle of growth for succeeding productions.

When a new-sown agarick has stood to ripen, and has decayed undisturbed, the root immediately increases. As soon as the seeds are ripe no more nourishment being required to the plant, all is employed there: The fibres enlarge and thicken; they spread out in breadth, and insinuate themselves into every crevice of the wood; and wherever they become exposed to the air, they enlarge into a tough, firm, and irregular mass, which bears the injuries of the weather, and at a proper season shoots up new agaricks. Such

a fungous lump is always produced where the first agarick was rooted, and wherever else the expansions of the root are naked; and in all these places agaricks rise the succeeding seasons; as also wherever the coat of bark is cracked or diseased. This I have observed distinctly in two or three species of the true agaricks; and probably it will be found the same in all that kind.

If the variety of nature in the production of other mushrooms be regarded, there will be less cause to wonder at these. Ray names a peculiar kind which never grows but on a dead horse's hoof: The French Memoirs describe another species growing on the bandages of wounds and ulcers in their hospitals: And the Ephemerides of Germany, a minute kind rising from naked flint: Nor is the growth of mistletoe, a perfect plant, from the branch of a living tree, less wonderful. The rudiments of the common mushroom are almost universal on the dung of horses, tho' they will not rise to maturity unless it be covered with earth, and kept moist and warm. The old Greeks say, they may be obtained the same way from the bark of the poplar; and mouldiness, which consists of mushrooms, is in a manner universal. The difference in size is of little consideration; for the diminutive mushroom that grows on dead leaves is as perfect as the cart-load agarick of Hungary.

All these species owe their origin to seeds of mushrooms of like kind, which are utterly lost when they fall upon substances improper to nourish them; and when they are received on such bodies as can support them, under certain circumstances, they yet remain in form of roots, or imperfect rudiments till those accidents occur which favour their full growth.

It is no otherwise in this mushroom of the rock, strange as its origin appears: Seeds of the Imperial Mushroom are received upon it, and like those of the common kind, on the dung, of horses they form a root; from which, in the same manner, when it is treated properly, perfect mushrooms will rise. What has given most the air of singularity to this is, that it was not observed mushrooms might have perennial roots: But that is far from being peculiar to any one kind. Many of the mushrooms which we see in woods, and which seem to rise from the ground, grow really out of pieces of decayed wood under the surface; and these having perennial roots spread into the crevices of that dead wood, the same logs in those circumstances always produce them. While

this dead wood lies on the ground, the seeds adhere to it, and spread their roots in it; but they do not grow perfect from it till it is buried.

Wood thus filled with the perennial roots of mushrooms, may easily produce them, in the very same manner as the rock. A gentleman now in England assures me, he saw in the possession of Mr. Trent at Rome, a piece of a root of a tree of the size of an ordinary billet, a present from the princess of Borghese, which being kept in a cellar and watered, produced every two or three days a crop of excellent mushrooms. This is a parallel case: The kind of mushroom indeed was not the same, nor was the substance the same wherein the roots were lodged; but the process of nature in their growth is perfectly similar."

"On this principle, and in this course, the growth of the rock mushroom may easily be understood. As the proper seat of the agarick is in the cracks of rotting wood, that of the rock mushroom is the cleft or crevice of a stone. One of these ripens upon the Piedmont hills, or elsewhere, where the proper stones are found: Its innumerable seeds are scattered in the air, and some of them lodge in the cracks of this stone.

From such seed a mushroom like the first is produced; which standing its due time upon the stone decays. Then the root begins to grow; it spreads over the surface; it runs into the cracks; and, in fine, it covers the whole externally, and surrounds all the particles within, with a tough, spongy substance. This is the proper base of future mushrooms of the same kind; and is in all respects like the roots of perennial plants, whose superficial parts, stalks, leaves and the rest, decay, but whose roots remain ready under proper circumstances to produce those plants again.

The stones may be carried into other parts of the world; and with tolerable care the root will remain unhurt, for it is very well defended: In this condition that was brought into England, which is now in possession of the noble lady*, who gave me opportunity for these experiments; and the root being in a state of growth, only a proper management is required to produce the mushrooms."

A short Account of the BRITISH COLONIES, in the Islands of AMERICA, commonly called the WEST INDIES: Continued from p. 396.

BUT they were so far from behaving in such a manner, that in summer

1689, they sent a regiment of 700 men, under Sir Timothy Thornhill, to the assistance of our people in St. Christopher's, who upon the war's breaking out had been attacked and reduced to great distress by the French inhabitants of that island, one half of which then belonged to France. And in 1690 many gentlemen volunteers of Barbadoes went on board the Squadron sent from England under commodore Wright, with a regiment on board, to serve in an expedition against the French in the Leeward Islands. But by this expedition we did much more harm to ourselves than we did to the enemy; for many of the soldiers and sailors having been taken from our natty goals here in England, or pressed, and cooped up in prisons or close tenders for some time before their being embarked, they brought the goal distemper to Barbadoes, in which hot climate it soon became a most contagious plague or pestilence, and raged so much both in the island and on board the fleet, that great numbers of the rich, as well as poor, died of it, and at last it became very difficult to find sailors to replace those that had died of it on board our ships of war, as many of the seamen that afterwards arrived at Barbadoes on board the trading ships, were infected with, and died of the distemper, which at the beginning of a war was a very great misfortune to the nation.

But this pestilence, which we call the goal distemper, is a misfortune we have so often suffered by, that even humanity itself ought to induce us to prevent it, by providing proper and airy goals for the reception of prisoners in all parts of the kingdom, and putting those goals under such regulations as might enforce their being always kept sweet and clean. The erecting and maintaining of such a goal near the chief town of every county, would be no insupportable expence to the nation in general; and they ought to be all built upon one approved plan, and made so large as to contain with ease and convenience all the prisoners we could ever have occasion to put into them: To this I shall add, that if ever it should become necessary to erect barracks in this kingdom for our standing army, which it probably will, they should in every county be built round the goal, with a large area between, divided in the middle by a ditch and palisade, on the inner side of which the prisoners might safely be allowed to air and exercise themselves in the day time, for it would be impossible for them ever to think of mutinying against the

goalers, even tho' the prison were, as every prison ought to be, at some distance from the town.

The pestilence I have mentioned continued to rage with great fury in Barbadoes for three or four years, and yet in 1693 that island furnished two regiments under the command of col. Richard Salter and col. John Boteler, to join the forces sent from England on board the Squadron commanded by Sir Francis Wheeler, upon an expedition against Martinico, and the other French islands in that part of the world. Accordingly the Squadron, with 1500 land forces on board, arrived at Barbadoes, March 1, and being there joined by the two Barbadoes regiments, they set sail, March 30, and came to an anchor at Cul de sac Marine, in Martinico, April 1. The next day they landed 1500 men upon the island, but thought of nothing but ruining the poor inhabitants, by burning their houses and destroying their plantations, which they did without opposition, both at that place and some other open parts of the island, as the people with their Negroes had fled up to the woods, and all that were fit to carry arms had rendezvoused at fort Royal and fort St. Pierre. On the 10th our troops were joined by a reinforcement from our Leeward Islands under colonel Codrington; and then it was resolved to attack fort St. Pierre, for which purpose the troops were re-embarked, and, on the 17th, they landed their whole force near that fort; but here they began to meet with resistance, for as all the men of the island fit to bear arms had by orders assembled at this and the other fort, the garrison that was to be besieged was superior in number to the besieging army, and now our land commanders began to recollect, that they had neither battering cannon nor bombs, nor indeed any thing requisite for attacking a regular fortification, therefore after having had above 120 killed, and above 160 wounded, besides several made prisoners, and a great number fallen sick, they, on the 20th, resolved to give over their design, and the two following days the troops were all safely re-embarked under the protection of the men of war, after which the whole fleet returned to Barbadoes without making any other attempt against the enemy in that part of the world.

By these two fruitless expeditions against the French, and by the mortality that had so long prevailed in Barbadoes, the number of white men in that island was so much reduced, that the Negroes were again

again encouraged to form a conspiracy for making themselves masters of the island, which conspiracy was longer concealed, and better concerted, than any former had ever been; for they had resolved that, upon the night agreed on, the governor should be assassinated by his slaves, A that the Negroes chiefly intrusted in each plantation should fall upon and murder their masters and overseers, and that all should rendezvous at Bridgetown as soon as possible, with what arms, ammunition, and horses they could seize, where they were to form themselves into regiments, B the colonels of which, as well as their chief commander, they had agreed on. They had likewise contrived to make themselves masters of the fort, from whence they were to fire upon, and drive the ships out of the harbour; and also of the publick magazine, by means of a C Negro employed there under the store-keeper, who was to have murdered his master, and to open the doors for his associates to enter. And what seldom happens in any plot, tho' the execution was more than once by accident disappointed, yet it remained concealed, till at last two D Negroes were by mere accident overheard talking together concerning it, and the person who overheard them being so wise as to go directly to inform the magistrate, the two slaves were immediately seized, and because they would discover nothing of what they had been discoursing about, E they were condemned to be hung up in chains, till they should be starved to death. This cruel punishment they were so obstinate, or so full of the hopes of being released by their confederates, as to endure for four days; but as care had been taken to secure the slaves in every plantation, and the white men of the island had all taken arms, they at last began to despair, and not only confessed the conspiracy, but discovered the chief conspirators, who were all seized, and put to the most torturing sorts of death, to the great loss of the island; for in such cases the price of G the slave was by the law I have before mentioned, to be made good to the proprietor out of the publick treasury, not exceeding 25l. for any one Negro.

Upon this occasion a new law was made relating to Negroes, whereby a penalty was imposed upon any person that should H sell rum or strong liquors to any Negro slave, or to their use, or that should buy any such liquor for them. But notwithstanding this new danger the people of this island had been exposed to, the use of Negroes in every domestick, as well as

plantation employment, still increased, especially as the people expected a more plentiful and cheaper supply than formerly, because ever since the revolution a stop had been put to the seizing and confiscating the ships of interlopers, tho' in this they were disappointed; for these interlopers by their rivalling one another, as well as our African company, lowered the price of all European goods, and raised the price of Negroes upon the coast of Africa, which inconvenience was greatly increased by our throwing that trade entirely open, upon paying 10l. per cent. duty upon all goods exported to that coast, which was done by act of parliament in 1697; for the price of Negroes in all our plantations has very much increased since that time. This inconvenience, however, we could not guard against, for the same effect would have followed from other nations engaging in that trade, and we would certainly have been drove entirely out of it, had we continued the monopoly to our African company.

About the same time, that is to say, D in 1697, or the beginning of 1698, whilst Francis Bond, Esq; president of the council, was governor, between the death of col. Russel, their last, and the arrival of Ralph Grey, Esq; their next governor, that act was passed which is still subsisting, entitled, *An Act for the better securing the Liberty of his Majesty's Subjects within this Island, and preventing long Imprisonment.* This act is a sort of transcript of the *Habeas Corpus* act in England, and subjects the judges in Barbadoes to the same obligations, and under the same penalties, to which our judges F are made liable by the *Habeas Corpus* act.

In 1702, the Negroes entered into a new conspiracy for an insurrection, which they were to begin by setting fire to Bridgetown, and seizing the forts whilst the people were employed in extinguishing the flames; but the plot was discovered, and the chief conspirators executed in the usual manner.

In 1703, upon Sir Bevil Grenvill's being appointed governor of Barbadoes by queen Anne, he was ordered by his instructions, not to receive or allow of any presents being made him, by the people under his government; and, in compensation for the loss he was thereby to sustain, his salary was enlarged from 1200 to 2000l. a year; which compensation has been continued to every governor since his time, but I doubt if the instruction was ever renewed; at least, I am sure, that for

for many years last past, it has never been obeyed. Before Sir Bevil's time, the governors of Barbadoes had, for many years, been allowed 500l. a year, wherewithal they were to hire such a house for their residence, as they thought most convenient; but in his time, probably because of the said instruction, a plantation near Bridge-Town, formerly belonging to one Pilgrim, was purchased, and a house built for the residence of him, and all future governors, which house has ever since been called Pilgrim-House; a very proper name, as the inhabitant generally travels thither to atone for his former sins of extravagance, or to obtain an indulgence for future.

[To be continued in our next.]

Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of the States General of the United Provinces.

Veneris, 11 Die Augusti, 1758.

"**M**R. Pick de Zoelen, and other deputies of their high mightinesses for foreign affairs, having, pursuant to the resolution of the 1st instant, conferred with Mr. York, minister plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of Great Britain, they reported, That they had delivered to Mr. York the resolution taken by their high mightinesses, upon a letter written to them by the directors of the Amsterdam company, concerning the hostile treatment, and the robberies [*Brigandages*] committed by English privateers, in the vessels, and on the subjects of their high mightinesses, in the West Indies, and the iniquitous proceedings of the courts there, relative to this conduct; intreating him, that he would be pleased to support and second, by his good offices, the contents of this resolution:

That he, Mr. York, had thereupon declared, That he saw with uneasiness, the continual complaints which their high mightinesses found themselves obliged to make, in favour of their subjects; and that the king his master had commanded him to make known, wherever it should be proper, that his majesty would most readily concur in every method that should be proposed, for giving satisfaction to their high mightinesses, with whom he had always studied to live in the most perfect union: But that the king had, at the same time, authorised him to declare, That his majesty was determined not to suffer the trade of the French colonies, in America, to be carried on by the subjects of other powers, under the specious pretext of a Neutrality; or words to be in-

terpreted as a licence to carry on a trade with his enemies, which, though not particularly specified in the articles of contraband, was nevertheless rendered such in all respects, and in every sense, by circumstances. That they, the gentlemen deputies, would see, that the orders he communicated to them, and which he had received from his court a few days before, authorised him to represent to them, That as long as the licit commerce of the subjects of their high mightinesses, to which his majesty never intended to give the least interruption, was confounded with that commerce which his majesty regarded as wholly illicit, all their representations would be fruitless; the rather as the method of proceeding, in such cases, was settled by treaty; and the crown could not take cognizance of facts, the examination of which belonged to the ordinary courts.

The said report being taken into consideration, messieurs the deputies of the provinces of Holland and West Friesland, of Zealand, Utrecht, and Friesland, took a copy of the said report, that they might communicate it to their constituents. And moreover it was thought good to order, that a copy of the said report should be delivered to Mr. Fagel, and other deputies of their high mightinesses, for the affairs of the navy, that they might peruse and examine it, and afterwards report their opinion thereupon to the assembly of their high mightinesses." (See p. 327, 390.)

The humble REMONSTRANCE of the MON of Great-Britain, against the Importation of FRENCH WORDS, &c.

IT is with infinite concern that we behold an inundation of French words pouring in upon us, and this at a time too, when there is some sort of merit in detesting every thing that is French. In regard to ourselves, we are daily insulted, by some of the finest lips in the world, with the opprobrious term of *Canaille*: We cannot resent the insult from them, as they are too sacred for our unhallowed hands; besides, they are sufficiently punished, by the mirth they afford to their *Mademoiselles*, when they attempt to pronounce the uncouth word; for *Canaille*, from English lips, sounds *Canal*; but as most things are pardonable to the pride of the creation, we should readily excuse **THEM**, if the infection had not spread among the officers of our army; and as we chiefly compose the numerous squadrons that are to guard the liberties of Britain, we cannot conceive that we ought to have any more to do with this language,

guage, than we have with their religion. All our business is to beat them, and that we can do in plain English: If our officers order us to form a line, we can do it; but if they call that line a *Cordon*, we must be obliged to apply to the chaplain for a *Dénouement* of the mysterious word. — *Coup de main*, and *Manœuvre*, might be excusable in marshal Saxe, as he was in the service of France, and perfectly acquainted with both; but we can't see what apology can be made for our officers juggling them in by head and shoulders, without the least necessity, as a sudden stroke might have done for one, and a proper motion for the other. — *Reconnoître* is another favourite word in the military way; and as we cannot find out that it is much more significant than *take a view*, we beg leave it may be sent home again. We should not have troubled the publick with this address, if we had not received a fresh insult by the papers of Saturday last, in a supposed letter from Germany, where the ingenious author tells us, speaking of the intended operations of war, that the general's intention remains *Perdu*; which, we are informed, signifies *lost*. In what sense we are to understand this gentleman, we cannot say; his meaning indeed seems *Perdu*; he may perhaps give us to understand, by printing the word in Italicks, that the army and treasure sent to Germany, is all *Perdu*; the word then wants a little *Epaulment* to support it, or rather a little *Eclaircissement*; for, in the present application of it, it is dark and mysterious.

We must beg the gentlemen of the army pardon, if next to them we should take the liberty of mentioning the barbers; a set of gentlemen very useful in their station, but under no absolute necessity of hanging out false French upon their signs: It may indeed become a French *Friseur*, to acquaint the publick that he makes a *Tête de Mouton*, or simply a *Tête*; but we are a little offended when an English ton-sor, under the sign of a thing, which in some countries might be called a perry-wig, shall write ladies *Tails*, or *Tates*, or *Taets*, or *Taites*, or *Taites's* made here; it looks as if they meant a reflection upon the ladies of Great-Britain, by acquainting the publick, that their heads were made in barbers-shops, and to be had either in Middle-Road or Rag-Fair. Now their intended purpose of serving the community would certainly be better answered, if they would suffer their signs to speak plain English, and inform the world that *SHAVE HEADS* (which, we are told, September, 1758.

is the meaning of the three French words above) were sold there, as by that means they would bid fair to serve gentlemen as well as ladies, who were not already provided.

Je-ne-sçai-quoy, though of French extraction, we shall not presume to find fault with, because it has been naturalized, and productive of infinite good in England; it has helped many an unfortunate girl to a husband, has indeed sometimes parted man and wife, but has soon brought them together again; seldom fails of healing up the breaches it had made between friends; has fitted out fleets and armies, and brought them home again; has been a theme for orators, in velvet and in crape, and has furnished matter for many volumes.

Chicane, we dare not meddle with, as we are told the lawyers have taken it under their immediate protection; but as quirks and tricks are as foreign to their profession, as ambition and avarice to that of a more venerable order, we suppose the charge is without foundation.

Bagatelle, or *trifle*, we shall leave to the sinarts, as it would be a pity to rob them of the chief object of their study.

Pet-en-l'air, may suit very well with French *Effronterie*; for if the ladies of that country make no scruple of watering their *Ruciles* before the gentlemen who attend their *Levees*, I see no reason why they should be ashamed of a f—t; but as no such offensive wind is ever supposed to blow from fair English b—ms, we could wish they had found a name of a little more delicacy for this garment.

We therefore humbly pray, that French words, as well as French dress and French manners, may be laid aside, at least during the continuance of the present war; for we are apprehensive, should their language and customs descend to us, we should be taught by their example, on the day of battle, to f—te le camp.

For these reasons we pray as above; and shall, as in duty bound, hold them in everlasting abhorrence. LEGION.

(See our last Vol. p. 530.)

THE RESTORATIVE JELLY.

TAKE hartshorn shavings, three quarters of a pound; isinglass, candied eringo root, of each an ounce and half; snails, a pint and half; boil them in five quarts of water to a strong jelly, then add the juice of one Seville orange, half a pound of sugar-candy, and half a pint of best Lisbon white wine. Take half a pint, warm, three times a day.

It is best to boil the snails by themselves; let them be wall-snails, the shells taken off, and the snails bruised.

If Seville or Lisbon oranges are not to be had, boil a lemon, and use a little of that juice.

A young man was cured by this restorative jelly, who had been in a consumption some years, and his lungs were thought to be ulcerated.

If Amicus's friend (see p. 420.) receives any benefit from this receipt, it is hoped he will signify it in your Magazine.

I am, your constant reader, &c. B

A LETTER from a Country Gentleman to his Neighbours.

AS you have been chosen, by ballot, in the presence of the high-constables, in the most fair and impartial manner, to serve in the militia, it may not be improper to set before you the nature of that service which the safety of your country requires from you, by stating faithfully those parts of the act which relate to you immediately. You will then perceive how much you may have been deceived by the idle suspicions of such as have never read or understood the bill, or by the falshood of others who chose to misrepresent it. And seeing this, I trust, my neighbours, you will then cheerfully second the first gentlemen of rank and character in your neighbourhood, in a measure which is calculated for your own and your country's preservation.

The act says, the private militia men are to be enrolled to serve for the space of three years, either for themselves, or by substitute, who are to take the following oath.

I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King GEORGE, his heirs and successors. And I do swear that I am a protestant, and that I will faithfully serve in the militia within the kingdom of Great-Britain, for the defence of the same, during the time for which I am enrolled, unless I shall be sooner discharged.

You will observe there is nothing in this oath which engages you to serve abroad, on the contrary, it expressly says, that it is for the defence only of your native country, when it shall be exposed to the rapine and devastation of our indefatigable enemies the French. But as a farther security, observe what the law says in another place, which law the king and his ministry are as much governed by as yourselves. It says,

"Provided also, that neither this act nor any matter contained therein, shall be

deemed or construed to extend to the giving any power for the transporting any of the militia of this realm, or any way compelling them to march out of this kingdom."

To this solemn security of an act of parliament, I will mention one more, which is, that you will have for your officers the principal gentlemen of your neighbourhood who are personally known to you, whose estates and houses and families lie amongst your own. You are to go no where but where they go. They are to command you, and to share in the same hardships, if any should arise in this country. They have generously offered their service, because they know how necessary it is, at this hour, that you should be armed for the safety and protection of every thing that ought to be dear to them and to you. Nay, so far is it from being in the power of any body to send you abroad, that you cannot be called out into actual service, in defence of your country, by any thing less than our enemies actually invading, or preparing to invade it, as appears by the following part of the act.

D "And be it further enacted, that in case of an actual invasion, or upon imminent danger thereof, or in case of rebellion, it may and shall be lawful for his majesty, his heirs and successors (the occasion being first communicated to parliament, if the parliament be then sitting or in being, or declared in council, and notified by proclamation if the parliament be not sitting or in being) to order his and their deputy-lieutenants, &c. with all convenient speed, to draw out and embody all the regiments and battalions of the militia of their respective counties, ridings, or places, and direct them to be led by their respective officers to any part of this kingdom, for the suppression of such invasions and rebellions."

G You now see what may be your situation, when you may be called out to defend your native country from that ruin and desolation which the French are now spreading in many countries at this very hour. I will now inform you, what is your situation as militia men, by the act, during that service which you are to perform, in order to enable you to resist them, instead of being plundered and butchered by them. It is only to assemble one day in a fortnight for eight months, and three days successively in the Easter holidays, and six days in the Whitsuntide, to learn your exercise; for which you are regularly to receive one shilling a day. You may be kept six hours on these days, perhaps less if you are expert at it.

By

By this means you are to be taught the use of arms, and be enabled to act together with success and confidence. It is as easy to learn your exercise, however difficult some (who have private views by discouraging you) may represent it, as to play at fives, or any other diversion used in this country. Those who wish to see you sober, brave, and free, and to learn that which will defend yourselves and families, and save you from the expence of larger standing armies and higher taxes; these will wish to see you know how to handle a firelock, they will instruct you in the use of it, they will head you when your native country is attacked, and take care that the arms intrusted to you for her defence, shall be applied to that purpose only.

Your officers have also a power to chuse from among you corporals, who are to have six-pence per day of exercise above the shilling. They may also fill up the future vacancies of serjeants from among you, whose pay is a shilling per day the whole year, and a liberty to follow their work when not wanted for the militia duty. The militia men cannot, on any days but these before mentioned, be interrupted in following their different callings by any one whatever. The militia act expressly protects you from being pressed into either the land or the sea service. Nothing therefore can interrupt you or oppress you, but your enemies who may invade your native country, and then we must all be either soldiers or slaves; and happy will that man be, on that day of distress, who is prepared; who being, or having been in the militia, shall know how to defend himself, his family, and his property.

But it has been said, how are our wives and children to be supported when we shall be assembled and marched against the enemy that invades these kingdoms? God knows the French will take every thing from us here, as they have done every where else, but your families are not to want. The act has declared they shall be supported, for it says,

“ Every militia man shall receive one guinea upon being ordered out into actual service.

The families of militia men in actual service shall be maintained by the county.

A militia man falling sick on his march, shall be provided for;—militia men shall have their cloaths at the end of three years service;—militia men shall do no highway duty,—nor serve as parish officers,—nor be liable to be pressed into either service;—and substitutes having been

in actual service, are equally with persons serving for themselves, entitled to set up any trade in any place whatever.

Militia men, if maimed or wounded in actual service, are entitled to the provision of Chelsea hospital.—A militia man being above the age of thirty-five years, may at the expiration of two years service have his discharge.

If ballotted to serve, you must either serve personally, or find a substitute; and having once served, or found a substitute, you are, after your or his three years service, exempted from being ever ballotted for again until every person in the parish shall have served in his turn,” so that it is almost impossible you should serve a second time, unless you offer, as many do, to serve as substitutes for others, or as volunteers.—“ Parishes may offer volunteers instead of ballotted men, which volunteers or substitutes may be received, if the deputy-lieutenants approve of them.—A discharge for just cause or circumstances that deserve relief, may be given by the deputy-lieutenants upon application of the militia men.

The deputy-lieutenants have also a power to transfer a month's exercise from any months which interfere with harvest to the Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter holidays.”

It has been said likewise, that the militia would never be paid. The act which passed for regulating your pay says, that the money shall be issued four months in advance to your officers, who will themselves see it delivered, or cause their serjeants to deliver it regularly to you, at the following rates: One shilling to every militia man on the day of exercise; and also one shilling and six-pence to every corporal on the day of exercise; one shilling a day the whole year to every serjeant; and six-pence a day the whole year to every drum boy. These may be taken from among your children, and clothed, and will be permitted to work at their usual business when off their duty.

The purport of the act I have faithfully laid before you (as you will find by looking into it) and I hope not without success; for I hear the benefits of a militia are already so well understood, and the examples you have before you have so just a weight, that many intend to offer as volunteers when the deputy-lieutenants meet again.

By this conduct you will rescue your country from the precarious situation she is in, and instead of being in perpetual alarms she will be able to defend her

own possessions, and your fellow subjects abroad, without incurring the least danger at home. Our enemies have before defeated our armies, the same may happen again: Accidents may lose or retard our fleets, but who shall bring men enough to conquer Great Britain, when the people are armed for her defence? And when instead of twenty or thirty thousand men to decide her fate, she can (when attacked at home) produce a million of fighting men. The war will neither be long or burthensome, when you can pour your whole regular force into *France*, with a militia *at home* for your defence. On the contrary, should you neglect this salutary measure so easy to execute, you will yourselves be the cause of all those measures which must be followed to recruit or augment the only defence you will bear, A standing army; for your country must be defended; and if this should (as the present state of affairs seem to threaten) be insufficient, you are answerable for all the calamities which a silly people deserve, and may receive from an imperious insatiable enemy. Add to this, that when others neglect their duty, those who do their part honestly and nobly deserve the more honour, and will reap the greater satisfaction. (See p. 357.)

An Address to the Gentlemen qualified to serve as Officers in the Militia, but who have neglected to tender themselves for such truly honourable Employments.

GENTLEMEN,

IT must be with the greatest concern that all good Englishmen observe the backwardness you shew for the service of your country, on one of the most necessary and important occasions that could possibly happen; the protection of the lives, liberties, properties and religion of yourselves and the whole nation.

Surely this reluctance to engage in defence of yourselves and the publick, cannot in **ENGLISH** gentlemen proceed from cowardice: Were that the case, how ill would you deserve the name of Britons, and what a scandal would you be to your families, your ancestors, and your country!

Perhaps then, most of you being unacquainted with the use of arms, and military discipline, may render you diffident of taking upon you a military command. Or you are apprehensive that the common people, who are to compose the militia, will not behave well under your conduct.

The first objection may very easily be removed, by procuring a serjeant, or some other officer of the regular troops, to in-

struct you in what is necessary to be learned: And if several gentlemen in the same neighbourhood would meet for this purpose, the end might be better, and with more facility answered. In the time of the last rebellion, this method was practised with such success by many private gentlemen, that they became excellent proficient in the military exercise. And pray how much more honourably employed would you be in acquiring such useful knowledge, than in gaming, drinking, or hunting? And how much better a figure will you make in the eyes of your neighbours in general, and of the ladies in particular, when they see you are qualified and determined to protect them and yourselves from your country's enemies?

As to the second objection:—Why should not a militia behave as well as regular troops? The advantage that it is pretended the latter have over the former, consists principally in being more expert in their exercise, and having been more used to danger. But it being very possible to train a militia to as great perfection in this part of military duty as any other soldiers can acquire; and as very few of our regulars ever saw the face of an enemy till lately, and many of them never were, and it is very likely never will be in an engagement, upon whom nevertheless we depend in part at least for our defence, this objection therefore evidently appears to have no force.

It may be urged that militia have frequently behaved ill: So have standing forces. Could any behave worse than they did in the late rebellion at Preston-Pans, and at Falkirk? At both these places they most scandalously ran away, and were defeated by a militia, and a despicable one too.

Surely those who despise a militia do not reflect, that when the Greeks overcame those almost innumerable armies of Persians by whom they were invaded; and when the Romans, during the time of the commonwealth, subdued so many warlike nations, they had no troops but militia; neither had we any other when we conquered France. To come down to this very time:—Was not the only victory we have obtained over the French in America during the present war, gained by the provincials, and under a commander of their own? And this against regular troops, conducted by an old, a brave, and an experienced general. And did not these same provincials, in the late mad attempt at Ticonderoga, behave with the utmost intrepidity?

In

In former times, how ready were the gentlemen of our nation in taking arms to decide the private and senseless quarrels of the tyrannical barons? To determine whether Englishmen should become the slaves of a Danish, a Norman, or a Saxon tyrant? Nay, even for that ridiculous project of conquering the Holy Land? And which of you, gentlemen, if challenged, would refuse to fight a duel? Or if affronted by your dearest friend would not endeavour to kill him, and risque your own life for that barbarous purpose? Yet how unwilling are you to arm in the justest and most laudable cause?—that of preserving the most substantial benefits we can enjoy; indeed of every thing which makes life of any value to us? Is not this preposterous conduct!

Your unaccountable behaviour has already occasioned the carrying the militia act into execution, to be deferred, in most counties, till next year. Alas! how do you know what may happen in the mean time? Before another year comes, it may be out of your power to do any thing for your defence.

The French will burn with impatience to revenge, in kind, the damage we have done them in their own country. And as such numbers of our best troops have been sent abroad, what force have we, if they should land here, sufficient to withstand them? As for you, gentlemen, instead of taking the most effectual methods, by bravely preparing to defend yourselves, of deterring our enemies from invading us, you are by your pusillanimous conduct giving them the greatest encouragement to do. And when destruction comes like a whirlwind, it will be with this terrible aggravation to you.—We have brought it upon ourselves.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

THERE is not a reader of common understanding, who does not perceive that affairs are now in such a situation upon the continent, that no power in Europe has any thing to hope or to fear, but from England. This vast, but late growth of importance, calls for all her caution, as her smallest failure of conduct, may be fatal to her allies. Even history and experience are but of little use upon this emergency, because the balance of power, which our ancestors were so careful to maintain, no longer exists in the same manner as heretofore, and a new system has taken place all over Europe, and how much it is in favour of England, will appear from the following considerations.

The Russians, next to the house of Austria, seem to interest themselves the most against his Prussian majesty. They have poured their armies into his dominions, and, like locusts, they have devoured the fruits of the earth. Notwithstanding this, it is visible, that their counsels at home are irresolute, from the backwardness of their armies. To what is this backwardness owing, but to their dread of the resentment of Great-Britain, who has maritime force enough to undo, in one season, all that the Great Peter, and his successors, have been labouring at for upwards of half a century. This is a dread, that no other power but England can affect that mighty empire with. It is proof against all the combined force of the north; and yet the ablest counsellors of her Czarish majesty are sensible, that a Squadron of British ships, acting in earnest, could reduce them to the same unimportant state they were in before Peter the Great took the reins of government into his own hands. Notwithstanding all the high sounding list of the Russian fleet, it is well known that all their empire cannot furnish sailors enough to man two ships of the line; and that the most valuable branches of their commerce must become precarious, as soon as they shall provoke Great-Britain to declare against them. Add to this, that extensive, nay, populous as the dominions of her Czarish majesty are, she is not able to march and maintain 10,000 men, for three months, out of her own dominions, so that they must subsist, either upon subsidies, or by putting the country, where they are, be it friends or enemies, under contribution.

Almost the same observation holds good with regard to the Swedes, who likewise have put in for their share of the spoils of the house of Brandenburg. They lie, indeed, more convenient for annoying his Prussian majesty, and they have hitherto proceeded with more spirit, or rather with less caution, than the Russians have done; but, with all the poverty of the Russians, they have the misfortune of being governed by a faction, that has wrested all power from their king, and seem to follow no dictates, but those of blind revenge and despair. In what a condition then must such a government be, should the greatest maritime power in the world take advantage of the divisions that now rend their country, and have forced their king to act a part, that is directly the reverse of his interest, inclination, and honour?

Upon the whole, therefore, it appears, that as soon as his majesty shall be of opinion,

nion, that the interest of his dominions, or allies, call upon him to declare as a principal in the war upon the continent, the weight both of Russia and Sweden must be taken off from the king of Prussia. But matters are not yet come to that extremity, as the ill management of the Swedes, and the backwardness of the Russians render, hitherto, such a step unnecessary. As to Denmark, the third northern potentate, he has, since the beginning of the present troubles in Europe, given too many proofs of his desire not to break with Great-Britain, for us to be under the smallest apprehension of his falling in with the views of France. The protection of that commerce which he so carefully cherishes, calls aloud for his cultivating friendship with us; and should France succeed in her ambitious views, all the favour he could expect could be but that which the giant indulged Ulysses in, of his being the last he would devour.

The principal object then of the consideration of Englishmen, at this time, is the conduct which the Dutch may observe; a state intimately connected with England, by every tie that gratitude, interest, or the common sense of publick liberty can form. The very basis of their existence, as a free people, may be said to have been cemented by the blood of Englishmen, and their prosperity was owing to the indulgences shewn them by England, often to the prejudice of her own welfare. Yet this very people, who, during the late war, pretended to be unable to fit out a single ship of the line, instead of twelve which they had agreed to furnish, now talk of protecting a contraband collusive trade, which must deprive us of all those advantages, our superiority by sea gives us over our enemy.

Their pretences that they are the sole owners of the ships and cargoes which the English have seized as contraband, and that they have by treaties a right to protect French property in their bottoms, are equally ridiculous. The preserving all the nations who had possessions in America, their entire and separate right to trade to and from those possessions, was one great object of the treaty of Munster, in 1648, which has been the basis of all commercial treaties ever since, and the *Asiento* ship, which the English with great difficulty got leave to send to New Spain, is the only instance of a national deviation from that great maxim, though other deviations undoubtedly have been made from it, and winked at.

Every one knows, who can recollect the transactions of a few years past, that when England entered into a war with Spain, France would have been extremely glad to have continued to carry on the commerce of Spain in her bottoms; and they undoubtedly had as good a right to do that, as the Dutch have to carry on the trade of France, during this war, in their bottoms. But the English foresaw under what disadvantages, in that case, they must make war, and therefore forced France from her neutrality. But the tenderness with which England has ever treated the subjects of the states general, and the remembrance of past friendship, does not admit of her proceeding to such extremities with them. Nay, our government exerts itself, with indefatigable zeal, to discover all instances of violating the rights of real neutrality, that the offenders may be brought to condign punishment.

The Dutch, however, not contented with this, insist upon satisfaction for the French property, which has been seized on board their ships; which is the same thing as saying to France, "Take you no concern about your trade, you shall have all the benefit of it without any risk, and so you will have the more men, money, and shipping, to employ against the English at home." They have even gone so far as to affront, in the most gross manner, every friend of the English government, who dares to remonstrate against those collusive practices; and, if certain accounts from thence are to be depended upon, their insolence has been aimed at ~~r—l~~ personages.

But, that I may return to the purport of this paper, what has England to fear, should the Dutch be mad enough to proceed to violent measures? Was she to imitate their spirit, has she not every thing to hope from the ruin of their trade, or the engrossing to herself all its most valuable branches? And let me add another very short question, What has England in the present state of her navy to fear, though all the naval power, that all the rest of Europe can muster up, should declare against her?

It is therefore to be hoped, that the English government will never suffer themselves to be either bullied or cajoled out of the firmness they have hitherto shewn, but stick to the spirit of treaties, which is as repugnant to such collusive practices, as it is to open piracies. (See p. 327, 390.)

du

An Explanation of the Words, Character, Carricatura, and Outré, in Painting and Drawing.

Annexed to Mr. Hogarth's new Print, entitled, The BENCH.

"THERE are hardly any two things more essentially different than *Character* and *Carricatura*: Nevertheless, they are usually confounded and mistaken for each other: On which account this explanation is attempted.

It has ever been allowed, that when a *B* *Character* is strongly marked in the living face, it may be considered as an index of the mind; to express which, with any degree of justness in painting, requires the utmost efforts of a great master. Now, that which hath, of late years, got the name of *Carricatura*, is, or ought to be, *C* totally divested of every stroke that hath a tendency to good drawing: It may be said to be a species of lines that are produced, rather by the hand of chance, than of skill: For the early scrawlings of a child, which do but barely hint an idea of an human face, will always be found *D* to be like some person or other; and will often form such a comical resemblance, as, in all probability, the most eminent *Carricaturers* of these times will not be able to equal with design; because their ideas of objects are so much more perfect than children's, that they will unavoidably introduce some kind of drawing: For all the humorous effects of the fashionable manner of *carricaturing*, chiefly depend on the surprize we are under, at finding ourselves caught with any sort of similitude, in objects absolutely remote in their kind. Let it be observed, the more remote in their nature, the greater is the excellence of these pieces. As a proof of this, I remember a famous *Carricatura* of a certain Italian singer, that struck at first sight, which consisted only of a straight perpendicular stroke, with a dot over it.

As to the French word *outré*, it is different from the foregoing, and signifies nothing more, than the exaggerated outlines of a figure, all the parts of which may be, in other respects, a perfect and true picture of nature. A giant, or a dwarf, may be called a man *outré*. So any part, as a nose, or a leg, made bigger or less than it ought to be, is that part *outré*. Which is all that is to be understood by this word, so injudiciously used to the prejudice of *Character*."

Character and *Carricatura* are thus defined by an ingenious French writer.

Caractere. On entend généralement par ce terme dans la peinture, la touche & la maniere qui servent à marquer la difference & comme l'esprit de chaque chose.

—*Carricatures*, c'est-à-dire des portraits, A qui en conservant la ressemblance d'une personne, la représente avec un air ridicule.

As many People are unacquainted with the Family of the late brave Lord Viscount Howe, the following Advertisement may inform them, that he left two Brothers, the Commodore, now Lord Howe, and Lieutenant-Colonel Howe, at present with his Regiment at Cape-Breton. So extraordinary an Address, from the Mother of these truly noble Brothers, must strike every one with mingled Grief and Pleasure, and no doubt will have a due Effect upon the Persons to whom it is addressed.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and Burgeses of the Town and County of the Town of Nottingham.

AS lord Howe is now absent upon the publick service, and lieutenant colonel Howe is with his regiment at Loui-bourg, it rests upon me to beg the favour of your votes and interests that lieutenant-colonel Howe may supply the Place of his late brother as your representative in parliament.

EPERMIT me, therefore, to implore the protection of every one of you, as the mother of him, whose life has been lost in the service of his country.

CHARLOTTE HOWE.

To the A U T H O R, &c.

Lyndon, in Rutland, Aug. 15, 1758.

S I R,

DR. Halley, in his Astronomical Tables, remarks, that the comet of 1682, having passed in its descent not remote from Jupiter, might possibly be in some measure affected by its attraction. But it is remarkable, that both Saturn and Jupiter were then so situated, that the comet approached them, both in coming down to, and going up from the Sun; as the four calculations I have subjoined will show. The matters of the doctrine of gravity can best judge, whether such large bodies would at that distance sensibly alter the comet's orbit and present period. I had not observed this circumstance when my pamphlet on comets was published, or should have mentioned it more particularly. However, as I there made several variations

variations in Sir Isaac Newton's Problem, the reducing which to a trigonometrical calculation, is, I believe, no where else published; as also in Dr. Halley's calculation of a comet's place, and table of a parabola; I should be glad if some skilful person would somewhere shew, how far they are proper or not. I am, &c.

THO. BARKER.

Places of the Comet of 1682, as seen from Saturn and Jupiter.

From Saturn: 1680, May 21, γ 6°. 56. S. 54. 27' C. D. 2.27 — 1685, Feb. 5. Π 0. 31. S. 60. 26 C. D. 3.71
From Jupiter: 1681, Aug 8, γ 6°. 14. S. 42°. 50' C. D. 1.32 — 1683, Oct. 31, \uparrow 9°. 16. S. 82°. 18' C. D. 1.77.

The following Letter was wrote by Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, to M. de St. André, Lieutenant-Colonel in the French Carabiniers, who having been made Prisoner in the Action of the 23d of June, was treated, says a French Letter Writer, with the highest Civility and Politeness by that Prince, who has permitted him to return upon his Parole, and whose Behaviour, in every Respect, is as laudable, as his Valour and military Skill are well known.

S I R,

"I HAVE been favoured with your letter. What I have done for you is no more than what your merit, and my personal esteem for you required of me. I could not but admire the bravery with which you, and all your gentlemen, fought in the battle of the 23d. Having the highest esteem for such brave men, I could not forbear giving them some sensible marks of the reality of those sentiments, by anticipating the desires of you, Sir, and the other gentlemen with you in your present situation, by granting you permission to return to France, first engaging your word of honour not to resume the functions of your office, till an exchange be made of prisoners, and to keep at a distance from your army; you know, Sir, the consequence. I have too much confidence in your generosity, to make the least doubt of your complying with what I require. I have the utmost compassion for the fate of the poor wounded. It would give me the utmost pleasure to find an opportunity to mitigate their pains, as I naturally esteem a nation which has always impressed my mind with this sentiment, and which so justly deserves it."

Believe me to be, &c.

AS we have obliged our readers with a Plan of the bloody battle between the Hessian troops under the prince of Isenbourg, and the vanguard of the prince of Soubise's army under the duke de Broglie; for a full account of that battle we refer them to our last Magazine, p. 431.

To the MONITOR.

S I R,

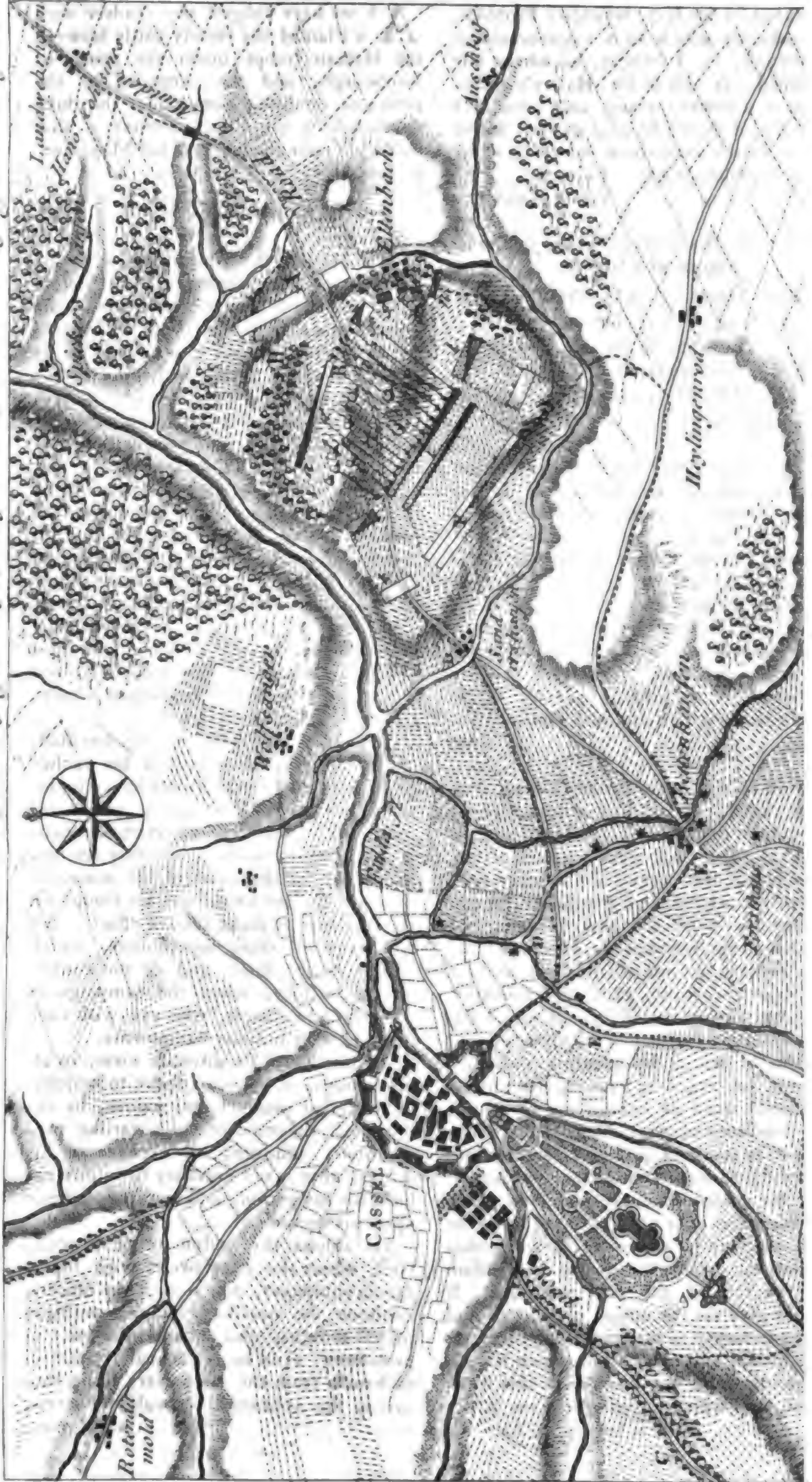
WHILE the world rings with the victories obtained by the Prussian hero, and with the achievements of the British arms upon the coast of France, it can be no impropriety to attempt an illustration of the measures by which a sovereign, who has neither trade, nor revenue, nor an extent of dominions, to enable him to maintain an army sufficient to contend with the superior force and riches of France, triumphs over the united force of the most powerful nations on the continent: And by a specimen of English chivalry in the reigns of Edward the Third, and Henry the Fifth, to shew that there is no need of numerous armies to chastise the insolence of the French: And that our present armaments are not inferior to those, which have eternized the fame of the British soldiery at Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt.

The king of Prussia, by his conduct, makes up what he wants in his exchequer. He discovered a confederacy to deprive him of his dominions, and to reduce him to a state of abjection and contempt; which made it necessary for him to appear at the head of his armies in person. By this he inspires his troops on all occasions to make the last effort; and retrenches all those superfluities, which only serve for show, and do not contribute to victory, when the campaign is committed to officers, who vie with each other in their military equipments.

As this warrior's ultimate view, in all his actions, is to give a lustre to majesty, by his good conduct and valour, he reduces all magnificence to a warlike preparation; admitting no expence in his armies, that is not necessary to inspire respect for his person, and to throw a dread upon his enemies.

He abhors the custom of those countries, where the army swells with superfluous equipages, which ruin the officers, consume the necessary forage, multiply useless mouths, and enhance the price of provisions: And he is particularly careful to banish from the camp every thing that carries the appearance of voluptuousness, affectation,

A Plan of the Action by Ellenbach near Cassel between the Corps of the P.^r of Asseburg & part of the Army under P.^r Soubise & D.^u de Broglie.



[illegible]

affectation, and softness. He had rather his officers should breathe onions and garlic, than evaporate those perfumes, which indicate an effeminate spirit, and enervate the organs of martial courage.

The tables of his general officers are allowed to be spread with plenty of wholesome food; but with such provisions only as are suitable to the hardships of a soldier's life, for strength and not for luxury; to comfort and raise the spirits, not to intoxicate the head. And in that, he himself is the first example. His own table admits of nothing rare nor extravagant: All is plain, good in its kind, and recommends moderation in meat and drink.

Where a contrary usage has prevailed, no nation could ever support the extravagances of the army, and no army could long maintain the character of brave, resolute, and undaunted: Where luxury prevails, we must not look for courage, nor hope for success. The man that studies his appetite, becomes an easy prey to the enemy, as Tacitus remarks of Vitellius, of whom he writes: *Ventre et gula, sibi ipsi hostis*. Therefore the advantages gained in this part of his conduct by the King of Prussia over his enemies, are very considerable; both as to the expence for the maintenance, and to the means for preserving good discipline, and for inspiring his forces with true ideas of martial glory. By this means he curbs that simple ambition, which prompts young people to distinguish themselves by a false politeness, and by addicting themselves to vices, which destroy the spirit of a soldier: And he stems that torrent of profusion, which in other armies consumes, in a few months, what he makes to serve for several years.

His royal attention then passes to the magnificence of diets and furniture; which he regulates so, as not to be hurtful to his army. Men that take the field dressed like women, debauched with useless gold and silver, may therewith encourage the enemy to push hard for victory, as the Iberians fought against the Medes covered with golden shields; but cannot defend themselves therewith. It is iron, and not gold, that is of most service in the hand of a warrior. Thus the Prussian hero is displeased with vain splendor; recommends the care of arms, horses, tents, and whatever is necessary to cover his men from the inclemency of the weather; and values the officer that prefers his duty to pleasures, and is ambitious only to give proofs of his capacity and courage.

His presence prevents many frauds in
September, 1758.

the support of his army. Companies and battalions frequently run short when left to commissaries and inspectors, whose interest or private advantage tempts to increase the troops upon paper, whereby the state is charged with real expences for imaginary men, and the service is disappointed. The provisions, cloathing and shoeing of the army, are subject to many deceits: And if they are withheld or dispensed in a fraudulent or negligent manner, the publick money is wasted, and murmurings, and sometimes desertions, dispirit and weaken the army. But neither negligence nor avarice will dare to distress them, where the commissaries or agents know that their exactness lies under the prince's immediate inspection. And his personal enquiry into the manner in which sick soldiers are treated in the military hospitals, contributes to the increase of his power, as thereby he preserves the life of many a brave veteran, and secures his affections. It is bad policy that drooping soldiers should be neglected: That the lives of men should be reckoned of so little consequence as they are in some armies; and that there should be more propensity for raising bad recruits, at a great expence to the state, than for preserving those soldiers who are injured to war, at less charges. By a strict attention to the bad consequences of this evil, and taking care to prevent them, we may ascribe many advantages and great savings in the Prussian army.

In a word, he takes care that nothing appears in his general conduct, but what is great, premeditated, serious and conformable to the service he is engaged in. He banishes the pleasures and diversions that might interrupt the cares occasioned by his command; and which cannot be at all suitable to a prince, who is marching against an enemy, and knows not but that in a few days some of his most faithful servants shall be sacrificed in his fight for his defence. His invincible courage, in the midst of his losses; his wisdom to extricate himself out of difficulties, and to keep up the spirit of his forces; and his justice, compassion, and his liberality, supply the deficiency of his finances. For, what army will ever desert a prince, who, like Adrian, banishes all effeminacy out of his camp; like Trajan, Severus, and Vespasian, gains the hearts of his soldiers, by eating, drinking, and cloathing in a kind of military rusticity; and like Probus, and other emperors, takes care of the provisions, cloathing, and health of the common men?

Such an army requires no new taxes for its support. They follow their prince with cheerfulness, and he leads them on to victory, and to collect whatever is necessary for their subsistence from the enemy's territories; which not only supplies the deficiency of their master's revenue, **A** but is the readiest way to force an ambitious enemy to equitable terms of peace. A policy, which has been always pursued with success; and not peculiar to Frederick the Great, as might be exemplified by the several invasions of France under the auspicious conduct of our own kings. **B** Amongst which I shall only select such expeditions, as may, in some measure, animate our present operations on the French coast.

When Edward the Third, in the year 1346, invaded France, he marched up almost to the walls of Paris, with only **C** 30,000 foot, and 2500 horse; and with a detachment of 9000 foot, his son, the prince of Wales, about sixteen years old, gained a compleat victory over 120,000 French commanded by their king in person.

Edward in his way to Paris, in defiance of one of the greatest armies that ever had been seen in France, revenged the blood of several noblemen, whom the French had put to death, by beheading the chief actors in that bloody scene, and plundering and burning all that stood in his way. And in his return towards the coast, being obliged to ford the Soame, **E** defended by 6000 regulars, he entered the river first, and so animated his men, by crying out, He that loves me, let him follow me, that he forced a passage, and opened a way to the plains of Cressly, where the French king was defeated by the prince of Wales. Which victory was **F** followed by the reduction of Calais.

But this is far inferior to the expedition, which the prince of Wales undertook in 1356, who, with an army of no more than 8000 well disciplined soldiers, penetrated into the very bosom of France, to the gates of Burgesse in Berie; and from thence fetched a circumference thro' Turenne, Poictou, to Bourdeaux in Santoin; and being met near the city of Poictiers by a French army of 60,000 men and upwards, commanded by their king in person, he not only routed them entirely, but slew 6000 common men, and took 100 **H** pair of colours, 2000 knights and gentlemen, one archbishop, five earls, many other great lords, the king himself, and his son Philip.

The conquest of France, by Henry the Fifth, was undertaken with an army that consisted only of 6000 spearmen, and

24,000 gunners. He first secured a retreat at Harfleur, which he made a place of arms, and then marched, with 2000 horse, and 13,000 foot, to besiege Calais. In this march he passed thro' a country, from whence the enemy had carried off all sorts of provisions, and torn up the roads, secured all the passes, and laid many ambushes in the woods, by which he was continually harrassed, and his soldiers were obliged, for twelve days, to feed upon roots, nuts, and berries, and to drink ditch-water. However, he pursued his rout towards the town of Calais, tho' he was sure of meeting with 150,000 horse, which stopped him in an advantageous post near Agincourt, in the county of St. Paul, under the conduct of the constable of France. Being forced to fight, this British hero, neither daunted by the feebleness of his men, nor by the advantageous situation of the enemy, nor yet by the vast superiority of their numbers, disposed his little army with so much conduct, and so animated them with his presence and behaviour, that they gained a compleat victory, having slain 10,000 common men and 8000 princes, nobles, knights, and gentlemen, with the loss of about 400 men only, and two general officers.

Thus we may observe, that the battle is not always to the strong, and that the way to power is not to run into immense expences for equipages and useless commodities, when we go out to battle; but to observe such a conduct as to retrench the superfluities and vices of our military equipments; to gain the hearts of the soldiers by good usage; and so to manage the operations, as to draw from the enemy's territories a large share of the charges of the campaign. And from hence we may easily form an idea of the courage and strength of the French, when attacked in their own country, and of the success we have reason to expect from the present measures executed against their coasts. If the success of the Prussian arms is owing to the conduct of their sovereign; and if the victories gained by our kings over the French in their own country were the fruits of their wisdom and courage, let our armies follow those great examples, and we need not doubt of the like success.

To the CITIZEN.

S I R,
VERY great riches in private men are always dangerous to states, because they create greater dependence than

than can be consistent with the security of any sort of government whatsoever; they place subjects upon too near a level with their sovereigns; make the nobility stand upon too great an inequality in respect of one another; destroy amongst the commons that balance of property and power **A** which is necessary to a democracy, or democratical part of any government, overthrow the posse of it, and indeed alter its nature, tho' not its name. For this reason, states who have not an agrarian law, have used other means of violence or policy to answer the same ends. Princes **B** often, either by extraordinary acts of power, by feigned plots and conspiracies, and sometimes by the help of real ones, have cut off these excrecent members and rivals of their authority, or must have run the hazard of being cut off by them. Aristocracies put them upon expensive **C** embassies, or load them with honorary and chargeable employments at home, to drain and exhaust their superfluous and dangerous wealth; and democracies provide against this evil, by the division of the estates of particulars after their death amongst their children or relations in **D** equal degrees.

We have instances of the first in all arbitrary monarchies, as well as in all the Gothick governments formerly, and in Poland at present, which are constant states of war or conspiracy between their kings and nobles; and which side soever gets **E** the better, the others are for the most part undone. By doing the second, the nobles of Venice keep up their equality; and Holland, Switzerland, and the free states of Germany, make the provisions last named, which, as I have said, answers, in some measure, the purposes of an agrarian law. But by waiting for the division of overgrown substance in private hands, other states have been undone; and particularly Florence was enslaved by the overgrown power of the house of Medicis.

And as great riches in private men is dangerous to all states, so great and sudden poverty produces equal mischiefs in free governments, because it makes those, who by their birth and station must be concerned in the administration, necessitous and desperate; which will leave them the means, and give them the will, to destroy their country. For the political **H** power will remain some time in their hands, after their natural power and riches are gone; and they will ever make use of it to requite that wealth by violence and fraud, which they have lost by folly and extravagance. And as both of

these extremes are certainly true of particular men, so they are more dangerous in numbers of men joined together in a political union; who, as they have more wealth than any particular men ever had, or can have, so they have the separate interest of every individual to assist them, arising from the dependance of friendship, relation, acquaintance, or creatures, without that emulation and envy which will always be raised by the sudden and exorbitant riches of private men. It is certain, that they both make too violent an alteration in property, and almost always produce violent convulsions in government.

Now companies bring all these mischiefs upon us; they give great and sudden estates to the managers and directors, upon the ruin of trade in general, and for the most part, if not always, bring ruin upon thousands of families, who are embarked in the society itself. Those who are in the direction and the secret of the management, besides all other advantages, draw out and divide all their principal, and what they can borrow upon their credit; persuade innocent and unwary people to believe that they divide only the profits of their trade, and, by a thousand other artifices heightening their advantages, draw them into a share in them; and when they have wound up the cheat to the highest pitch that it can go, then, like rats, leave a falling house, and multitudes of people to be crushed by it. This was the case of the East India and African companies formerly, whose stock sold for 300 per cent. when it was not worth a groat; and how far it is the case of the present East-India company, their members are concerned to enquire.

F What ruin, devastation, and havock of estates! What publick misery, and destruction of thousands, I may say millions, have we seen by the establishment and wicked intrigues of the South-Sea company, only to make a few unshapely and monstrous members in the body political! What has that company done for the benefit of trade, which they were established, forsooth, to promote? They have suffered numbers of our manufactures to rot in their ships, hindered private traders from carrying on an advantageous commerce to the lower parts of America and the South-Sea; and, like the dog in the manger, will neither eat themselves, nor let any one else eat.

The benefits arising by these companies, generally, and almost always fall to the share of the stock-jobbers, brokers, and those who cabal with them; or else are

the rewards of clerks, thimble-men, and men of nothing, who neglect their honest industry to embark in those cheats, and so either undo themselves and families, or acquire sudden and great riches, then turn awkward flatulents, corrupt boroughs, where they have not, nor can have any natural interests; bring themselves into the legislature with their peddling and jobbing talents about them, and so become brokers in politics as well as stock, wanting every qualification which ought to give them a place there.

Your's, &c. T. A. B

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE famous Puffendorf, in his Introduction to the History of Europe, states this question, Whether the pope, with all his adherents, be strong enough to reduce the protestants under his obedience by force? Upon which he remarks, as follows.

“ The protestants in Germany are so considerable, that they may be esteemed equal in strength to a great and flourishing kingdom. But their being divided under several heads, and those of different interests, much abates their strength. The emperors within the space of a hundred years, have twice reduced them to that extremity, that both their religion and liberty (which are so linked together, that one cannot be lost without the other) seemed to be near gone, if France and Sweden had not prevented it. It is true, there has of late years a new maxim been set up, viz. that the protestants of Germany are now in a capacity to maintain themselves without the assistance of the two above-mentioned crowns, and that the elector of Brandenburg is the most fitly qualified to be their head, and to have the direction among them; And as it is the interest of the house of Austria to uphold them in this belief, so Brandenburg and Lunenburg make use of this supposition, to cover their designs of getting into their possession those provinces that were given to Sweden, as a recompence for having been so instrumental in preserving the religion and liberty of the protestants of Germany. But suppose they should compass their design, it is most certain that those two houses, by the addition of those countries, would be much less formidable to the emperor, than they were at that time when they were upheld by Sweden. And it is a great mistake if they persuade themselves that what assistance they may

expect from Denmark and Holland, can countervail what they had from France and Sweden. If the emperor should obtain his ends, and drive those two nations out of Germany, and restore the Spanish interest, and then tie out the circles by keeping up great armies, it would be a very difficult question, who would be able to oblige the emperor in such a case to disband his victorious forces? Whether the emperor might not, under some pretence or other, keep his army on foot, and oblige the circles to provide for them in their territories? Whether Brandenburg and Lunenburg would be able by themselves to oppose the emperor's design? But if the protestant states should find themselves not strong enough to resist his power, it would be a question, whether these crowns would be immediately ready at their demand, or whether the circumstances of their affairs would be such, as to be able to undertake such a task? Or whether at the time of imminent danger such a one as Gustavus Adolphus, would be sent down from heaven, who could act with the same fortune and success? For he that believes, that the reformed religion is sufficiently secured by seals and deeds, or that the emperors have laid aside all thoughts of making themselves sovereigns of Germany, if an occasion should present itself, especially since religion and the recovery of the church possessions furnishes them with so specious a pretence, must needs have lost the memory of all past transactions. But the last peace made at Nimeguen has sufficiently convinced the world, that such designs could not be put in execution; Those protestant states therefore that are independent on other princes, need not fear the power of the Roman catholics. For, as two states that are of the same religion, differ in state interests, and are jealous of one another, which is plainly to be seen betwixt France and Spain, and betwixt England and Holland; so, tho' states are of a different religion, it is not from hence to be concluded, that if a potent prince of the Roman catholic persuasion should attempt to ruin a protestant state, the other Roman catholic states would not prevent it, if it was for their interest to see that protestant state preserved.

H The best way then to preserve the protestant religion is, that each of these states take effectual care how the same may be well preserved in their respective territories. And this may be done without any crafty inventions, such as the Roman catholics are obliged to make use of, and only

only by plain and simple means. One of the main points is, that both the churches and schools may be provided with persons fully qualified for that purpose; that the clergy, by their wholesome doctrine and a good life, may shew the way to the rest. That the people in general, but more especially such as in all likelihood one time or another may have a great sway in the state, be well instructed in the true and fundamental principles of the protestant religion, that thereby they may be proof against the temptations of the court of Rome, especially when they are to travel in popish countries. That the clergy may be so qualified as to oppose the devices and designs of their enemies, who every day busy themselves in finding out new projects against them."

In the present circumstances of Europe, this remark of Mr. Puffendorff's is worth our notice; and as many of your readers may not be provided with the book, you may, perhaps, think it worth a place in your Magazine. I shall only add, that notwithstanding the many signal victories obtained by the Swedes, in conjunction with the French, during that war, the house of Austria found means to defend itself, and to continue the war, from July, 1630, when Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany, until near the end of the year 1648, when the war was ended by the treaty of Munster.

I am, &c.

An authentic Relation of the Proceedings of the Army under the King of Prussia, continued from p. 414.

OUR last relation contained a detail of the retreat of the king's army to Königgratz. We shall now add the march into Bohemia, and the events that followed.

When lieutenant-general Retzow had beat the corps under general St. Ignon, which attacked them near Holitz, and joined again the king's army near Königgratz, his majesty detached lieutenant-general Fouquet with sixteen battalions and fifteen squadrons, to occupy the post of Nachod, and the gorges of the country of Glaz. The king himself marched to Oppotschna, from whence general Laudon was driven, with the loss of a captain and 100 Pandours, whom we made prisoners. The 22d of July marshal Daun formed his camp on the hills of Libischau: A camp equally inaccessible by its front and on its wings. Several reasons, the consequences of which will quickly appear, obliged the king to quit Bohemia, and repair to Silesia. This march was made in the following form: The army

left the camp of Königgratz the 25th in the night. The regiment of Pannewitz, which occupied the suburb on the other side of the Elbe, was attacked by a body of Pandours: General Saltern and colonel Blanckenburgh, who were appointed to make the dispositions for the retreat, had the misfortune to be killed at the first discharge; and the other officers, not knowing all the posts, could not withdraw them in due order, and forgo one, in which were two pieces of cannon and 28 men, who fell into the enemy's hands. Excepting this, the retreat was performed without loss. The Austrians detached about 3000 men after our rear-guard, but they were kept in awe, and we even drove them from the rising ground at Lobelitz, where they wanted to form.

The 28th the army passed the Metau; our Hussars made 50 prisoners, and we encamped at Jassena, where nothing remarkable happened. Lieutenant-general Retzow was detached towards the hills of Studnitz, from whence he drove general Jahnus.

The 1st of August the army marched as far as Skalitz. The next day general Laudon, with 8000 men, attacked a hill on our right, which was occupied by Le Noble's independent companies; but the latter being reinforced by a battalion of grenadiers, repulsed the Austrians, and took four officers, with 67 private men and prisoners.

The 6th the army encamped near Wilska, the next day at Politz, and the 9th at Landshut, without seeing any of the enemy's troops. The 12th the king set out from Landshut with a detachment, in order to join the army under the command of lieutenant-general Dohna. The 22d his majesty arrived at Frankfort on the Oder.

The GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, of Sept. 8, continues the account of the glorious Proceedings of his Prussian Majesty to the 27th of August.

WHitehall, **T**HE day before yesterday, Sept. 8, a messenger arrived at the earl of Holderness's office, with letters from Mr. Mitchell, his majesty's minister to the king of Prussia, now at the Prussian army on the frontiers of Poland, of the 26th and 28th of August, confirming the account of the victory obtained by his Prussian majesty over the Russian army on the 25th past; and with the following general relation of that important event.

"On the 22d, the king arrived at Frankfort upon the Oder, by the way of Ziebigen,

Ziebigen, with the reinforcement which he brought from Silesia. In the two last marches his majesty was on the same side of the river as the Russians; but they did nothing to interrupt his march.

On the 21st in the morning, the king went with his Hussars to count Dohna's camp, and was followed that night by the remainder of his corps, so that the whole army was assembled at Gorgas the 22d, at seven o'clock in the morning; and the junction being made, they marched on at ten o'clock at night.

On the 23d his majesty caused a bridge to be thrown over the Oder at Gatavise; which was done with so much dispatch, that the whole army passed the river the same day, and his majesty took up his quarters at Golassan.

The 24th, the king let the army, which was very much fatigued with the long and toilsome march they had made, rest till one o'clock in the afternoon, after which he marched to Dirmitzel, where he encamped, and made his dispositions for attacking the enemy the next day.

The 25th, the army marched in four columns, three of infantry and one of cavalry, lieutenant-general Manteuffel, at the head of ten battalions, forming the vanguard; and though they were obliged to cross the little river Mitzel, over one single bridge, the whole arrived, in presence of the enemy, at eight o'clock in the morning, and immediately formed in order of battle.

The action began at nine o'clock, near the village of Zorndorff, and lasted till seven o'clock at night. The fire of the artillery was terrible and uninterrupted till towards the end. The Russian infantry made a great resistance, so far, as to render the action, for some time, doubtful on our left; where their right wing, endeavouring to improve its advantage, lieutenant-general Seidlitz hastened up thither, at the head of his own regiment of the gardes du corps, and the gendarmes; and, after having routed the Russian cavalry which covered it, he fell upon the infantry, broke them, and recovered the affair. The Russians, forced at last to quit the field of battle, formed themselves into a square, in order to cover the remaining part of their baggage, and passed the night in that position. The king also remained that night, upon the field of battle, with his whole army, and took the necessary measures to improve his advantage.

The 26th, his majesty advanced again towards the enemy, and the cannonading

was renewed; but it did not last long, for the enemy were forced to continue their retreat, abandoning their artillery, and a great number of colours, standards, &c. The king did not give them time to recover, but caused them to be harassed on all sides during the whole day; and the slaughter was very great. For however desirous his majesty was to prevent the effusion of so much blood, the cruelties of all sorts committed by the enemy, and the sight of all the villages round about, which the Russians had set on fire, had irritated the soldiers to such a degree, that it was almost impossible to put a stop to their fury. However, a number of prisoners have been taken; amongst whom are several general officers, namely, generals de Soltikoff, de Chernichew, Manteuffel, Tietemhausen, Chivers, &c. General Brown, the second in command, having refused quarter, was killed by the Prussian dragoons; and the fate of his highness prince Charles of Saxony is not known. According to the enemy's own confession, several others of their generals are killed.

The king, being unwilling to require more from his infantry without giving them some rest, made them encamp on the 26th in the evening, and ordered his cavalry and Hussars to continue to pursue and harass the enemy; and, on the 27th, his majesty marched as far as Tamsel.

General Fermor is in the most critical situation, being in want of provisions and ammunition, and obliged to retreat before our victorious army, the vanguard whereof, commanded by prince Maurice d'Anhalt Dessau, gives him no manner of rest; so that it is impossible to say, how he will accomplish his retreat.

The slaughter of the enemy has been very great; and, if they had not soldied their bravery by horrid excesses, we should, with the greater pleasure, have done them the justice, which is due to the firmness and courage of their infantry.

We have already taken their military chest, containing about nine hundred thousand rubles (222,500l. Sterling) seventy-three pieces of cannon; and a great number of standards and colours.

We compute our loss at about six hundred killed, and not eleven hundred wounded; among the first, are two of his Prussian majesty's aids de camp. And we return thanks to God, who has so visibly protected us on this important occasion, in preserving his majesty's precious life, for which the whole army have so often trembled.

The

The further detail of this great event will be given as soon as possible, our time being too much taken up, at this juncture, to enter into more particulars."

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

IT was believed in former ages, that nations, as well as individuals, had their tutelary spirits or guardian angels, who struggled for their welfare, and contended for their prosperity and happiness; and from such persuasion, the present saints of each particular kingdom in Europe, as St. George for England, St. Denis for France, &c. had, I suppose, their origin: How, or from whence, the belief, that each nation had its particular guardian angel, arose, except from the sacred writings, we cannot conjecture; but in them, it must be acknowledged, there are several passages that seem to countenance such an opinion; and particularly in Daniel, chap. x. where the angel speaking to Daniel, says, ver. 13, 20, 21. "But the prince of the kingdom of Persia withstood me one and twenty days: But lo! Michael, one of the chief princes, came to help me, and I remained there with the king of Persia. Then said he, knowest thou wherefore I come unto thee? And now I will return to fight with the prince of Persia; and when I am gone forth, lo! the prince of Grecia shall come. But I will shew thee, that which is noted in the scripture of truth; and there is none that holdeth with me in these things, but Michael your prince."

To believe there are angels of different degrees, and powers continually exercised in doing the will, and fulfilling the decrees of the Almighty, is certainly consonant to the holy Scriptures; but how far they preside over the affairs of nations, and influence the fate of kingdoms, we cannot pretend to say: But, should we be inclined to believe, that each kingdom hath its particular guardian angel, we should undoubtedly think, that of Prussia was a most powerful one. Indeed, if we consider the confederacy of so many mighty powers to overwhelm one prince of such small territories, as his Prussian majesty, and the resistance he hath hitherto made against them, and the many victories he hath obtained over them, we cannot but confess, that he hath done more than could be expected, or well imagined from a mere mortal being; and that he seems to be, in a particular manner, guarded and assisted by the Divine Power.

The Austrians, French, Imperialists,

Saxons, and Swedes, were all before beat by this illustrious monarch; and now the Russians have felt the force of his invincible valour: The total defeat of the huge Russian army, with so little loss to his Prussian majesty, seems to me to amount almost to a miracle; for, when was there so great and compleat a victory gained over such a numerous host before, and such a multitude slain, except where the hand of the Almighty was, in a particular manner, assisting? The putting such barbarians to the sword, can by no means be construed cruelty; no, it was but fulfilling the Divine Law, and executing justice upon murderers: And the great slaughter made at this battle will, it is to be hoped, be a warning to all present and future armies to behave with humanity.

C Soldiers should always remember their duty as soldiers, but never forget they are men; they cannot fight too fiercely against the enemies of their king and country, who resist them; nor be too humane to the unresisting: Let armies fight as soldiers, but as men be merciful; they cannot be too brave in battle, nor too humane before and after it.

Humanity is ever conjunct with true courage, as cruelty is with cowardice; and surely no soldiers could ever have behaved with such cruelty, as the French did in Haver, and the Russians in Pomerania, but the most cowardly savages. War, carried on in the most humane manner, ever falls heavy enough upon the unhappy subjects; they are always sure of feeling the weight of it sufficiently, without being treated with such excessive barbarities: Whatever country is invaded, the innocent subjects of it are almost sure, let the enemy be ever so generous, of having their estates ruined, and fortunes exhausted; and therefore none but barbarians would augment their miseries by such inhuman massacres.

F It is very apparent, that Divine vengeance doth, generally speaking, in a remarkable manner, pursue and overtake such blood thirsty miscreants. Did not the French army, who ravaged, without any colour of reason, his majesty's electorate, and without mercy burnt the little innocents in the hospitals there, leave the greatest part of their bodies to dung the ground of that country they had so inhumanly abused? And of the prodigious Russian army that entered Germany with fire and sword, and all the horrible excesses of war, how few, how very few, will ever see again their native country?

May

May the same fate always attend the same barbarities!

Tho' sin and folly are ever united, yet the foolishness of sin doth not always appear so plain as in the inhuman conduct of an invading army; for the army that ravages, burns, and lays waste the country it invades, doth certainly cut off its own subsistence, and, in effect, distress, it not destroy itself.

The wdy for an army never to want subsistence in an enemy's country, is to behave as our forces did on the coasts of France; where, far from injuring the lives and properties of the people, they not only paid for every thing they had of them, but, to the immortal honour of this nation, his majesty's grandson, and commanders, gave liberally to the poor of the place: By such generous behaviour they were doubly victors; they conquered the enemy's forts by their valour, and their hearts by their humanity: And we cannot doubt, if we have a right sense of an over-ruling Power, but such conduct will call down a blessing on our arms, and procure the protection of Divine Providence. I am,

SIR,

Your humble servant,

BRITANNICUS.

A new QUESTION, proposed by THOMAS CRABTREE, of Colton-Baile, in Nottinghamshire.

SUPPOSE the equatorial diameter of the earth 7974, and the polar axis 7940 miles; it is required to find the latitude of that particular place, where a heavy body, descending by the force of gravity from the surface, shall arrive at the center thereof 1^h.5 sooner than another, at the same time, from the equator?

A new QUESTION. By HENRY GREEN, of Nottingham.

REQUIRED, a general method for finding the point (in a triangular room, whose sides are 15, 21, and 24 feet respectively) where a candle may be placed, so that the light cast from thence, into all the three corners, may be the greatest possible?

A new QUESTION. By Mr. MARMADUKE NELSON, of Burton upon Humber, in Lincolnshire.

GIVEN, the perimeter of a right angled triangle = 120, and the three perpendiculars falling from a point within the triangle upon the three sides thereof, equal to 8, 10, and 13 $\frac{1}{3}$, to determine the sides?

Two new MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS. By Mr. P. ANTROBUS, Schoolmaster, at Great Budworth, in Cheshire.

QUESTION I.

THERE is a triangular field, the sum of the three sides of which are 250 poles, and the product 549486 poles: Query each side separately, and the area in acres?

QUESTION II.

WHAT time in the forenoon, on the 20th of June, 1758, was the Sun's altitude exactly alike, in the latitudes of Edinburgh and London?

[The rest of the pieces, received from our Mathematical Correspondents, will be inserted in due time.]

C We have obliged our Readers with the following beautiful PLAN of the Battle between the Prussians and the Russians, of which they have the foregoing Account, at p. 46.

LIST of SHIPS taken from the French, continued from p. 251.

D CIGALE privateer, from Brest, of 16 guns and 50 men.

Penelope, from Rochelle, for Canada.

Merlin sloop retaken.

A Danish ship; lading wine and brandy.

M. Pompadour, from Martinico, for Bourdeaux.

E Petit Richarde, from ditto, for ditto.

M. de Constans, from St. Domingo, to Rochelle.

Salvadore, } From Bilbao, for Port l'Orient,
St. Reine, } with East-India goods.
St. Elmo, }

A privateer of eight guns and 38 men.

Ditto of 10 guns and 88 men.

F A brig from St. Domingo, for Brest.

Invincible privateer, of 16 guns and 100 men.

A privateer of 24 guns and 240 men.

A snow from Martinico.

L'Heureuse, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Victoire, from Port Louis, for ditto.

G A privateer of 24 guns and 300 men.

M. Martyres, for Havre.

A privateer of 16 guns.

Providence,

Nov. Constant, } With stores for Quebeck.

Three large ships for St. Domingo.

Hermione, from Dieppe, for Dunkirk.

H L'Hiver, a privateer of six guns.

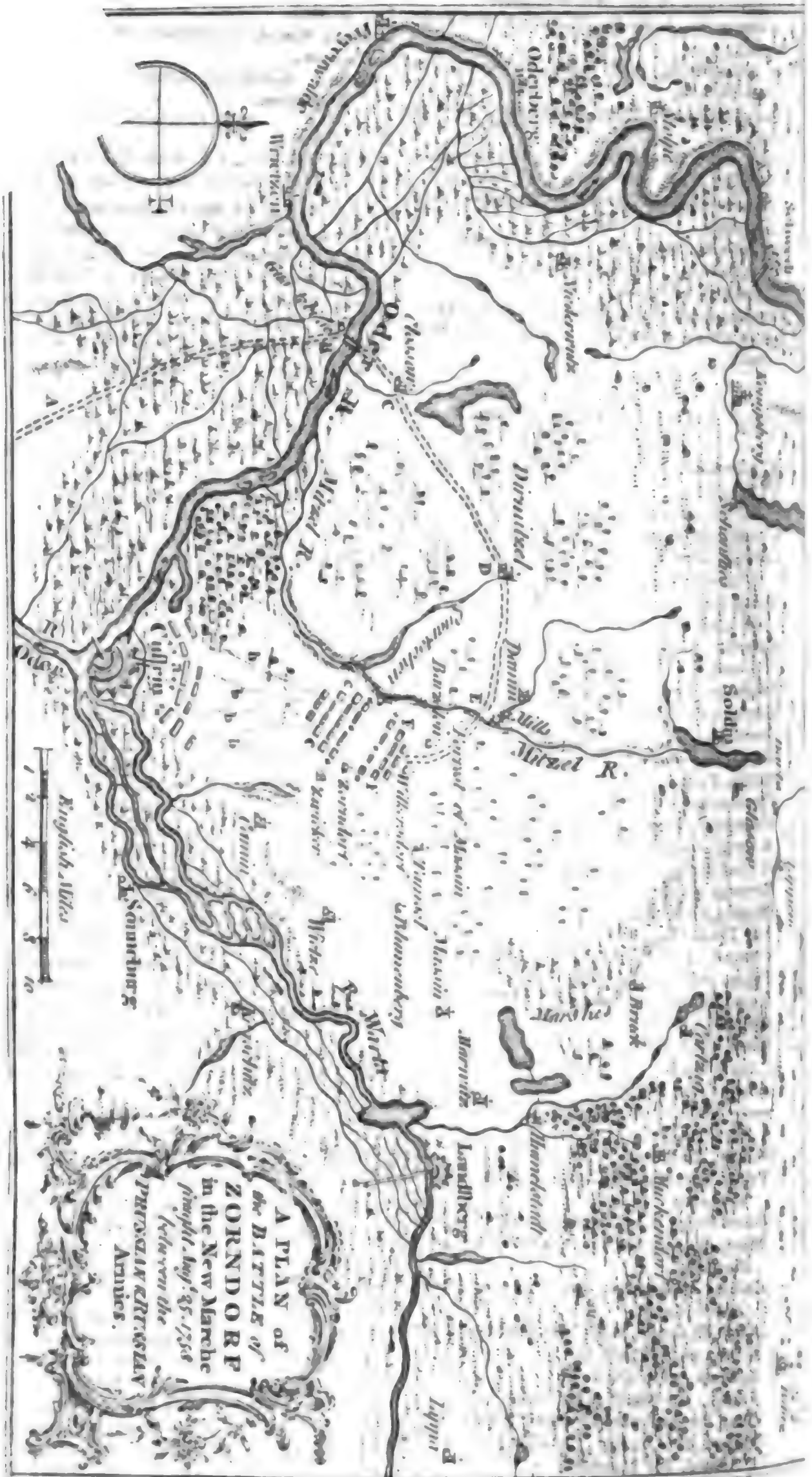
A large ship from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

A privateer of 18 guns and 200 men.

Bon Rencontre, } From St. Domingo, for
Amiable Jean, } Bourdeaux.
St. Reine, }

A brig from ditto, for ditto.

A frigate



A frigate sunk in the Mediterranean.

L'Avanturier, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Five transports, with 1000 soldiers, near Cape-Ricton.

Reine d'Hongrie, from Marseilles, for Leghorn.

Fidelle, from Bourdeaux, for Louisbourg.

A Swedish ship, with deals and steel.

A Humburgher, } From Stockholm, with
L'Egerton, } deals.

Escorboucle, of 16 guns and 110 men.

Parole Packet, from Louisbourg.

A frigate of 36 guns.

Surprize, from Rochelle, for Louisbourg.

Quatre Ames, from Cape François, for Bourdeaux.

[To be continued.]

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, continued from p. 251.

Mermaid, Pitts, from Gallipoly, for London.

Diana, Smith, from ditto, for Bristol.

Ofgood, Ederston, from Jamaica, for London.

Ledwith, Peddle, from North-Carolina, for Plymouth.

Happy Return, Stewart, from Philadelphia, for London.

Hanover packet-boat, from Dover, for Ostend.

Rainbow from London, for Africa.

Phoenix, Gill,

James and Anne, Thompson,

Charles and Peggy, Meason,

Gotha, Peise,

Providence and Sarah, Symonds,

Recovery, Davison,

A Dutch ship, with bale goods.

A Florentine, from Leghorn, for Dublin.

Revenge privateer, Smith.

Majesty, Cafenan, from Jamaica, for London.

Fair Trader, Mayne, from Riga, for Leith.

Concord, Thompson, from ditto, for ditto.

Peggy, Henry,

Happy Jenner, Lindsay, } Scotch ships.

Mercury, Little,

Mary, Andrews, from Waterford, for Newfoundland.

A brig from Newfoundland, for Lisbon.

——, Dalrymple, from South-Carolina, for St. Kitt's.

Nancy, Thresher, from Pool, for St. Kitt's.

Prince George, M'Cleland, from Belfast, for Barbadoes.

Good Hope, Bray, from Gambia, for Antigua.

Merry Katherine, from New-York, for Amsterdam.

Colbert, Forrester, from Gottenburgh, for Holy-Island.

An Irish snow, with 700 barrels of beef.

A ship with whale oil.

A sloop, with ditto.

Fanny, for South-Carolina.

Two sloops from the Leeward Islands.

Prince of Orange, Jackson, from Rhode-Island, for London.

Jacobson, Everton, from New-York, for London.

September, 1758.

Prince George, Wallis, from Virginia, for Bristol.

Anna Maria, Hampton, from London, for Cotte.

Fanny, Gardiner, from Philadelphia, for Barbadoes.

[To be continued.]

REFERENCES to the PLATE of the Battle of Zorndorff, which fronts the Title *.

A March of the Prussian army to Gutsbischel.— B Bridge over the Oder.— C First night's encampment.— D Second night's encampment.— E Bridge over the Mitzel.—

F F Prussian army drawn up in battle array.— a Russian army besieging Custring.— b b b b March of the Russian army to the field of battle.— c c The Russian army in battle array.

Translation of a Letter from the King of Prussia to his Ministers at foreign Courts, dated Aug. 26.

" I WOULD not defer for a moment giving you notice of the compleat victory which heaven has just granted to my arms over the grand Russian army commanded by general Fermer (see p. 469.) The battle was fought yesterday, the 25th, between Custring and Tumbischel. As I had to do with an army greatly superior, and provided with a very numerous artillery, the engagement was long and obstinate, and lasted till the close of night; but the defeat of the enemy hath been the greater and more decisive. Time will not permit me to enter into a detail of the circumstances of this action: I shall reserve a more ample account of it till next post. All I can tell you now is, that the loss of the Russian army is very great. I have taken three of their lieutenant-generals, many cannon, and their military chest. My troops fought with uncommon bravery, and like men who defended their country.

These are the first circumstances I can give you of this great event, which will give a new face to affairs; and in which heaven seems to have interposed so remarkably, in order to enable me to disappoint the destructive projects which my enemies had formed for the devastation and ruin of my dominions."

Translation of another Letter from the King of Prussia to his Ministers at foreign Courts, dated at Luben, Sept. 5.

" I HAVE at length reaped the fruits of my last victory over the Russians. Superior as they were in number, even after their defeat, they took an advantageous camp three leagues from the field of battle, where they halted till the 31st of August, to collect the runaways, and secure their retreat. On that day they at last took a resolution to retreat towards Poland by Landsberg, after setting fire to the greatest part of their baggage. I have sent gen. Manteuffel in pursuit of them; and gen. Malchowsky hath already had an opportunity to fall upon their rear, and hath taken three pieces of cannon.

cannon. You will see the particulars, together with a list of the Russian generals and officers, who were made prisoners in the battle of the 25th. in the enclosed paper.

What I was employed against the Russians, marshal Daun, as well as the prince of Deux-Ponts, advanced with all their forces to the Elbe, to surround my brother Henry; which hath determined me to commit the further operations against the Russians to count Dohna, and again to turn myself against the Austrians. I left the camp at Cultrin on the second instant, and am marching to Lusatia, bringing with me a good body of forces. I have reached Luben this day, the 5th; and I expect to arrive soon enough to disengage my brother Henry, and disconcert the vast projects of the Austrians."

Another Answer to the Law Question, p. 105.) By Mr. J. Hooley, of Tollerton, near Nottingham.

It must be obvious to your readers, that the mother has a right to take up 2, as often as the son takes 3; the daughter 2, as often as the mother 3; and, as the nephew was to have $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole bequest, he must needs be intitled to $\frac{1}{3}$ as much as the son.

Now, as there happened to be an unthought-of fourth person, that had an indisputable claim to part of the legacies, I take the liberty to make use of such a number for my divisor, that every party concerned may have a just proportion therein.

As, suppose the son's 18, the mother's 12, the daughter's 8, the nephew's six, being $\frac{1}{4}$ of the son's: These numbers, added together, make 44 for a divisor.

Then say, as 44 : 2000l. :: 18 : 818l. 3s. 7d. $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ the son's part.

Then $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The mother must} \\ \text{have} \quad \quad \quad 545l. \quad 9s. \quad 1d. \quad \frac{1}{4} \\ \text{The daughter} \quad 363l. \quad 12s. \quad 8d. \quad \frac{1}{4} \\ \text{The nephew} \quad 272l. \quad 14s. \quad 6d. \quad \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right.$

And thus the wife's part will be two-thirds of the son's, the daughter's two-thirds of the wife's, and the nephew's one-third of the son's, according to the will of the testator.

The following little Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Lake George, July 11, 1758, will well display the dreadful Carnage at Concordoga. (See p. 426.)

THE enemy, who were entirely under cover of a breast-work six feet thick, kept an incessant and heavy fire upon us from their swivels and small arms, mowing down our brave officers and men by hundreds. Major Proby was killed on the top of the trench, as were several other officers. About three o'clock, just as the regulars were retreating, our regiment, and those on the left, threw in a very heavy fire, intending to retire likewise very soon, and

indeed some had already begun to retreat, which it is supposed the enemy observed; they then hoisted English colours, and clubbed their arms, showed themselves on their breast work, and beckoned to us; on which the whole advanced briskly; but coming within fifteen or twenty yards of the enemy, they struck their colours, and threw in upon us a most terrible and heavy fire, such as we had not yet experienced, which killed multitudes, and obliged us to retire, to recover ourselves from the disorder we were thrown in. Finding it impracticable to force the trenches, the whole were ordered to retreat; about five o'clock we retired to the strong grounds about the mills. We were then ordered to the advanced post where our battoes lay; and, on the 9th, at break of day, the whole army was ordered to re-embark, and return to their encampment on this side the Lake."

Mr. Campbell, of Hereford, in answer to Amicus (see p. 420.) says, that, in general, a light nutritious diet, with ass's milk, and daily exercise on horseback, is very proper for his friend (see p. 457.). He thinks the case is not described with accuracy enough.

BILLS of Mortality from July 25. to Aug. 22.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Christ. | { Males 537 } 1015 |
| | { Femal. 478 } |
| Buried | { Males 600 } 1171 |
| | { Femal. 571 } |
| Died under 2 Years old | 426 |
| Between 2 and 5 | 143 |
| 5 and 10 | 65 |
| 10 and 20 | 45 |
| 20 and 30 | 79 |
| 30 and 40 | 101 |
| 40 and 50 | 89 |
| 50 and 60 | 73 |
| 60 and 70 | 69 |
| 70 and 80 | 64 |
| 80 and 90 | 14 |
| 90 and 100 | 2 |
| 100 and upwards | 1 |

1171

| | |
|--------|---------------------------|
| Buried | { Within the Walls } 90 |
| | { Without the Walls } 265 |
| | { In Mid. and Surry } 536 |
| | { City & Sub. West. } 280 |

1171

| | | |
|--------------|----|-----|
| Weekly, Aug. | 1 | 301 |
| | 8 | 298 |
| | 15 | 290 |
| | 22 | 282 |

1171

Increased in the Burials this Month, 5.
Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
1 Dr. 18. 10d.

Where's my swain so blythe and clever? Why d'ye leave me
all in sorrow? Three whole days are gone for ever,
Since you said you'd come to morrow: If you
lov'd but half as I do, You'd been here with looks so bonny;
Love has fly—ing wings I well know, Not for ling'ring
la—zy Johnny: Love has flying Wings I well know
not for ling'ring la—zy Johnny.

3.
What can he be now a doing?
Is he with the lasses maying?
He had better here be wooing,
Than with others fondly playing.

4.
Tell me truly where he's roving,
That I may no longer sorrow?
If he's weary grown of loving,
Let him tell me so to-morrow.

5.
Does some fav'rite rival hide thee?
Let her be the happy creature:
I'll not plague myself to chide thee,
Nor dispute with her a feature.

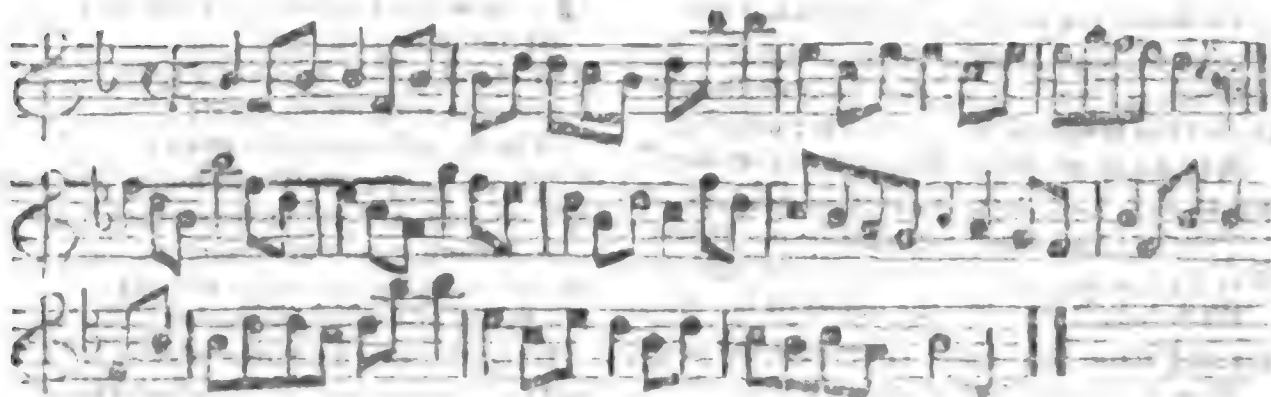
6.
But I can't and will not tarry,
Nor will kill myself with sorrow;
I may lose the time to marry,
If I wait beyond to-morrow.

7.
Think not shepherd thus t' upbraid me,
If I'm yours, away no longer;
If you want another'll have me,
I may cool, but not grow fonder.

8.
If your lovers, girls, forsake ye,
Whine not in despair and sorrow;
Blest another lad may make ye,
Glad for none but himself to know.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

LUDLOW RACES.



First couple cast off two couple, lead to the top, and cast off, right hands across at bottom, and left hands across at top, whole figure top and bottom, right and left at top. Each strain twice.

Poetical Essays in SEPTEMBER, 1758.

CORYDON and LESBIA.

*Maternas agnoscit oves, latusque precatur:
Esse duces, O, si qua via est cursumque per auras
Dirigit!*

VIRGIL.

WHEN in the zenith glow'd the radiant sun,
Sick of her needle, Lesbia sought the grove;
And thus her Corydon the maid begun.
To tax with tickle, or mysterious love:
"O, say ye pow'rs, for what unconscious cause,
You doom a virgin a distracting flame?
Say, have my actions e'er infring'd your laws,
Or know I any wish I blush to name?
If so, unpity'd may my bosom pant,
Blast ev'ry grace, if aught this form can boast!
Let all my homely comeliness grow faint,
And what I fear—e'en Corydon be lost!
If virtue please, and only vice offend;
Why must the tickle one still tease my eyes?
Why at the eve to me that passion tend,
Which to my rivals in the morn he sighs?
Tho' morn and eve to me he's often kind,
As summer eve serene, as morning gay;
Again a sudden change as oft I find,
And the youth's gloominess o'ercasts the day.
One while he swears he loves, and—would
'twere true!
Anon he'll frown, or laugh at love and me:
Place heav'n, this Proteus in his real hue,
And say, if Corydon my own shall be?
If Fate's arcana you refuse to impart,
If haply he but feign'd the flame he swore:
Then with just scorn and firmness steel my heart,
To think of love and Corydon no more!"
Scarcely had her grief express'd the anxious maid,
When, lo! a swain she heard in muttering
Who stretch'd beneath a philosophick shade,
Look'd like the musing Druid of the wood.

That swain was Corydon, the damsel's theme:
Who (with like doubts possess'd, frequent-
ing here,

To tell the trees, and carve thereon her name)
O'erheard her sigh her sadly-pleasing care.

Not with more rapture from her leafy bed,
Did Procris seek her injur'd shepherd's
breast;

Than Corydon to fainting Lesbia fled,
To shew himself, and make the maid as
blest.

O thou, my only love (began the youth)
Thou dear companion of my constant soul!
Cease, Lesbia, to upbraid, nor doubt that
truth,

Which all thy coldness never could con-
That coldness blame, if e'er you found the
fire,

With fairer light within my bosom glow;
E'en Phoebus' beams but languidly transpire,
When Boreas checks them with his winter
snow.

The dial, I, hid from my Phoebus, you,
Might haply feign your shade when Delia
shone;

But still, when Lesbia smil'd, to Lesbia true,
The horizontal line was her's alone.

What wonder, if by turns now joy and cares,
Start o'er my ruffled visage, once serene,
That Corydon the face of Proteus wears
And the true lover is so seldom seen?

To this, his inconsistent acts impote,
His frolick will, and wayward listlessness,
The cold observance of a parent mute,
The jealous leer, the sceptical address:
To interruptions of that moment's bliss,
With you alone, which still my passion
cross'd:

You, who scarce deign'd the nectar of a
Or if you did—what struggles has it cost!
To this impute his observations stale:

(To sweeter converse since so great the bar)
To this the musty antiquary's tale?

And the dull cant of weather and of war.
Now,

Now, Venus, say! say all ye pow'rs above!
Say Lesbia! whose the greatest cause of
blame?

To tax with *fickle*, or *mysterious* love?
To doubt the fervour of a mutual flame?

If Corydon was pleasing to your sight,
Why was that cold neglect so often thrown?
If e'er the shepherd's accents gave delight,
Why ne'er with Corydon—with him *alone*?

Never with him (bear witness ev'ry glade,
Thro' which in silent sadness he has stole!)
Was Lesbia seen, no, never screen'd a shade,
With him 'till now, the object of his soul.

Say, did'st thou fear he'd drag thee to the cave,
Where Dido's chastity receiv'd a shock?
What, lost to honour would the brutal slave,
Thy spotless innocence and virtue mock?

Must lovers ne'er with soft endearments meet,
Without to pall their joys some envious ear?
Ne'er seek apart the lawn or cool retreat,
Nor breathe a wish but what the world
must hear?

While Lesbia must be storm'd in Danae's
tower,

While dragons her Hesperian orchard rove;
Untouch'd must lie the dear forbidden store,
For Corydon's, nor Hercules, nor Jove.

No longer then with prudish tyranny,
Insult the honour of my gen'rous mind:
See, yon two doves! with some remorse,
yes, see!

How undissembing each, and each how
kind!

With these soft emblems you, fair goddess!
charm

The truest hearts, and yoke them to your
[chair,
Then let these emblems, Lesbia's bosom warm!
And join with them another happy pair!

She blush'd assent, well pleas'd Idalia heard:
The harness'd Doves obey her high com-
mands:

And quick to church the airy carriage
Where Venus gave, and Hymen join'd,
their hands.

Sept. 1758.

S. OCTHAU.

An EPI TAPH. Intended for Mr. JAMES
CAPTENDEN, late of Rothens-bridge,
in Suffex.

I.
THE youth within this dust enclos'd,
No more to life's rough storms expos'd,
Has well escap'd all latent ills;
Yet when our busy memories trace,
His social worth, and modest grace,
Our vital stream cold sorrow chills.

2.
A father's moans attend his hearse,
A friend laments in runic verse,
A mother's silent bosom heaves:
But if his actions we review,
And search his many virtues through,
No room for grief reflection leaves.

T. B. P.

To Mr. A———N, of L———r, on his
MARRIAGE.

THE wife and just have still confess'd,
A wife, if good, to be the best
Of sublunary things:

And Horace, tho' himself a rake,
Extols the matrimonial state;

Where, in his ode, he sings;

“Thrice happy those and more, we find,
Whom mutual fond engagements bind

In lasting bonds of peace;

Whose constant harmony and joy,

No strife, or discontent annoy,

Nor, until death, will cease.”

May you, dear Sir, this blessing know,

May long experience clearly show,

The justness of this thought:

May such as shall attempt to prove

The folly of connubial love,

By you be set at nought.

When Sol each annual course has run,

May all your friends together come,

To celebrate the day;

The sparkling glass pass gaily round,

Brisk mirth and jollity abound,

And musick sweetly play.

Your lovely wife, still charm'd to please,

Delighted, you consult her ease;

May we in you revere,

A happy pair, compleatly blest,

Of fortune's choicest gifts possess,

Ungall'd by pain or care.

When time, that foe of human race,

Has mark'd his furrows on your face;

To glad the closing scene,

May you behold a beauteous line,

In whom their parents virtues shine—

Such is the wish of

August, 1758.

G*****.

EPIGRAMS.

I.

Upon a malicious and illiterate PLAGIARY.

POOR Scorpio might pass for wife and a
wit,

And a non-such in rhyme and in prose,

If he really had wrote, what he boasts to
have writ,

And did not say and do what he does.

II.

Upon the SAME.

BY the temper of Probus, poor Scorpio is
fretted:

And he hates it, as stubborn and vile,

For just the same cause, that the viper so hated,

The temper and cast of the file.

III.

On a beautiful COQUETTE.

M Ariana's sovereignty in feature,
Doubtless many slaves confess;

But, her empire would be greater,

If the bright nymph thought it less.

A. B.

ANACRION,

ANACREON, ODE LIV. *imitated.**"Οτ' ἴποι νῆας θύσαν, &c.*

WHEN I the lads and lasses see,
 With tuneful pipe and merry glee,
 All hand in hand, dauce o'er the plain,
 Methinks I'm growing young again!
 So brisk I am, I scarce know where
 It is I tread, on earth or air.
 I'm old, indeed, but blithe and gay,
 As featly foot it too as they.
 Prepare, CUBEBA; roses get;
 For I must wear a coronet.
 Hence, hoary creeping age, be gone,
 With youths, I'll youthful airs put on;
 With sprightly wine I'll cheer my soul,
 The jolly god shall fill the bowl.
 Come on, brave hearts, you'll quickly see,
 How jovial the old blade can be,
 Who well knows how to tope and sing,
 And be as great as any king;
 Can rant and revel all the day,
 And with a grace the mad man play.

G. S.

MARTIAL, Book I. Epigr. xiv.

Castra suo Gladium, &c.

WHEN Arria to her Poetus gave the
 dart, [heart;
 Which she had drawn just wreaking from her
 Believe me, she said, from this no pain I feel;
 That wound kills me, that does my Poetus kill.

August 26, 1758.

G. S.

To a CLUB, at a Loss to make their Number
 Apostolical.

THO' Sodom so sinful was, good had so
 few in, [ruin;
 That ten were not found to preserve it from
 Yet who cou'd have thought that the genius
 of W——, [muster:
 Cou'dn't twelve, that were fit for society,
 Her sons may be poor; and, with her, 'tis a
 rule,
 That ev'ry man, poverty struck, is a fool;
 Yet, one more may be found, who would suit
 you full well; [BELL.
 Ev'n Wisdom herself, wou'd approve of a
 WORCESTER.

The LONG VACATION.

By JEMMY COPYWELL, of Lincoln's-Inn.

Hei mihi! —

MY lord now quits his venerable seat,
 The fix clerk on his padlock turns
 the key;
 From bus'ness hurries to his snug retreat,
 And leaves vacation, and the town to me.

Now all is hush'd, asleep the eye of care,
 And Lincoln's-inn a solemn stillness holds,
 Save where the porter whistles o'er the square,
 Or Pompey barks, or basket-woman scolds.

Save that, from yonder pump, and dusty stair,
 The mopeing shoe-black, and the laundry-
 maid,

Complain of such, as from the town repair,
 And leave their little quarterage unpaid.

It was not practicable to oblige many of our correspondents this month: A number of curious and ingenious pieces, in prose and verse, are therefore deferred, which shall, however, be duly and gratefully inserted, taking them in the order of their dates, or coming to our hands. The second

In those dull chambers, where old parchments
 lie, [heap,
 And useless draughts in many a mould'ring
 Each for parade to catch the client's eye,
 Saikid and Venus in oblivion sleep.

In these dead hours what now remains for me,
 Still to the stool, and to the desk confin'd,
 Debar'd from autumn shades, and liberty,
 Whose lips are soft as my Cleora's kind.

Hail, beauteous nymph! how does thy presence gild
 The brow of care, and mitigate my pains!
 With thee (such ecstasy thy beauties yield)
 Bondage is free, and hugs thy pleasing chains.

Blest in thy love, sincerely I despise
 The quibble, warmly urg'd with many a
 frown,
 Hear each opinion of the learn'd and wise,
 Nor envy Cato's wig, or Tully's gown.

The PLAN. A SONG.

NO lass on fam'd Hibernia's plains,
 Where beauty all triumphant reigns,
 Dear Jenny can outvie:
 Her artless charms, no Muse can tell,
 Nor can the rising sun excel,
 The radiance of her eye.

Unnumber'd graces round her move,
 At once inspiring awe and love,
 How heav'nly is her smile:
 With what a sweet bewitching mien,
 "Not to be told or safely seen,"
 She can the hours beguile.
 Good nature, cheerfulness, and ease,
 Improve the fair one's pow'r to please,
 Which no vain pride destroys:
 While meaner beauties, gain by arts,
 Of vulgar growth, the coxcombs hearts,
 She scorns the worthless toys.

Be hold, my Muse, and tell the fair,
 No tinsel charms can e'er ensnare,
 A heart that's worth the pains:
 A short-liv'd flame, indeed, may raise,
 Which rapid as it grows decays,
 And scarce a day remains.
 But wou'd you fix the real love,
 Of swains of worth and sense approve,
 Pursue my Jenny's plan:
 No other way you can succeed,
 For tho' you may the monkey lead,
 You'll ne'er secure the man.

Wrote on the Orford's Quarter-dock. May 18,
 on a near Survey of the French Men of War
 and Fortifications at LOUISBOURG.

SEE! Louisbourg with martial charms,
 To greet you warmly, ope's her arms.
 Let such a sight your breast inspire
 To woo the town in smoke and fire:
 And come all thund'ring to the place,
 Like Jove to Semele's embrace.

VAL. NEVILL.

To

To the RUSSIANS.

On their DEFEAT by his Prussian Majesty.

YE Russians say, what inauspicious star
Could bid ye march, to certain death,
So far?

'Twas rash, not first to weigh the mighty odds;
What chance have bears, when combating
With Gods?

ISLINGTON.

R E B U S.

TAKE one fourth of good liquor, three
fourths of a yard.

It will give you the name of a maid I regard.
Preston, July 24, 1758. JUVENIS.

The TURTLES A FABLE.

SAY, why, companion, thus confin'd,
And to your fortune so resign'd?

Venus, to whom I did belong,
Gave me to Damon for a song,
Where, artless, in his humble lays
Adonis he attempts to praise.

In sport by Chlor, t'other day,
From Damon I was stole away:

The shepherd begs, and prays, and vain
Wou'd have her give me back again;
But Chloe I to him prefer,
And wish, to lead my life with her;
For here I sport, and feed at will,
And think, I dwell with Venus still.

On her fair hand I sit, and eat;
'Tis she herself prepares my meat;
When I wou'd drink I mount, and sip
Pure nectar from her fragrant lip;
Then overjoy'd, I spread my wings,
Soon as she talks, or plays, and sings,
But when she sleeps I take my rest
Upon her warm, and downy breast.

Wou'd you not give, for her caress,
The savage freedom you possess;
The musty grains which chance must yield
On mountain tops, or in the field;
Amidst alarms of guns and kites,
Expos'd to cold and stormy nights?

Adieu, companion, I'll away;
It may not here be safe to stay:
I own, you are a happy dove,
While you your gilded cage can love;
Yet give me still my musty grains
On barren hills, and fallow plains,
With danger, cold, and storms of wind;
But let my flight be unconfin'd.

On the DEATH of Lord HOWE.

BRITANNIA triumphs; yet her eyes
O'erflow!

With tender tears to grace the fall of Howe,
Could valour, honour, fortitude, repel
The hand of death, the hero had not fell!
France still had trembled when he grac'd the
plain

Tho' now she ranks him with the mighty
While her proud sons in glowing raptures tell
Their lisping infants where the hero fell:
Howe is no more! the glad Parisians cry;
Howe is no more! the Louvre's walls reply.

In dreams I view the hero I revere;
Methinks I see him graceful on the bier:
His mother the we to all her children round,
The purple stream that issues from his wounds:
'My sons! your brother dy'd in honour's
cause,

'Obey'd its dictates, and fulfill'd its laws;
She sinks! she falls upon the purple floor!
Grief fills the breasts which courage fill'd
before;

Fast down the warrior's cheeks the tears drop
They mourn the best of brothers! best of
friends!

Grasp their try'd swords, and threaten B.—
View the pale corps, majestic in their woe.
At the luxurious bier the sisters stand,
Press his cold lips, and kiss his icy hand.

Yet boast not France of this successful day;
Brave RICHARD'S acts, his brother's debt
shall pay;

The thunderbolt that's kindling in his hand,
Shall rage with vengeance o'er your guilty
strand!

Your children's children, shall with horror tell,
Where Howe his vengeance launch'd! and
thousands fell!

Birmingham.

HYACINTH.

To Mr. GRENVILLE on his intended Resigna-
tion. By RICHARD BERENGER, Esq;

A Wretch tir'd out with Fortune's blows,
Resolv'd at once to end his woes;
And like a thoughtless silly elf,
In the next pond to drown himself:
'Tis fit, quoth he, my life should end,
The cruel world is not my friend;
I have not meat, nor drink, nor cloaths,
But want each joy that wealth bestows;
Besides, I hold my life my own,
And when I please may lay it down;
A wretched hopeless thing am I,
Forgetting, as forgot, I'll die!

Not so, said one, who stood behind;
And heard him thus disclose his mind;
Consider well pray what you do,
And think what numbers live in you:
If you go down, your woes to ease,
Pray who will keep your lice and fleas?
On yours alone their lives depend,
With you they live, with you must end.

On great folks thus the little live,
And in their sunshine bask and thrive;
But when those suns no longer shine,
The hapless insects droop and pine.

Oh Grenville, then, this tale apply,
Nor drown yourself lest I should die:
Compassionate your louse's case,
And keep your own to save his place.

VERSES occasioned by seeing a GROTTO built
by nine Sisters.

SO much this building entertains my sight,
Nought but the builders can give more
delight,

In them the master-piece of Nature's shown,
In this I see Art's master-piece in stone.

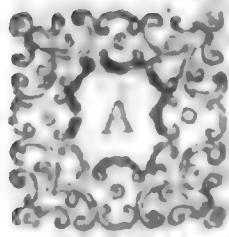
O! Nature, Nature, thou hast conquer'd Art;
She charms the sight alone, but you the heart.

N. H.

T H E

THE Monthly Chronologer.

SUNDAY, August 27.



Meeting-house, at Brigstock, in Northamptonshire, with an adjacent building, were burnt by lightning: It being in time of divine service, one woman was killed by the flash, and three persons much hurt.

MONDAY, 28

Lord Howe, with his fleet and transports, returned to Portland Road, being driven back by contrary winds. (See p. 427.)

WEDNESDAY, 30.

A remarkable carriage set out from Aldersgate-street for Birmingham, from which town it arrived the preceding Thursday full of passengers and baggage, without using coomb, or any oily, unctuous, or other liquid whatever, to the wheels or axles; its construction being such as to render all helps of that kind useless. The inventor has caused to be engraven on the boxes of the wheels these words, *Friction annihilated*, and is very positive that the carriage will continue to go as long and as easy, if not longer and easier, without greasing, than any of the stage carriages will do with it. This invention, if really answerable in practice, is perhaps the most useful improvement in mechanicks that this century has produced.

The brass cannon, &c. taken at Cherbourg, arrived at the Tower, in waggons, from Portsmouth. (See p. 125.)

THURSDAY, 31.

Lord Howe, with the fleet and land forces, sailed from Portland Road, to the westward.

SATURDAY, Sept. 2.

Whitehall. This morning a messenger arrived at the earl of Holdernesse's office, with letters from his majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the Hague, dated last Thursday morning, giving an account, that the same morning early an express was arrived there from the king of Prussia's army on the frontiers of Poland, with authentick advice, dated from the field of battle, that on the 25th past, at nine o'clock in the morning, his Prussian majesty had attacked the Russian army, and, after an engagement, which lasted till the evening, had entirely defeated them; that 15,000 Russians had been left on the field of battle; and that their military chest, all their artillery, and three lieutenant-generals, had been taken. The Prussians had lost about 3000, killed and wounded: And the only general officer on their side, who had any accident, was major-general Kabinen, who was slightly wounded. The king of Prussia had detached all his cavalry in pursuit of the enemy.

A particular relation of this important event is hourly expected. (See p. 469.)

A fire broke out among some new cordage, very near the storhouse, in Deptford yard; but by the activity of the artificers of the yard, and the prudence of their officers, it was speedily extinguished.

TUESDAY, 5.

At a common hall, Alexander Master, Esq; was elected a sheriff of this city, &c. in the room of Mr. Lisle. (See p. 428.)

WEDNESDAY, 6.

Whitehall. The king having been pleased to order that the colours taken at Louisbourg, which were lately brought to the palace at Kensington, should be deposited in the cathedral church of St. Paul; and this day being appointed for that purpose, proper detachments of horse and foot grenadiers were ordered to parade at Kensington at ten o'clock, and marched before his majesty (who was pleased to see them pass by) in the following order.

A serjeant, and 12 horse grenadiers. A field officer, and officers in proportion. A detachment of fourscore of the horse grenadier guards. Then eighty of the life guards, with officers in proportion, with their standard, kettle drums, and trumpets. Then a serjeant and twelve grenadiers of the foot guards. Then eleven serjeants of the foot guards, carrying the eleven French colours, advanced. Then the four companies of grenadiers of the foot guards closed the march. In this manner they proceeded from Kensington, thro' Hyde-Park, the Green-Park, into St. James's-Park, and thro' the Stable-Yard, St. James's, into Pall-Mall, and so on to the west gate of St. Paul's, where the colours were received by the dean and chapter, attended by the choir; about which time the guns at the Tower, and in St. James's-Park, were fired. The said colours are to be put up in some publick part of the said cathedral church, as a lasting memorial of the success of his majesty's arms, in the reduction of the important fortress of Louisbourg, and the islands of Cape-Breton and St. John.

FRIDAY, 8.

Sixty three men and women transports, were sent from Newgate on board the ship Trial, bound to Maryland: Next day 15 transports of both sexes were sent on board the same vessel, from the New-Goal, Southwark.

The 21 pieces of battering cannon and two mortars, taken at Cherbourg, were drawn from the Tower to Hyde-Park, and placed at the south side of the east end of Kensington gardens, guarded by a party of the train of artillery. The concourse of people was very great till the time of the removal to the Tower, to see such unusual, welcome spectacles. On each brass cannon are these

mottos : *Ultima ratio Regum*, i. e. The ultimate reason of kings. And *plures sunt impar, a march for many.* On the two mortars, *Non Solis radiis sed Jovis fulmina* ; not the rays of the Sun, but Jupiter's thunder. Each piece is finely ornamented with the arms of France, and other hieroglyphicks, such as trophies, &c. finished in a masterly manner ; their names, exact weight, and nearly their bore, are as under.

In the FRONT.

The Union flag flying, with French colours under.

In the first line of ordnance,

Two large mortars, weight not expressed.

| Cannon. | Weight. | Inches in Bore. |
|------------|---------|-----------------|
| Hecube | 4090 | 6 |
| Nitocris | 4080 | ditto |
| Emerillon | 5320 | ditto |
| Temeraire | 5680 | ditto |
| Augusta | 5770 | ditto |
| Antonin | 5740 | ditto |
| Insensible | 5660 | ditto |
| Malfaisant | 5500 | ditto |
| Vainqueur | 5670 | ditto |
| Juste | 5490 | ditto |

In the second line.

| | | |
|------------|------|-------|
| Ulysse | 2353 | 4½ |
| Foudroyant | 3311 | 5 |
| Renomme | 3167 | ditto |
| Laborieux | 3302 | ditto |
| Diligence | 3960 | ditto |
| Morelque | 3980 | ditto |
| Sage | 4346 | ditto |
| Violente | 4150 | ditto |
| Furieuse | 4160 | ditto |
| Imperieuse | 4130 | ditto |
| Devincesse | 4000 | ditto |

Note, The French take not their weight as the English by the long weight, but by the gross number of pounds.

SATURDAY, 9.

One of the lower powder-mills, on Hounslow Heath, blew up, and greatly alarmed the adjacent towns and villages. (See p. 425.)

SUNDAY, 10.

Near 20 houses were consumed by fire at Gun Dock, Wapping.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

Advice was received that the fleet under Lord Howe had arrived on the coast of France, and that the troops under general Bligh had landed without opposition in the bay of St. Lunaire, in Brittany.

Four houses were consumed by fire at Limehouse.

A very bad accident happened on board his majesty's ship *Torbay* at Portsmouth ; after her powder had been taken out, and they were sweeping up the loose powder, by some means it took fire, killed four men, wounded ten or a dozen, burst the bulk-head, blew up part of her deck, and the grating, and did other considerable damage to the ship ; one man was blown thro' a gun-port into the water. The wounded men were sent to Haslar hospital.

September, 1758.

THURSDAY, 14.

His majesty's ships *Kingston* and *Burford*, with nine transports, having on board part of the late garrison of *Louisbourg*, arrived at *Plymouth*, since which the *Dublin*, *Northumberland*, and *Terrible*, are arrived at *Portsmouth*, with the remainder of the said garrison. They left *Louisbourg* August 16.

SATURDAY, 16.

The brass cannon and mortars (see the 8th day) were drawn from *Hyde-Park*, thro' the city, to the *Tower*, by 231 horses, guarded by a detachment of the train of artillery.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to Thursday the 28th of this month, was further prorogued to Tuesday the 14th of November, on which day it is to sit for the dispatch of business. (See p. 424.)

The bounties to seamen and landmen, who shall voluntarily enter themselves in his majesty's navy, were continued, by royal proclamation, till the 18th of November next. (See p. 424.)

The prohibition to export gun-powder, salt-petre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, or to carry the same coastwise without licence from the government, is continued for six months longer, reckoning from the 29th of October.

Ended the sessions at the *Old-Bailey*, when *Thomas Head*, for a robbery committed in a dwelling house ; *Richard Spencer* and *Mary Bulger*, for a robbery near *Chick-Lane* ; *John Reed*, for a highway robbery ; and *John Downs*, for housebreaking, received sentence of death : One to be transported for 14 years ; 28 for seven years ; five to be whipped, and two were branded.

TUESDAY, 19.

Admiralty-Office. Yesterday the Right Hon. lord Anson, with part of his majesty's fleet under his command, arrived at *Spit-head* ; as did likewise commodore lord Howe, and lieut. gen. Bligh. (See p. 435.)

Extract of a Letter from Captain Palyser, of the *Shrewsbury*, at Sea, to Lord Anson, dated Sept. 14, 1758.

" On the 12th instant, in the forenoon, I joined the *Unicorn* and *Lizard*. In the afternoon, standing in shore, the *Lizard* being a-head, and the rest of the ships following, got sight of a great number of small coasting-vessels, under convoy of the *Thetis* and *Calypso* frigates and an armed snow, working between the passes of *Fontenoy* and *Toulinguet* towards *Brest*, with the wind northerly ; the greatest part of them got into the pass of *Toulinguet*, where nothing could get at them. Capt. Hartwell, of the *Lizard*, ran all risks to cut some of them off, and accordingly got between the *Toulinguet* and the frigates, and part of the convoy, on which they bore away for the south shore. Capt. Hargreave came up with, and engaged both the *Thetis* and *Calypso* along

alone very bravely, for above two hours; then the *Thetis* sheered off, and ran in for the rocks at the mouth of the river *Poul Davit*. A little before dark the *Calipso*, and about 20 sail of the small craft, run on shore upon the rocks, at or near a place called *Point de Leven*, where capt. Hartwell concludes she would break up, it being the lee shore, she laying upon a large heel, and, with the swell of the sea, striking very hard upon the rocks, with her yards and sails, &c. shot to pieces. The *Lizard* had one man killed, and eight wounded, and received some damage in her hull, masts, yards, &c. At ten at night I anchored between the rocks called *Lebouc* and *Basse Veuille*, and lay there till the *Stirling Castle*, *Unicorn*, and *Lizard*, who were within us, came up.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

A farm house was consumed by fire near *Dunmow*, in *Essex*.

THURSDAY, 18.

The parliament was further prorogued to Tuesday, Nov. 14, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

James Dandridge, and *Alexander Master*, Esqrs. were sworn into the office of sheriff of *London* and *Middlesex*.

FRIDAY, 29.

Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. and alderman, was chosen lord mayor of this city for the year ensuing.

Several sailors are in custody, charged with committing acts of piracy, &c. on the high seas, under colour of commissions of reprisals. One of their accomplices is admitted an evidence.

Lately, upon opening the body of a horse in lord *Bruce's* kennel, for the use of the hounds, a large stone of twelve pounds weight was taken out of the great gut, exactly in the shape of a shoe-maker's lap-stone of the greatest size.

At the seat of the lord *Ducie*, at *Tetworth*, in *Gloucestershire*, there is now growing an English chestnut, which measures 51 feet about, at the height of six feet above the ground. This tree divides itself at the crown into three limbs, one of which measures 28 feet and a half in the girth, and five feet above the crown of the tree. The soil is a soft clay, somewhat loamy. The situation is the north-west side of a hill. This tree was stiled in king *John's* time, the *Great* or *Old Chestnut-tree* at *Tetworth*; so it is supposed to be now above 1000 years old.

Sad accounts have been received of the ill usage of the poor English prisoners in *France*, and it is most to be wished an exchange could be obtained to restore so valuable a part of his majesty's subjects, and save numbers of families from misery and ruin.

At the assizes for the *Isle of Ely*, five received sentence of death, and for the city and county of *Exeter* five, one of them for the murder of his son, who was executed as usual; two of the other four were reprieved. (See p. 428.)

His majesty was pleased to make a pre-

sent of 500*l.* to the captains *Amherst* and *Edgcombe*, who jointly brought the news of the taking of *Cape Breton*; and to order a further sum to each of those gentlemen, to buy a sword and a ring.

The whole fleet of the society's buffes returned safe to *Southwold*, from *Shetland*, after having met with great success there, and without any loss of anchors, cables, and scarce any nets.

Addresses of congratulation to his majesty on the taking of *Louisbourg*, and the late successes of his arms, have been presented from *Bristol*, *York*, *Lincoln*, *Chester*, *Great Yarmouth*, *King's Lynn*, *Berwick upon Tweed*, *Exeter*, *Norwich*, *Cambridge university*, *New Sarum*, *Glasgow*, *Dorchester*, *Shaftsbury*, *Bath*, *Dublin*, and *Tewkesbury*, *Newcastle town*, and the *Trinity-house* and company of merchants adventurers there.

By a Portuguese ship arrived at *Lisbon* from *Bengal* in 113 days, there is advice, that admiral *Pocock* was well with his squadron at *Madras* the 11th of March, and expected to be joined by commodore *Stevens* every day. (See p. 371.)

Many houses were consumed lately by a dreadful fire at *Llanvair*, in *Montgomeryshire*.

There are about 200 men at work at *Milford-Haven*, and a guard-ship lies there to prevent any obstruction that might be given. (See p. 333.)

The parliament of *Ireland* is prorogued from the 19th of this month to the 4th of April next.

The *Jamaica* fleet is happily arrived at their several ports. About eleven sail are missing.

A poor labouring man going through a wood near *Lincoln*, to work, saw a hare scarce able to stir, knocked her down with his stick, and took her up; soon after which the hounds came up, seized upon the hare, threw the man down, and tore him in a terrible manner, and would, in all probability, have devoured him, had not the huntsman came to his assistance.

The Days of transferring at the publick Office being altered, are now as follow, viz.

Bank stock, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Reduced annuities, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Three per cent. 1726, Consolidated annuities, } Ditto.

Three per cent. 1757, } Thursday and

Three 1-half per cent. 1756, } Thursday.

Three 1-half per cent. 1758, } Thursday.

South-Sea stock, Monday and Friday.

Old annuities, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

New annuities, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Three per cent. 1751, Tuesday and Thursday.

India stock, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

India annuities, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, dated Aug. 14.

"Last Friday a vessel arrived here from Fyail, bound for Bremen. She sailed from Rio de Janeiro in January last, and was there in October last, when general Lally, with five men of war and two frigates, put in there, in his way to the East-Indies. His fleet had lost above 1000 men since their sailing from France, and was then so sickly, that general Lally was heard to say, that he could not undertake any thing against the English settlements without a reinforcement.

On his proceeding from thence, he left an officer behind him, who took his passage in the above ship for Europe, and died on the voyage: when on examining his papers, a large packet of letters were found, directed for the French ambassador at Lisbon, to be forwarded to Versailles, which letters were last night forwarded to the lords justices of this kingdom." (See p. 259)

New-York, July 20. Brigadier general Forbes, after much labour and assiduity, marched the last division of his forces from Philadelphia on Friday, June 30. The same day the general himself set out for Carlisle, at which place he arrived on Wednesday, July 5. He has a fine army in high spirits, the rear of which is by this time advanced upwards of 100 miles on their march. He has likewise a very considerable body of Indians with him, and we have every reason to expect all possible success from his known valour, vigilance, and experience. No general was ever more beloved by the men under his command.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 26. **H**ON. John Forbes, Esq; was married to lady Mary Capel, sister to the earl of Essex.

13. Sir Randal Ward, of Bixley, near Norwich, Bart. to Miss Durrant.

Sept. 1. Hon. and Rev. Mr. Keppel, captain of Windsor, to Miss Walpole, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, knight of the Bath.

12. Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. and alderman, member for Chippenham, to Miss Brudenell.

7 William Rookes, of Gray's-Inn, Esq; to Miss Stansfield.

8. John Spooner, Esq; to Miss Margaret Hankey, daughter of Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt. and alderman.

10. John Plumtre, Esq; to Miss Glover, eldest daughter of the late Phillips Glover, of Wimpington, in Lincolnshire, Esq;

14. Right Hon. lord John Murray, brother to the duke of Athol, to Mrs Dalton, of Bannera-Cross, near Sheffield, with a fortune of 40,000l.

15. Corbin Morris, Esq; to Mrs. Wright, with a fortune of 20,000l.

21. Thomas Grosvenor, Esq; member for Chester, to Miss Skynner, of Walthamstow.

Sept. 1. Lady of the Hon. John Spencer, Esq; was delivered of a son and heir.

10. — of Spencer, Compton, Esq; of a daughter.

22. — of Charles Cottrell, Esq; of a daughter.

24. — of Edward Elliot, Esq; of a son and heir.

25. Countess of Plymouth, of a son.

DEATHS.

Aug. 27. **R**EV. Benj. Grosvenor, D. D. an eminent dissenting minister.

Sept. 2. Right Hon. Henry Howard, earl of Carlisle; succeeded in title and estate by his only son Frederick, lord visc. Morpeth, now earl of Carlisle, a minor.

Robert Henley, Esq; uncle to the lord keeper.

6. William Wharton, Esq; aged 79. in the commission of the peace for Westminster.

7. Mr. Charles George Blakiston, only son of alderman Blakiston.

Lady Bosworth, relict of the late chamberlain of London.

8. Matthew Sargent, of Chertsey, in Surry, Esq; some years since high sheriff of that county.

9. Mr. Arthur Pond, F. R. S. an eminent painter.

Mrs. Evans, of Burbase, near Salisbury, aged 107.

11. Alexander Ross, of Arbol, in Ross-shire, Esq;

13. Hon. Henry Hastings, brother to the earl of Huntingdon.

Nathaniel Hills, Esq; a governor of Greenwich Hospital, aged 78.

14. Edmund Escourt, Esq; aged 60.

16. Henry Voght, of Bull's Cross, Enfield, Esq;

James Graham, of Poplar, aged 102.

Mr. John Sloane, of Scrabby, in Cavan county, in Ireland, aged 101.

18. Mr. Bonnor, bookseller, at Cambridge. James Clarke, of Moulsev, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Surry.

19. Right Hon. the countess of Errol.

Mrs. Talmash, wife of Mr. George Talmash, o. Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, an eminent attorney at law.

20. Thomas Hill, Esq; secretary to the board of trade.

21. Right Hon. Anna Maria, countess of Bath.

Rt. Hon. the countess dowager of Purlington, mother to the duchess of Devonshire.

23. Rt. Hon. the earl of Upper Ossory, of the kingdom of Ireland, member for Bedfordshire; succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, lord Gowran, now earl of Upper Ossory, a minor.

24. Colin Campbell, Esq; a commissioner of the customs in Scotland.

28. Francis Craystein, Esq; an eminent merchant.

Sir John Armitage, member for York, of the wounds he received at St. Cas-bay. (See p. 435.)

William Aynley, Esq; chief justice of New-Jersey.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Richard Roberts, B. A. was presented to the rectory of Sedgcombe, in Somersetshire. — Mr. Darling, to the vicarages of Laurence Waltham, and Wargrave, in Berks. — Mr. Bentley, to the rectory of Sapworth, in Cambridgeshire. — Mr. Richard Neale, to the vicarage of Lys, in Gloucestershire. — Mr. Thomas Herbert, to the vicarage of Albury, in Hertfordshire. — Mr. Cox, to a prebend of Bristol. — Mr. Barton, to a canonry of Exeter. — Mr. Thomas Marsh, to the vicarage of Upton, in Leicestershire. — Mr. John Copeman, to the rectory of Abbots Leaders, in Wiltshire. — Mr. Joseph Burton, to the rectory of Limbrey, in Staffordshire. — Mr. Phillips, to the rectory of Bussley-Court, in Hampshire. — Mr. Milcham, to the vicarage of North-Wooton, in Berkshire.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable Richard Fawcett, D. D. to hold the rectory of Church Eaton, in Staffordshire, with the rectory of Grindon, in Warwickshire, worth 360*l.* per ann. — To enable James Launder, L.L. B. to hold the rectory of Wingfield, in Wilts, with the rectory of Addington, in Bucks. — To enable William Hale, M. A. to hold the third portion of the rectory of Burford, in Shropshire, with the rectory of Staunton, in Worcestershire, worth near 300*l.* per ann. — To enable William Williams, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Tew and St. Eva, in Cornwall, with the rectory of Gurrans, in the same county, worth together 320*l.* per ann. — To enable Abel Ward, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Ann, in Manchester, with that of Doddestone, in Cheshire. — To enable William Pigott, M. A. to hold the rectory of Egmond, in Shropshire, with that of King's Swinford, in Staffordshire. — To enable William Jennings, B. D. to hold the vicarage of Barkway, with the rectory of Stead, in Staffordshire. — To enable Matthew Wake, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Yatten, with the rectory of Brockley, in Somersetshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, August 29. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint his grace Charles duke of Marlborough, to be general over all and singular the foot forces, employed or to be employed in his majesty's service.

—, Sept. 5. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed, under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant to Sir Charles Burton, of the city of Dublin, Knt. and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baronet of the said kingdom.

—, Sept. 23. The king has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed, under the great seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto William Cooper, of

the city of Dublin, doctor of laws, and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baronet of the said kingdom; and, in default of such issue, to the heirs male of Thomas Cooper, Esq., deceased, brother of the said William Cooper. — To constitute and appoint Francis Mowatt, Gent. to be adjutant to the western battalion, and Thomas Holland, Gent. to be adjutant to the eastern battalion of the Norfolk militia, commanded by the Right Hon. George earl of Orford.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

William Wilkinson, Esq; is appointed lieutenant-col. to the regiment commanded by col. Hodgson. — Guy Carleton, Esq; lieutenant-col. to the regiment of foot, commanded by his grace Charles duke of Richmond. — John Ingram, Esq; capt. in lord Charles Manners's regiment of foot; William Marshall, Esq; to be capt. lieutenant. and Richard Wilton, Gent. to be lieutenant in the said regiment. — Robert Ross, Esq; major to col. Webb's regiment of foot. — John Handfield, Esq; lieutenant-col. of gen. Hopson's regiment of foot. — Christopher Aldridge, Esq; major, and John Mompesson, Esq; lieutenant-col. to gen. Wolfe's regiment of foot.

B—R—T—S.

FRANCIS Mercer, of St. Martin's le Grand, merchant. Joseph Cohan, of Russel-street, jeweller, dealer and chapman. William Roughsedge, of Prescott, in Lancashire, shoemaker. Richard Hinckesman, of Manchester, chapman. Joseph Pemberton, of Great Queen-street, vintner. Samuel Ware, of Whitechapel, silk-thrower. Samuel Moore, of Bearbinder-lane, haberdasher. Cornelius Gaddiner, of Gloucestershire, merchant. Joseph Standerwick, of Taunton, linen-draper, grocer, and chapman. William Davis, otherwise Davies, of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, ship-scraper. William Knutton, of Kingston upon Hull, soapboiler. Bartholomew Nelson, of Stoke, in Norfolk, merchant. John Neale, of Leadenhall-street, watchmaker, broker, and chapman. William Henry Shute, of Cornhill, hatter, sword-cutter, and chapman. John Sandel, of Christ Church, in Middlesex, dyer. John Jones, of Llandevil, in Merionethshire, hatter. Richard Morgan, of Old Fish-street, taylor. Barton Hesse, of Adde-street, corn-chandler. George Parker, of Sunderland, grocer. Robert Warten, of Bradford, money-lender. William Stevens the elder, and William Stevens the younger, of Little Trinity-lane, malt-factors and partners. John Evans, of Carmarthen, merchant. Thomas Bradford, of Wood-Street, haberdasher. John Custell, of Gracechurch-street, grocer. Stephen Le Bas, of St. Giles in the Fields, brewer. George Mercer, of Liverpool, merchant. William Champion, of St. Thomas the Apostle, merchant. Samuel Kitchly, of Stoke Godlington, in Bucks, wheelwright, dealer and chapman. Pleasant Fenn, of East Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, shipwright.

COURSE of EXCHANGE, LONDON, Saturday, September 30, 1738.

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Amsterdam | — 36 5 |
| Ditto at Sight | — 36 3 |
| Rotterdam | — 36 5 |
| Antwerp | — No Price |
| Hamburgh | — 36 3 |
| Paris & Day's Date | — 50 5 |
| Ditto, & Usance | — 50 1 |
| Bordeaux, | |

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------|
| Bordeaux, ditto | — | 30 |
| Cadiz | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Madrid | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Bilboa | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Leghorn | — | 47 7-8ths. |
| Naples | — | No Price. |
| Genoa | — | 46 5-8ths. |
| Venice | — | 49 |
| Lisbon | — | 51 3d. 1-8th. |
| Porto | — | 50 4d. 1-qr. |
| Dublin | — | 7 3-4ths. |

BILLS of Mortality from August 12. to Sept. 19.

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------|
| Christ. | { Males 510 7 | 1025 |
| | { Femal. 505 } | |
| Buried | { Males 606 } | 1203 |
| | { Femal. 597 } | |
| Died under 2 Years old | | 518 |
| Between 2 and 5 | | 122 |
| 5 and 10 | | 44 |
| 10 and 20 | | 32 |
| 20 and 30 | | 61 |
| 30 and 40 | | 102 |
| 40 and 50 | | 90 |
| 50 and 60 | | 67 |
| 60 and 70 | | 93 |
| 70 and 80 | | 54 |
| 80 and 90 | | 16 |
| 90 and 100 | | 4 |

1203

| | | |
|--------|-----------------------|-----|
| Buried | { Within the Walls | 80 |
| | { Without the Walls | 309 |
| | { In Mid. and Surry | 582 |
| | { City and Sub. West. | 232 |

1203

Weekly, Aug. 19 — 168

Sept. 5 — 316

12 — 327

19 — 291

1203

Increased in the Burials this Month 32.

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.

1 Dr. 2s. 1d.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE for August and September, 1758.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **C**hriftianity neither Antinomianism nor Legality, pr. 3d. Fuller.
2. A Survey of the Search after Souls. By Caleb Flemings, pr. 4s. Noon.
3. Remarks on the Tenets and Principles of the Quakers. By D. Gittins, LL. B. pr. 5s. Withers.
4. The Nature, Design, Tendency, and Importance of Prayer. By William West, pr. 4s. Griffiths.
5. Impartial Remarks on Dr. Warburton's Attack on Dr. Taylor, pr. 1s. Cooper.

BIOGRAPHY.

6. Dr. Jortin's Life of Erasmus, 4to, pr. 15s. Whiston.

PHYSICK, &c.

7. The Construction of the Nerves, and the Causes of nervous Disorders, explained. By C. Uvedale, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.
8. A Defence of the Remarks on Mr. Douglas's Treatise on the Hydrocele. By Mr. Jaffamond. Woodgate.

HISTORY.

9. A compleat History of the Rise, Progress, &c. of the Navy of England, pr. 1s. Cooper.

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

10. Alpha and Omega, By Lewis Jones, B. A. pr. 2s. Davy and Law.
11. Contemplations. By Richard Pearfall. Vol. II. Buckland.
12. Madrigal and Trulletta: A Mock Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Reeve.
13. A Collection of all the new Songs, pr. 1s. Withy.
14. The British Genius revived by Success. By Mr. Howard, pr. 6d. Hope.
15. The Maid of Orleans, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Pyc.

ARTS and SCIENCES.

16. The Hand Maid to the Arts. Vol. II. Nourse.
17. The Builder's Companion. By William Payne, pr. 16s. Sayer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

18. The Importance of the African Expedition. By M. Postlethwayt, Esq; pr. 1s. Say.
19. A congratulatory Letter to the People, pr. 6d. Thrush.
20. A Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the Standards of Weights and Measures, pr. 3s. 6d. Whiston.
21. An accurate Description of Cape Breton, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.
22. A Letter to Dr. Lowth, in Vindication of the Fellows of New College, pr. 1s. Baldwin.
23. A Vindication of the Revolution. By Tho. Comber, B. A. pr. 1s. 6d. Robinson.
24. De Sectionibus Conicis. Tractatus Geometricus. Johnston.
25. The Remonstrance of Harris, Pimp-General, pr. 1s. Fleming.
26. Robertson's Hebrew Grammar, pr. 5s. Wilson and Durham.
27. Things set in a proper Light, pr. 1s. Pridden.
28. A new Description of the Pictures, &c. at Wilton. By J. Kennedy, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.
29. Woman, a Fragment, pr. 1s. Withy.
30. Authentick Account of the last Attempt on the Coast of France, pr. 1s. Griffiths.
31. Thoughts on the Plan for a Magdalen House, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.
32. A serious Address to the Publick, on Inoculation, pr. 6d. Cooper.
33. Some Enquiries concerning the first inhabitants,

Inhabitants, &c. of Europe, pr. 6s. Rivington and Fletcher.

34. An Account of the Mushroom-stone. By Dr. Hill, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin. (See p. 452.)

35. An Essay on Monopolies, pr. 6d. Doddsley.

36. The Political Touchstone, pr. 1s. Coote.

37. A Letter to Mr. G——k on the Opening of the Theatre, pr. 6d. Coote.

SERMONS.

38. At the Ordination of Mr. Rotherham. By S. Lowthion, pr. 1s. Waugh.

39. The glorious first of August, &c. By G. Benson, D. D. pr. 6d. Fenner.

40. Occasioned by the Death of Dr. Grosvenor. By J. Barker, pr. 6d. Owen.

~~By J. Barker, pr. 6d. Owen.~~

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

HAVING already given the Prussian account of the battle on the 25th and 26th ult. between them and the Russians*, we shall next give the Austrian account, which is as follows.

Vienna, Sept. 6. The King of Prussia; at the head of between 55 and 60,000 men, attacked on the 25th the Russian army, with the utmost fury, and chiefly the right wing, which the nature of the ground would not permit to be properly sustained, but were exposed to be taken in flank by the cavalry: Notwithstanding which, it made a most obstinate defence, and repulsed the enemy several times.

However, by reason of the disadvantage we mentioned in its position, and the exceeding superiority of the enemy (for the Russian army did not exceed 38,000) this right wing was at last obliged to give way: It was even separated from the left wing, and pursued to a morass that was behind it. As it grew towards evening, they continued firing the whole night, and rallied in such a manner, that they could rejoin the rest of the army: So that on the 26th, in the morning, the battle began again, and continued the whole day, with such success, that gen. Fermer regained all the ground he lost the day before, and found himself exactly in the very same position he was in at the beginning of the first battle.

On the 27th, what remained of the two armies, rested over against each other. The same day gen. Romanzow joined gen. Sermer, with four regiments, the rest of his corps being hourly expected. And the next day gen. Fermer's intention was to end the affair by attacking the Prussians.

These two battles must have been very bloody, since some private letters dated the evening of the 7th, assure us, there were not above 8000 foot and ten squadrons of horse left of the Prussians, who halted over against the Russian army; and the same day 600 Prussian deserters were arrived at the city of Landsberg only.

The Cossacks of Don came up the day of

the first battle, and had the happiness of cutting to pieces a whole regiment of Prussian Cuirassiers.

Gen. Fermer is slightly wounded; but gen. Browne and gen. de Czernichew, with some other officers, are dangerously wounded.

On the side of the Prussians, among those that are mortally wounded, is prince Maurice of Anhalt-Deffau.

Our readers may easily judge which of these accounts seems to be the most probable, and the Prussian seems already to be confirmed by the consequences; for we hear nothing of the Russians renewing the siege of Custrin; and in a few days after this battle, the king of Prussia, with 24 battalions and a great part of his cavalry, set out for Dresden and pursued his march with such dispatch, that on the 5th instant, he arrived at Torgau, from whence he proceeded without stopping, as his brother prince Henry was in danger of being surrounded and overpowered by the armies of count Daun, and the prince of Deux-Ponts, both of which were then approaching Dresden, but must now both retire, otherwise we may soon hear of another battle, at least as bloody as the last.

The French army under marshal de Contades, and the allied army under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, have for some weeks continued pretty quiet, the former in their camp between Recklinghausen and Dortmund, and the latter in their camp between Coesfeld and Dulmen; but on the 10th or 11th instant, the French army under the prince of Soubise, retook possession of Gottingen, and advanced as far as Einbeck, near to which the allied army under the prince of Isenbourg is encamped, and both sides seem to be preparing for action; for which purpose marshal Contades has detached prince Xaverius of Poland, with the 10,000 Saxons and two brigades of horse, to Unna, as supposed, to march and join the prince of Soubise, and prince Ferdinand has detached 10,000 men to Lipstat, with design, that if there should be occasion, they may march and join the prince of Isenbourg.

Hague, Sept. 11. The States of Holland have resolved, First, To make serious representations to England, on the depredations committed by their vessels on those of the republick, and endeavour to find out some medium, by means of which the differences might be composed that have arisen relating to the navigation and commerce of the Hollanders in America.

Secondly, To have a conference with Mr. Yorke, who is already authorised by the British court for that purpose: And,

Thirdly, To carry this resolution immediately to the assembly of their high mightynesses, and after some expressions in that which was taken by the states of Holland the 25th of last June.

It is, upon this account that the cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dort, and Haerlem,

* See before, p. 469.

sem, have insisted on their members staying here till the convocation of the next assembly, which meets on Wednesday se'night, that they may have an eye upon what passes among the states general. As to the rest, every thing has been transacted in the assembly of the states of Holland, with the greatest harmony and unanimity. But as there is no mention made in the above resolution of the augmentation of the land forces, &c. it is likely that affair will again be brought on the tapis.

In the particular assembly of the clergy held lately at Toulouse, for choosing their proctors or delegates to the general convocation of the clergy of France, it was resolved, that their delegates should insist on, First, The archbishop of Paris's being recalled and reinstated. Secondly, The re-establishment of the Bull *Unigenitus*: And, Thirdly, The reinstating the bishops in all their rights.

The retreat of our troops from the coast of France, and the little ruffle they met with at embarking, has occasioned a holiday at Paris, where it was given out, that they had killed or taken at least 5000 men of the English; and the news was published by a discharge of all the canon at the bastille, the invalids, and the town-hall, after which there were great rejoicings among the mob of the city; but those who could think, could not help reflecting on Zorndorff and Cape Breton.

Madrid, Aug. 28. Her catholick majesty departed this life yesterday morning about four o'clock, at Aranjuez.

The following Letter is the most distinct, and the most Soldier like Account of the Battle between the Prussians and Russians, of any we have yet seen (see p. 469.) because it seems to point out the Incidents upon which the Fate of that Day chiefly turned; for the Fate of a Battle generally depends upon the immediate taking, or the neglecting to take Advantage of those Accidents which it is impossible to foresee; and the taking a proper Advantage of such Accidents, is what constitutes the superior Excellence of a Commander in Chief, who upon such Occasions has no Time to consult any of his inferior Officers.

A genuine Letter from a general Officer in the Prussian Army.

Damm, Aug. 27, 1758.

"A Greengage to an order received from Custrin, I repaired to the king's army, which I found encamped the 24th at Dornitzel, while general Fermer changed the situation of his army before the place, extending his right to the village of Zicker, and his left to that of Quarttschen. Between two and three in the morning, the king broke up his camp and marched forward, in order to wind round the enemy's left flank. The army passed the small river Mitzel, as well as the currents which supply the mills of Damm. Afterwards it filed off by the forest of Massin and the village of Bazelo into the plain, where both infantry and ca-

valry spreading themselves on the left flank till they arrived at Zorndorff, we then thought ourselves ready to come upon the back of the enemy; and orders were given for the attack.

Perhaps our generals flattered themselves that these manoeuvres, no less fatiguing than wisely conceived and happily executed, would throw the Russians into confusion; but they were mistaken. Their numbers made up for what they wanted in point of situation, and as the ground would not permit them to extend themselves, we found them in four lines, forming a front on every side, and surrounded by cannon and chevaux de frize. The village of Zicker covered their right flanks, beyond which their cavalry reached. Prince Maurice commanded our first line under the king; lieutenant-general Manteuffel the left wing of infantry; and general Seydlitz conducted the cavalry of that wing. The infantry began the attack of the village, under favour of a discharge of 30 pieces of cannon of six and twelve pounders, which col. Muller had placed very advantageously; and a brigade of 2200 grenadiers were advancing to make the assault; but all on a sudden, about half after ten, when we already saw the enemies getting together their artillery in order to make a retreat, this brigade, on which we so much depended, wholly gave way, without our being able to discover the reason, and were not rallied without great difficulty. This occasioned a considerable opening, not only between the cavalry, but in the infantry, whose flank became hereby uncovered.

The enemy's cavalry lost this favourable moment. Two things concurred for us, to prevent disorder. One was, the Russians perceiving their advantage too late; the other, general Seydlitz's bringing up his cavalry just in the interim.

The king, informed of the rebuff of his grenadiers, immediately ordered the regiment of Brunswick-Bevern, Kalkenstein, and of the prince of Prussia, with two battalions of grenadiers, to march to that place. Five squadrons of dragoons of Czetteritz, as many squadrons of gens d'armes, and three of the body guards, were to support the attack. It began towards noon, and general Seydlitz, after routing the Russian cavalry, fell so *a propos* upon the enemy's flank, that at the issue of the combat, pretty well sustained by the cannon, the village was carried, with the military chest and baggage, which was found assembled behind the houses.

Notwithstanding the confusion the enemy's whole right wing was now in, they obstinately persisted in not quitting the ground; which occasioned a horrible slaughter as well by sword and bayonet as by our cannon, charged with cartridge shot, and the enemy's being, in a manner, close to their mouths. The loss of the Russians was very considerable; ours trifling. Fifteen thousand

thousand of their men covered the field of battle; but while we thought ourselves sure of victory, they were yet preparing to dispute it. The remains of this right wing having fallen down to the left, we saw them both, with the corps de reserve, assembling about the village of Quartschen.

The king's troops, far from being dispirited by the fatigues of the day, thought of nothing but signalizing themselves by their bravery. Animated more and more, they surmounted all difficulties, and at length overcame the obstinacy of the enemy. The setting-sun terminated to our advantage, the last massacre, by a shower of bullets and an attack with the bayonet fixed at the end of the musquet. Then the great superiority of the enemies only served to augment their loss; and really but a very small number of them would have escaped, if towards the decline of day one of their generals, with a chosen troop, had not made an effort upon the king's right wing. That officer lost the greatest part of his men; but the attempt had this advantage, that in drawing our attention to that side, the broken remains of the enemy's infantry had leisure to withdraw from the side of our left wing, and to take a new post in the night for rallying with the rest of their army. On our side, we passed the night under arms, and the next morning, the 26th, began again to cannonade the enemies, who yet stood it the whole day. The 27th they seemed to have a design to engage in a new combat; but, instead of advancing, they soon turned off, and took the road of Landsberg. Immediately all the Prussian army put in motion to pursue them. As it was impossible for them to reach the city under the eyes of our troops, they turned towards Vietzel, and posted themselves between that village and the river Warthe. This was, perhaps, the worst step they could have taken, since, being deprived of bridges, they had no retreat, nor subsistence but for a few days.

Our loss is very moderate, considering what a great victory we have gained. In all the lists we see but 30 officers killed, and 87 wounded, 768 soldiers killed, 1372 wounded, and 358 missing. But the Russians lost 20,000 of their men on the spot, exclusive of the slightly wounded, whom they carried off. In the night between the 25th and the 26th, we made 1200 of them prisoners, including 60 officers, amongst whom there are seven generals of different ranks. The number of prisoners increased considerably the next day, and this day (the 27th) we have 2000. As many of their wounded as were judged curable, have been taken off the field of battle by the king's orders. In short, one might wonder at the disproportion of the loss on both sides, had we not observed that the enemy's artillery was so ill served, that the balls went ten or twelve feet over our heads, only a few cannon, charged with cartridge shot, did some execution against us; and, moreover,

they are so awkward in handling their arms, that they give us more trouble in killing than overcoming them; for a shot thro' the body is not sufficient to make them leave off fighting, unless the vital parts are touched.

Our trophies are 104 pieces of cannon, 12 mortars, 37 colours, five standards, some kettle-drums, &c. the whole ranged before the king's tent, and exposed to the view of the army, &c."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

A YOUNG gentleman in this neighbourhood, in a similar case with Amicus's friend, was, after trying several other remedies, perfectly cured in a very short time, by taking two or three large tea spoonfuls of the Syrop of nettles, night and morning, and whenever the cough was troublesome. If the person finds any benefit by the trial of it, I hope he will let me have the satisfaction of knowing it by your means; or if he desires any farther particulars, he may direct for J. G. to be left at the post-house in Cirencester. (See p. 420.)

Your, &c.

Cirencester, Sept. 22, 1758.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE history of the patient given by Amicus (see p. 420.) is by no means sufficiently accurate for me peremptorily to determine, whether he has an ulcer in his lungs or not: The purulent pulse, and the semipellucid yellowness of complexion not being mentioned. As also whether he was in his early youth troubled with sore eyes, a swelled upper lip, or tumors along his neck? If he had previous to this indisposition any piercing pains in his breast or sides? Or if any of his relations have died consumptive?

If he is not consumptive, the following medicines will, in all probability, cure him: And I believe will do him no mischief, if he is. Let him lose six ounces of blood in the morning, at night let him take six grains of calomel, made into a bolus with conserve of hips. The succeeding morning give him three ounces of the common infusion of senna, with half an ounce of manna dissolved in it. Let this bolus and purge be repeated three or four times, three whole days intervening betwixt each. On the days he does not take the purging draught, let him have the following pills. Mix gum galbanum and gum ammoniacum, of each two drachms, and powder of dried squills half a drachm, into a mass, with lactam of gillad, or capiva, and make 54 pills; of which take four, morning and afternoon. On one of the days between the second and third purge, I would also advise a vomit.

I am, &c. LICKNER

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For OCTOBER, 1758.

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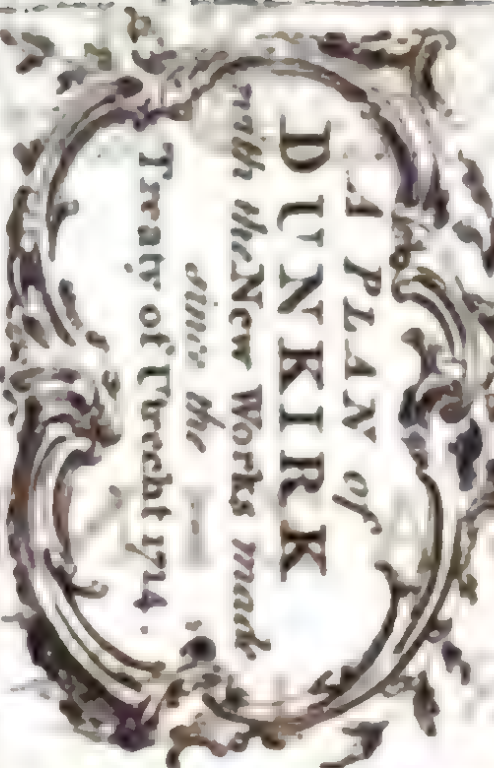
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✍ The Subscribers to our GENERAL INDEX, which will include the present Volume, are desired to take Notice, that the Work is in great Forwardness, and will be published at the Beginning of May.

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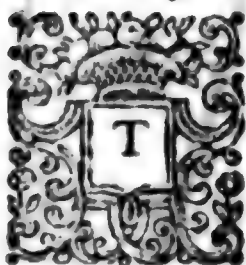


T H E LONDON MAGAZINE.

For OCTOBER, 1758.

A candid and fair Address to those, to whom, in a common Cause, and common Interest, an Attention and Regard is due, as well as to their Superiors.

Countrymen and Fellow Soldiers,



HIS paper is addressed to you, and more particularly to such of you whose lot it shall be to serve as militia men and soldiers against foreign invaders, or domestick traitors.

It is addressed to you, by a servant of his majesty's, who has given proofs that he is unbiassed and disinterested, who is yet proud to hold any honourable employment, by which he can serve his country; but scorns to keep any lucrative one, inconsistent with his honour.

The persons to whom he has granted commissions, by his majesty's authority, are the principal gentlemen in the county, those in whom you place the greatest confidence; those of your own choice, your own representatives, are the principal officers in the regiment, and you are to go no where but where they lead you.

A young nobleman, possessed of a great share of property in this county, succeeding the ancient family of the Spekes, lord North, esteemed by all who know him; he, and Sir Charles Tynte, that well known and approved baronet, are your lieutenant-colonels; Mr. Prowse, of your own chusing, and Mr. Bamsfylde, are the other field officers: And with these untainted, disinterested gentlemen at your head, is it possible you can be so deceived and imposed on, as to be made believe such bold and false assertions, that you are to be sent abroad to be cut in pieces in America; the very reverse of which is true: Such glaring and impudent falsehoods, are so self-contradictory, as to betray themselves, even in the very act to which they refer, but very happily carry an an-

October, 1758.

tidote with the poison they convey; for you have now an express act of parliament against being sent out of the kingdom; and that very act of parliament is this militia act, which is your only security.

This militia act distinguishes and divides the plan of government into an offensive and defensive one, for the protection of this Island. So far is it from entering into the heads of the government to send you abroad, that an express parliamentary provision is made against it; and it is your happy and distinguished lot to be soldiers, and not slaves, on whom this country particularly depends, for its defence and security.

Many other idle tales have been set about, that you are designed only to guard French prisoners, garrison Portsmouth or Plymouth, to be draughted off to recruit the regular forces; which can never happen, as you are to be changed every three years, and are engaged as militia men for that term only; which shews the absurdity of supposing, that you are to be draughted off into a body of men who are enlisted for life. This, and the like silly stuff, is calculated for ridicule only, and undeserving any serious answer, if disappointed, impracticable, ambitious, together with wicked and malicious persons, enemies to this country, had not set them about with a bad intent. But as the tree is known by its fruit, so may these men be detected even by their whispers: Private surmises always carry suspicions along with them; truth shews its face, and is never ashamed to speak out.

If it is true, that some forces, raised on a late occasion and alarm, were sent abroad, though they enlisted only to serve their country at home, it was a most arbitrary act, that called aloud for a parliamentary enquiry; for they enlisted under the good faith and protection of the publick; though the moment they enlisted, they were under no other law, nor had any

any other law for their protection, than his majesty's other forces; for there was then no express act of parliament for the security of their not being sent out of the kingdom. You have one now; and you owe it, in a great measure, to that very event with which evil persons would terrify you: But good sometimes springs out of evil. And I appeal to every man, who can read, if this militia act, so far from being what it has been represented, is not the strongest security for your not being sent abroad, let the exigencies of the government be ever so great. You are hereby (the only persons of your rank) protected, and exempted from being pressed, and obliged to serve as common soldiers; to which you are subject, many of you, if you were not militia men; and have several other considerable advantages, which I will point out from the act, and state fairly to you, in such a manner as ye may not be deceived, or deceive yourselves; which must equally destroy their credit with you, who put them either in a false or unintelligible light.

I shall not, therefore, reckon the paltry advantages amongst them, of having your cloaths, at the end of three years, for which so little only as a guinea is allowed at first cost; nor that article in the act, which promises much, and gives to the family of the militia man, nothing more than a support which it was entitled to before from the parish.

Many too, I find, think they are immediately to receive a guinea, on their being clothed and enrolled; but the guinea is to be paid only when you are called out into actual service, and is undoubtedly a considerable gratuity.

Another thing also has been misunderstood, with regard to your being free to set up trades in any towns in England, as soon as ever you have the name only of militia men; for that is not the case: This is a very considerable advantage, and granted only to such of you as are married men, and have been called out into actual service. These things should be understood; and I have endeavoured to set them in a clear light, that the people may not be deceived; for if you are deceived, or deceive yourselves, it is the same thing; but credit, founded on truth, and a fair representation of matters of fact, will always secure your good will and confidence.

There are some other advantages, which personally accrue to you from this act, and many agreeable circumstantial ones, that make it advantageous in other respects.

At however little value it may be rated, at present, I will, in the first place, put honour, the highest reward and satisfaction that a great and honest mind can receive; and the more valuable, as it is shared equally with your superiors: Every soldier is a gentleman, and wears a sword; and to such constitutional soldiers, a respect will always be shewn, as to the defenders of our country.

The militia, in some countries, is already become a respectable show: Their fellow countrymen look on this chosen band of Englishmen, with esteem and respect; and, awkward as they are, yet, at their exercise, the red coats still gain the hearts of the women: And how much more dear will the militia soldiery be to them, who they are sure will never be sent away from them.

At these shows, every person of your rank, who is not a militia man, will be present, clad like clowns, sharing no honour, spending their time and money idly; whilst you have red coats on your backs, have the honour of wearing swords and cockades, gain the hearts of the women, and esteem of the men, and see, at the same time, the holiday show, with a double pleasure, being paid for it, both with money and applause. And I will venture to say, that many idle spectators will then wish to be militia men, and that many volunteers will offer, on a fresh ballot, when they once come to see, and know what it is.

The common people of this country have a very commendable jealousy of all innovations; but when the laws are once known, and promulgated amongst them, they become sensible of their benefits; of which the late turnpike acts are a strong instance, every one being now convinced of the utility of a law, which, by experience, is found a publick benefit, by those even who at first were so violently set against it. But the militia scheme was the ancient method of defence in this country.

Having thus explained, and set in a clear, fair, and candid light, every article that possibly might otherwise be mistaken, relating to yourselves, and for the benefit and instruction of persons in your rank, who have not had a better opportunity of being informed, I shall subjoin, and state shortly, all these articles, as so many positive assertions, extracted from the act of parliament, signed and testified by gentlemen of the first rank in your country; and it cannot be doubted, but the names of such considerable persons in the county,

Subscribed

* See p. 437, for a short and plain abstract of the act, which renders the insertion of lordship's unnecessary.

subscribed to the truth of them, will entirely baffle and discourage any future attempts, by which any wicked and malicious persons, enemies of our country, may endeavour to deceive you.

To you, therefore, I dedicate this paper, having always thought that mankind were better governed by reason and persuasion, than by any arbitrary (though legal) authority whatever. And to this address, out of regard to the publick service, and to the publick, who will judge of the truth, and purity of its intentions, I have therefore set and subscribed my name,

POULETT.

[This paper is signed by 34 gentlemen of Somersetshire.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, October 24.

THIS morning a messenger arrived at the earl of Holdernesse's office, with letters from Andrew Mitchell, Esq; his majesty's minister to the king of Prussia, dated the 16th instant from Dresden, importing,

That on the 14th, at four in the morning, the right wing of the Prussian army, encamped at Hoh-Kirch, was unexpectedly attacked by the Austrians, and put into some confusion; but that the brave resistance made by the regiments of the margrave Charles, and the prince of Prussia, gave time to the rest of the troops to get under arms; and that, the king of Prussia coming in person to that part of the army, the enemy was repulsed. His Prussian majesty afterwards thought proper to remove his camp from Hoh-Kirch, and retire with his right wing towards Budissin; so that the post it now occupies, is between Budissin and Weissenburg, with the head quarters at Deebruchutz.

Marshal Keith, and prince Francis of Brunswick, were unfortunately killed in the confusion at the beginning of the action. Prince Maurice of Dessau, and major-general Geitt, are slightly wounded. During the whole time, his Prussian majesty exposed himself to the greatest dangers.

The same letters bring an account, that the Russians, after having failed in a second assault, upon the fortress of Colberg, had raised the siege thereof. And that general Hulshen, who was detached from prince Henry's army against general Hadick, has taken Freyburg.

From general Oberg's camp at Guntershelm, October 22. The succour sent by M. de Contades to the prince de Soubise, encamped the 8th inst. under the can-

non of Cassel, near the French army. General Oberg, who, ever since the 25th past, viz. from the time he arrived near Cassel, had been desirous of attacking the French, but prevented from doing it, by the difficulty of the ground they occupied, and which they had made stronger by all possible care, could not doubt, but that the French army, thus reinforced, would endeavour immediately to enter upon action. He would have wished to avoid standing upon the defensive, but the superiority of the enemy, joined with the advantage of the position, did not allow him either to pass the Fulde above Cassel, and so to separate himself from the Weser, and from his subsistence, or to risk the loss of all by a hazardous attack; he resolved, therefore, to keep the advantageous post which he had taken near Sanderhausen, and take advantage of the least motion the enemy might make. In the mean while, the prince de Soubise marched his army the 9th, in the morning, on the side of Neuenmuhl, leaving all his tents standing. He made different motions all that day, and in the evening took possession of the camp near the Waldau, from Cassel to Oberkausungen, towards which place his right wing extended. General Oberg, whose army was under arms, was in hopes of being attacked: But the motions of the French were made at a distance, upon eminencies divided by hollow ways; and as the superiority of the prince de Soubise enabled him to send a large detachment towards Witzzenhausen, and to get round us, by the road of Munden, which would have been of very dangerous consequence, general Oberg's care was to prevent being turned. He decamped the 10th, at four in the morning, and passing by the village of Landwernhagen, intended to encamp behind Luttenberg. The march was unmolested, but the French were prepared to follow us; and, instead of encamping, general Oberg formed his troops in order of battle. The right was to the Fulde, the left to a thicker upon an eminence, where five six-pound pieces were placed. The cavalry supported the wings in a third line. The village of Luttenberg was behind us, and a strong rising ground on the side of the village was furnished with four twelve-pound pieces.

By seven in the morning, the head of the French army, which had followed us by the way of Landwernhagen, cannonaded our troops without much effect at the time they were forming. Immediately afterwards we saw a considerable body of troops file off at a distance from our left; which

which body marching towards Sichelstein, might be able to get possession of an eminence covered with wood, and take us in flank and rear, or pass by Nienhagen to Munden; our Hunters were on that side, and routed them; and as general Oberg had detached major-general Zastrow, of the Brunswick troops, with two battalions of the second line, sustained by four squadrons, the French, whom our people attacked with their bayonets, were obliged to quit the wood again, and retire to some distance. But they pushed forward still more troops, as well infantry as cavalry; and having passed by Landwernhagen, they posted their left towards the Fulde; their right extended far beyond our left; and they planted, in their front, more than 30 pieces of cannon.

General Oberg made every possible disposition for opposing the enemy vigorously in every part. The whole second line was employed, both in reinforcing major-general Zastrow, with four battalions and four squadrons, and in supplying two battalions, supported by two squadrons of dragoons, which were placed behind a thin wood, lying between our left and major general Zastrow, through which the enemy might have come and attacked us; besides that, that little body of troops might fall upon the French flank, which out lined our left.

The day was spent in these dispositions, when, at four in the afternoon, the French began a very brisk cannonading, which, however, by reason of the situation, did but little execution, and in the same instant they fell, with a strong body, upon major general Zastrow. Their first line was composed of infantry, which major-general Zastrow attacked with the bayonet, and routed; but it was supported by a considerable line of cavalry, which, taking our infantry in front and flank, broke it the moment that it had repulsed the French infantry. Our eight squadrons attacked the enemy's cavalry, and broke some squadrons of it; but their number increased, and came upon us from the wood. The French infantry, which had not been engaged, came on. Ours had been partly broken, the remainder was obliged to retreat, but did it in good order. The French then came out, almost upon the back of our first line; they placed the cannon, which they had with them, at the same time that all the rest of their army was in motion towards us.

The moment was critical; general Oberg, who had constantly given his directions with admirable composure, com-

manded a retreat, which was made in excellent order, quite up to the wood, where the defile, which leads to Munden, begins. The French, instead of pushing us with their cavalry, which was so greatly superior, continued firing upon us with their artillery, which they brought on, very briskly, under the conduct of the duke de Broglie. Some of the shot falling among our troops near the defile, the horse threw themselves into it precipitately. The artillery, and ammunition waggons, coming down in haste, broke down, and were overturned. The battalions filed off. Three or four of them formed themselves before the opening of the defile. Night came on, the whole passed the defile, marched through Munden, and lay all night under arms, on the other side of the Weser, in the little plain near Ginnen. In our retreat through the defile, we were followed by the Hussars only, who were driven back by the battalion of Buckebourg.

When the whole army had passed Munden, by midnight, we saw, in the woods upon the eminences, some fires, by which we judged the enemy, who had pursued us through the defile, were about three or four thousand men. The sick and wounded were carried from Munden in the night; only 150 were left behind, who were not in a condition to be removed. There remained at Munden, but a very small quantity of hay and straw. General Oberg withdrew the garrison, and yesterday, the 11th, at day-break, we marched, and encamped here, near Gunterstheim, without having our rear at all molested.

We cannot as yet make any certain estimate of our loss in wounded and slain. It is thought not to be considerable, and that it does not exceed the number of 1000 men. The regiments of Henbourg and Canitz have suffered the most, and are almost ruined. The French had the advantage of a very great superiority; for though their officers, whom we have taken prisoners, talk of 50,000 men, it is certain they, at the lowest computation, exceeded 30,000, the Saxon corps having been augmented by a large detachment, under M^{de} Cheven, and afterwards by the troops under the command of Messrs. de Fitz-James and Chabot. It appears that their capital point was to get between us and Munden; for, besides the unsuccessful attempt to do it, which they had made on the 9th of October, they detached, on the 10th, even in the midst of the action, a body of five or six thousand men

men to this side of the Fulde, to try the fords behind us, which we kept guarded.

Head quarters at Munster, October 12. On the 8th instant, the army under the command of prince Ferdinand, marched to Nottelin, in three columns, where, being joined by the two detached corps of A lieutenant-general Inhoff and Wutgenau, we encamped, and the next day marched to this place. At the same time the corps, under the command of the hereditary prince, and the duke of Holstein, marched to Telligt, and yesterday advanced towards Warendorp. A few days ago B lieutenant-colonel Luckner attacked a party of the enemy, composed of infantry, and the Hussars of Naissau Saarbruck, in the neighbourhood of Melsunged, whom he defeated, and took three officers, and 56 men prisoners.

October 14. This morning the corps, under the command of the hereditary prince, marched from Warendorp to Rheda; and the prince of Holstein, with his corps, is marched to Warendorp, and the army that was encamped here, to Telligt, leaving a garrison at Munster.

Since our Account of the late Expedition to the Coast of France (see p. 516.) was worked off at Press, a Pamphlet has been published, entitled, A Journal of the Campaign on the Coast of France, 1758.

WE see very little in this Pamphlet to add to the relation we have already given; or indeed, to that we gave our readers of the first expedition (see p. 435.) For great part of the piece consists of military orders and instructions, of little entertainment to the generality of readers. However, we have the mortification to find, that the writer, who seems to have been an officer of some distinction, passes the same censures on our bad conduct, in the two last attempts: His account of the death of captain Lindsey raises one's indignation.

"The general, attended by some of the commanding officers, going out to reconnoitre, with a detachment of grenadiers, and a party of light horse, some of the French cavalry appeared at a distance. Captain Lindsey, of the light horse, was immediately ordered to attack them; at the request (as it is said) of some young gentlemen, who were desirous of seeing the horse charge. He, accordingly, advanced at a brisk pace, without detaching from his front and flanks; and falling in with a body of infantry, posted behind a hedge, received a severe fire, which obliged the light horse to wheel about and retire. Captain Lindsey was mortally wounded by a musket-shot, and died universally regretted, as a worthy young man, and one of the most intelligent,

active, and industrious officers in the service. What pity so much merit should have been unnecessarily thrown away, to gratify the rash, impertinent curiosity of those, who had no right to dictate on such an occasion!"

The following anecdote of prince Edward, we do not recollect to have seen before.

"Prince Edward, in reconnoitring, advanced so near, as to expose his person to some shot from the town. A ball grazing, *en ricochet*, near the spot where he stood, a serjeant sprung before him, to defend his royal highness with his body; the prince was so pleased with this uncommon mark of courage and attachment, that he rewarded the man with a handsome gratification."

Notwithstanding the vaunts that have been made of the mild treatment the poor inhabitants of Britany and Normandy are said to have received from our troops, we are sorry to be convinced, by this writer, that they frequently behaved like very bad fellows; nor, indeed, were the usual precautions taken, in the two last enterprizes, to restrain their licentiousness: And the Pamphlet is concluded with the following sensible reflections.

"War is so dreadful in itself, and so severe in its consequences, that the exercise of generosity and compassion, by which the horrors of it are softened, ought to be approved, encouraged, and imitated. Such conduct is amiable, is noble: It is the best practice of virtue; and, indeed, the triumph of human nature: But we ought to use our best endeavours, for deserving this treatment at the hands of a civilized enemy. We ought to be humane in our turn, to those whom the fate of war has subjected to our power: We ought to observe the most rigid discipline among the troops, and religiously abstain from all acts of violence and oppression. Thus a laudable emulation would quickly ensue; and the powers at war, vie with each other in humanity and politeness. In other respects, the commander of an invading armament, will always find his account in being well with the common people of the country, on which the descent is made: They will be encouraged to bring regular supplies of provision and refreshments into the camp: They will mingle with the soldiers, and form friendships: They will serve as guides and messengers: They will let out their cattle for hire, as draught-horses: They will work as day-labourers: They will discover proper fords, bridges, roads, and defiles; and, if artfully managed, communicate many useful hints of intelligence.

Unless great care and circumspection is exacted, in maintaining discipline, and bridling the licentious disposition of the soldiers, such invasions as these will be productive of nothing but miscarriage and disgrace. This is, at best, but a practical way of carrying on war; and the troops engaged in it, are

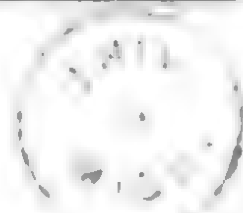
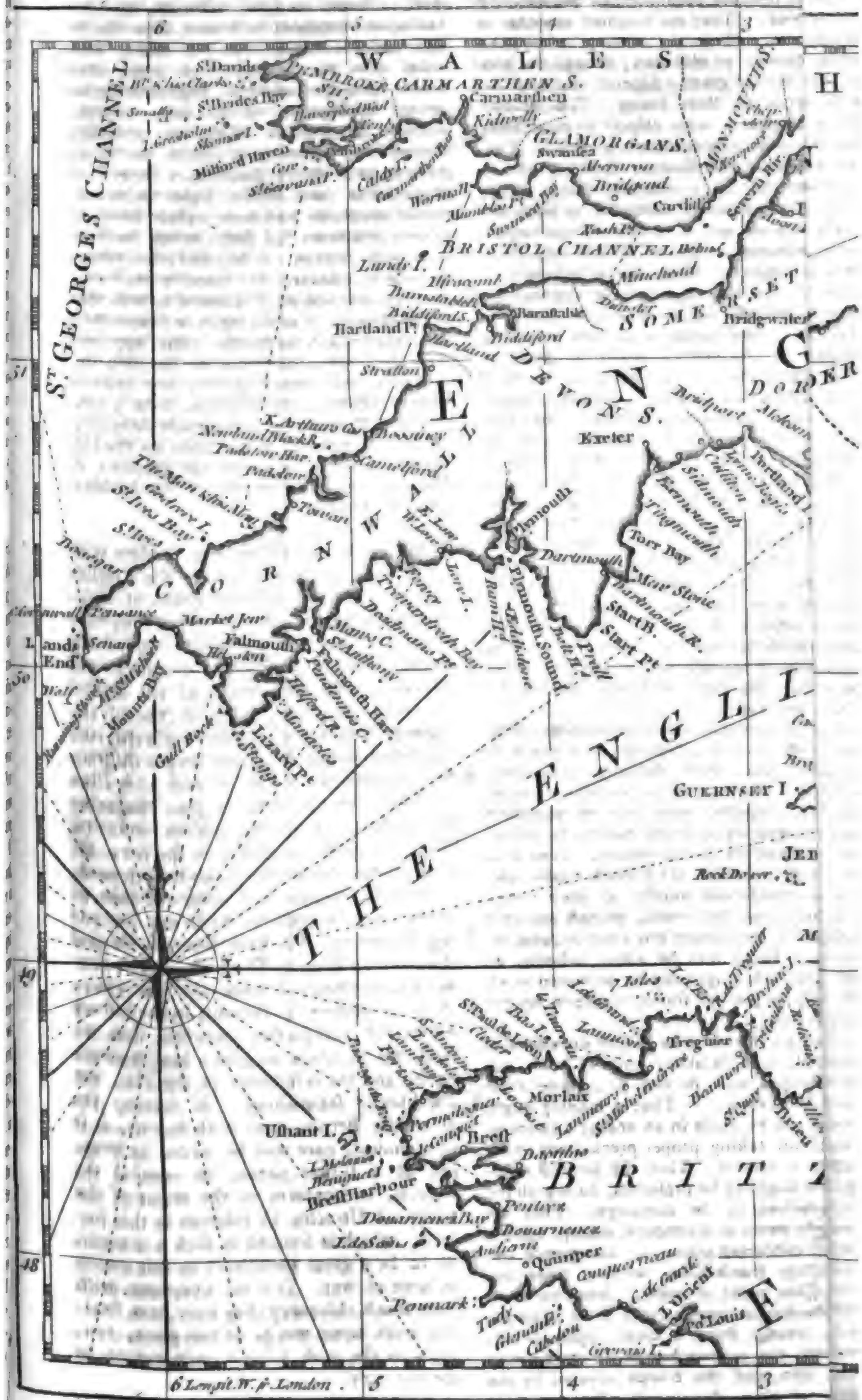
in some measure debauched by the nature of the service. They are huddled together in transports, where the *minutiae* of military order cannot be observed; though the good of the service greatly depends upon a due observance of these forms. The soldiers grow negligent with respect to cleanliness, and the exterior ornaments of dress: They are apt to become slovenly, slothful, and altogether unfit for a return of duty: They are tumbled about occasionally, in ships and boats, landed and re-embarked in a tumultuous manner, under a divided and disorderly command: They are accustomed to retire at the first report of an approaching enemy, and take shelter on another element; nay, their small pillaging parties, are often obliged to fly before unarmed peasants. Their duty, on such occasions, is the most unmanly part of a soldier's business, namely, to ruin, ravage, and destroy: They soon yield to the temptation of pillage, and are habituated to rapine: They give a loose to intemperance, intoxication, and riot; commit a thousand excesses; and when an enemy appears, run on board with their plunder. Thus the dignity of the service is debased: They lose all sense of honour, and of shame: They are no longer restricted by military laws, nor over-awed by the authority of officers: In a word, they degenerate into lawless buccaneers. From such a total relaxation of morals, and discipline, what can ensue, but riot, confusion, defeat, disgrace, and ruin?

It may be worth while to consider, whether even all the advantage that could be expected from such descents, will over-balance these evils, some of which are inevitable, together with the extraordinary expence intailed upon the nation, by equipping armaments of this nature. True it is, we alarm and insult the French coast; employ a considerable number of their troops at home; ruin their trade, protect our own navigation, and secure our country from invasions: But it may be asked, whether all these purposes might not be answered as effectually, at a much smaller expence, by our shipping only.

After all, should it be judged expedient to prosecute this desultory kind of war, our commanders will do well to consider these salutary maxims: "That a landing ought never to be made in an enemy's country, without taking proper precautions to secure a retreat. That the severest discipline ought to be preserved, during all the operations of the campaign. That we ought never to disembark, except upon a well concerted plan; or commence our military transactions, without some immediate point in view. And that a re-embarkation ought never to be attempted, except from a clear, open beach, where the approaches of an enemy may be seen, and the troops covered by the fire of their shipping." For my own

part, I should be glad to know, for what reason we remained in France, after the design upon St. Maloes was laid aside; with what view we penetrated so many days march into the country; neglected the repeated intelligence we received; communicated, by beat of drum, our midnight motions, to an enemy of double our force; lingered near seven hours in a march of three miles; and, lastly, began the re-embarkation of the troops, at a place where no proper measures had been taken for their cover and defence. I shall likewise presume to suggest, that in case of any future enterprise of this nature, the ministry will find it convenient, to pitch upon a commander of experience, authority, and approved conduct; who, conscious of his own importance, will steadily pursue one uniform plan of action; and will not, from a dangerous diffidence, or a yet more dangerous easiness of temper, either listen to the chimerical projects of vanity and caprice; or yield to the solicitations of hot-brained, youthful temerity."

WE have obliged our readers with an accurate Chart of the English channel, and the adjacent coasts of England and France. By this Map they may trace out the late operations against the enemy, and the position of our fleets and cruizers, with the course of the Bristol channel; and may judge of the advantageous situation of Milford-Haven, the neglect of which has been long a disgrace and misfortune to this country: A Plan of which may be seen in our Magazine for August, and the reasons inducing the parliament to fortify it, p. 501. Of the counties that border upon the sea coast, a succinct account, with elegant Maps of them, may be recurred to in our preceding Volumes. We have likewise obliged them with a Plan of Dunkirk, and its new works, constructed since the year 1714. A place rendered so famous, in the history of the last and present centuries, that we have no occasion to give a long account of it, and the references to the Plan are abundantly satisfactory. If fortune favours the British arms with success, it is to be hoped, care will be taken, in treating of a future peace, to compel the French, to conform to the terms of the treaty of Utrecht, in relation to this fortress, which is situated in such a manner, as to be a great annoyance to this nation in time of war. It is too notorious, with how much chicanery they have been stealing work upon work, at this place, contrary to the most solemn engagements to the contrary.



The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 446.

NOW with regard to the bills which were brought in and passed, in pursuance of these resolutions of the committee of ways and means, they were as follow.

The malt tax bill was, as soon as the resolution of Dec. 12 was agreed to, ordered to be brought in; and as soon as the resolution of Dec. 13 was agreed to, the land tax bill was ordered to be brought in. Both were ordered to be prepared and brought in by the same gentlemen, viz. Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, the lord B Duncannon, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. West, and Mr. Hardinge; both were passed in common course, and both received the royal assent, Dec. 23; but as the land tax bill was necessarily passed with such dispatch, the members C had not time to prepare lists of such gentlemen as they intended to propose for being appointed commissioners of the land tax in their respective counties, &c. therefore by the bill it was enacted, that the commissioners for the several counties, &c. who were particularly named in the D land tax acts for 1748, 1749, 1751, and 1755, being still living, and qualifying themselves, should be commissioners for executing this act, unless before the time appointed for their first meeting [April 29, 1758] some act, or acts, should pass, appointing special commissioners for ex- E cuting this act; in which case no person should be empowered by virtue of this, or any former act, to act as a commissioner in the execution of this act. And in pursuance of this reservation, it was, on Dec. 23, as soon as this act had received the royal assent, ordered, that leave should F be given to bring in a bill for appointing commissioners for putting in execution, an act of this session, entitled, *An Act for granting . . .* &c. and that Mr. Hardinge, and Mr. Samuel Martin, should prepare and bring in the same; which bill was presented to the house, Jan. 16, G 1758, by Mr. Hardinge, passed in course, and received the royal assent by commission, on March 23 following.

On April 22, as soon as the two resolutions of the committee of ways and means of that day were agreed to, it was October, 1758.

ordered, that a bill should be brought in pursuant to the first of the said resolutions; and that it should be prepared and brought in by Mr. West, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney General, and Mr. Solicitor General. This bill was presented to the house by Mr. West on the 25th, then read a first time, and on the 27th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 29th, as soon as the resolutions of the committee of ways and means of that day were agreed to, the resolutions of the same committee of Dec. 20, of April 18, and the second resolution of April 22, were again read, and it was ordered, that a bill; or bills, should be brought in pursuant to all the said resolutions, and that the last mentioned gentlemen, together with Mr. Charlton, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly a bill, pursuant to some of these resolutions was, May 10, presented to the house by Mr. Charlton, then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Next day it was read a second time, and committed to the committee of the whole house, to whom the former bill had been committed; and an instruction was ordered to the committee, to alter and make both the said bills into one. On the 22d, the order for the house to resolve itself into a committee on these two bills being read, the first resolution, of May 2, was again read, and an instruction was ordered to the committee to make provision therein, pursuant to the said resolution. With these, and some other instructions given on the 23d, the house on that day resolved itself into a committee on these two bills, and having complied with all the instructions given them, the bill then passed in common course, and received the royal assent by commission, June 9, being entitled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty several Rates and Duties upon Officers and Pensions, and upon Houses, and upon Windows or Lights; and for raising the Sum of five Millions by Annuities and a Lottery to be charged on the said Rates and Duties.*

The scheme of the lottery established by this act, is as follows.

3 S

Tickets.

| Tickets. | Prizes. | Totals. |
|--|-----------|---------|
| | l. | l. |
| 2 of | 10000 is. | 20000 |
| 3 — | 5000 — | 15000 |
| 6 — | 2000 — | 12000 |
| 17 — | 1000 — | 17000 |
| 29 — | 500 — | 14500 |
| 142 — | 100 — | 14200 |
| 626 — | 50 — | 31300 |
| 5675 — | 20 — | 113500 |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| 6500 | | 237500 |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| First drawn, beside the prize it may be entitled to | } | 500 |
| Last drawn, beside the prize it may be entitled to | | 1000 |
| 43500 blanks, at 6l. each | | 261000 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 500000 |
| 50000 tickets, at 10l. each, cost | } | 500000 |
| | | <hr/> |

And by the act it is to begin to be drawn November 13, and to continue drawing daily, except Sundays, fast days, and Christmas, until all the prizes and one more are drawn.

And June 7, Mr. West presented to the house a bill pursuant to the rest of the said resolutions, which was then read a first time. Next day it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, when instructions were given to the committee to receive a clause of credit, and a clause for making forth duplicates of Exchequer bills, lottery tickets, receipts, annuity orders, or other orders, lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed; and on June 12, after reading the order of the day, the resolution of the committee of ways and means of June 1, was again read, and an instruction given to the committee on this bill to receive a clause, or clauses, pursuant to the said resolution; after which the bill passed in common course, and received the royal assent by commission at the end of the session, being entitled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Sums of Money out of the Sinking Fund, for the Service of 1758; and for empowering the proper Officers to make forth Duplicates of, &c. and for obliging the Retailers of Wines, commonly called sweets, or made wines, to take out a wine licence.*

As to the four last of the resolutions of the committee of ways and means agreed to, May 2, they proceeded from the report made from the committee appointed to enquire what laws were expired, &c. therefore I shall take no further notice of

them until I come to give an account of that committee.

With regard to the resolutions of the said committee of May 9, I must take notice, that on February 22 preceding, there had been laid before the house, pursuant to their order, an account of the gross and nett produce of the duty on wrought plate, from the commencement thereof, to Midsummer then last, distinguishing each year; from whence it was judged, that a duty on licences for trading in, selling, or vending gold or silver plate, would be less inconvenient to the fair trader, and more beneficial to the publick revenue, than the duty imposed by the act of the 6th of king Geo. I. ch. 11. Therefore these resolutions were agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in pursuant thereunto; the necessary consequence of which was, that new resolution of the said committee agreed to, May 11; and pursuant to these resolutions a bill was, on the 25th, presented to the house by Mr. Charlton, which passed in course, and received the royal assent by commission at the end of the session.

And the resolution of the said committee of June 10, plainly appears to have been a consequence of the resolution of the committee of supply of June 8. It was therefore of course agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in pursuant thereunto, which Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, the lord Duncannon, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, were ordered to prepare and bring in. Accordingly it was next day presented to the house by Mr. Charlton, and with a clause of appropriation, added by instruction, having passed in course, it received the royal assent by commission at the end of the session, being entitled, *An Act to enable his Majesty to raise the Sum of 800,000l. for the Uses and Purposes therein mentioned; and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.*

Thus all the resolutions of the committee of ways and means were carried into execution by proper bills, or proper clauses in bills, which were this session passed into laws; and beside these, there were two bills brought in and passed into laws, in pursuance of the resolutions of the committee of supply, one of which was in pursuance of the resolution of that committee of May 2; for as soon as that resolution was agreed to, a bill was ordered

to be brought in pursuant thereunto, and Mr. Chailton, Mr. Townshend, Sir John Philipps, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Bacon, Sir John Turner, Dr. Hay, and Mr. West, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. With regard to the sum granted by this resolution, I shall now observe, that it was computed and ascertained by a committee appointed, Dec. 13, to prepare an estimate of what might be the charge of the militia, upon the plan of the militia act passed in the preceding session, and to make report thereof to the house; which report was made, April 27, by Sir John Cust, and then ordered to lie upon the table, to be perused by the members; and on May 1, when the order for the house to resolve itself into a committee of the whole house upon the supply was read, this report was again read, and referred to the said committee, whereupon Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty recommended it to the house, to make such provision for defraying the charges attending the militia, as the house should judge necessary; and it was ordered, that what Mr. Chancellor had then acquainted the house with, from his majesty, should likewise be referred to the said committee.

Upon this the said resolution of May 2 was founded, and the bill ordered to be brought in pursuant thereunto, was presented to the house, May 5, by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, passed in course, and received the royal assent by commission at the end of the session, being entitled, *An Act for applying the Money granted by Parliament, towards defraying the Charge of Pay and Cloathing for the Militia, for the Year 1758; and for defraying the Expences incurred on Account of the Militia in the Year 1757.*

By this act no pay, arms, accoutrements, or cloathing, are to be issued from the Treasury for the militia of any county or place until his majesty's lieutenant, or in his absence three deputy lieutenants have certified to the Treasury, that such proportion of the number of private men of any regiment or battalion of the county or place, has been chosen and inrolled, as is by law required; and that the like proportion of the number of the commission officers of such regiment or battalion have been appointed, and have taken out their commissions, and entered their qualifications; but after such certificate returned, the Treasury is then, within 14 days, to issue their warrant to the receiver

of the land tax for such county or place, to make the issues or payments following, viz.

The whole sum for cloathing the militia for such county or place, at the rate of 2l. 1s. for each private man or drummer; and 2l. 10s. for each serjeant; and also for the pay of the said militia for four months in advance, at the rate of 6s. per diem for each adjutant; and 1s. per diem for each serjeant, with the addition of 2s. 6d. per week for each serjeant major; and 6d. per diem for each drummer, with the addition of 3s. 6d. per week for each drum major; and 1s. for each private man, with the addition of 6d. to each corporal, for every day in which such private man or corporal shall be respectively employed in the militia. And also half a year's salary for the clerk of each battalion, at the rate of 50l. per ann, and to the clerk of the general meetings, at the rate of 5l. 5s. for each meeting; and to the clerks of the subdivision meetings, at the rate of 2l. 1s. for each meeting. The said sums, except such as become due to the clerks of the meetings, to be paid into the hands of the clerk of the battalion, who is to pay two months pay in advance to the commanding officer of each respective company, and he to distribute the same to those entitled thereunto, and to pay back the surplus if any. The said clerk to retain his own salary, and to give security for his being accountable, and for performing the trust reposed in him; and the receiver to pay the clerks of the meetings what shall become due to them. Then as to the militia expence of last year, the lieutenant of any county or place wherein such expence was incurred, is directed to satisfy the same, and to draw on the receiver of the land tax for the same; which draught is to be allowed in the receiver's accounts.

This is the substance of the act, but what part of the 100,000l. granted by parliament, may be issued on this account, is a question, as in several counties or places no militia can be established, because a sufficient number of gentlemen properly qualified cannot be found that will accept of commissions; nor is this to be imputed to any effeminacy, or to any want of courage or publick spirit in the landed gentlemen of this kingdom, or to the prevalence of a spirit of Jacobitism among them, because some other reasons may with more probability be assigned. In the first place, it is well known, that some of our ministers are, secretly at least, against our having any useful militia established,

blished, and those perhaps such as are supposed to have the most considerable influence in the disposal of places and pensions, therefore many gentlemen will refuse to accept of any commission in the militia, because, they think, they may hereafter plead that refusal as a merit, when they have any favour to ask from the government. In the next place, there is an apprehension prevails at present, that in some future reign the true interest of this nation may, by a wicked minister and corrupt parliament, be sacrificed to a foreign interest, or what in the modern phrase is called a continental connection; and no gentleman, who is under any such apprehension, will chuse to accept of a commission in the militia, as he may thereby find himself hereafter obliged, under the pain of mutiny and desertion, to take arms for the support of such intolerable oppression, and the protection of such a nefarious minister. And in the last place, the severe pains and punishments of our mutiny laws may be necessary for preserving and enforcing strict discipline in a mercenary army, the common soldiers of which are too generally composed of men not only of no property, but of a mean birth and had education, and who have, for the most part, been forced or trepanned into the service; but no man can suppose, that such severe pains and punishments are necessary to preserve and enforce strict discipline in an army composed of men of substance, birth, and education, and who have voluntarily bred themselves to arms, for the defence of their country, themselves, their estates, their wives, and children; yet by the militia laws now in being, all these severe pains and punishments our militia men are to become subject to, as soon as called out to service, even tho' they should neither desire nor receive any pay or subsistence from the government.

These are the reasons, I believe, why so few gentlemen have accepted of commissions in the militia; and it must be confessed, they are reasons of so much weight with such a number of people, that it is more surprising that so many have accepted, than that so many have refused to accept of commissions in the militia; but every one of these reasons might be easily removed by some new regulations, if our ministers were unanimous, and proper care taken to obviate that apprehension which now so generally prevails.

The other bill which was brought in and passed, pursuant to a resolution of

the committee of supply, was that relating to Milford-Haven. With respect to this bill, I shall observe, that on Jan. 23, 1758, it was resolved to present an humble address to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that there should be laid before that house, an account of what had been done towards securing the harbour of Milford in Pembrokeshire, and towards providing a temporary defence for the ships lying in the said harbour, in pursuance of any directions given by his majesty, in consequence of the address of that house to his majesty, in the last session of parliament*. This address having been presented, in consequence thereof there was presented to the house, Feb. 23, by Mr. Wood, (from the office of one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state) a book, entitled, Report, Plans, and Estimates, for fortifying Milford Haven, by Lieutenant-Colonel Bastide, Director of Engineers, November, 1757, which book was then ordered to lie upon the table, to be perused by the members; and next day a committee was appointed to examine the said book, and to state the matters therein contained, together with their observations thereupon, to the house. On March 21, Mr. Charles Townshend made the report from the said committee, when it was ordered, that such a number of copies of the said report, together with the survey of the said harbour †, should be printed, as should be sufficient for the members of the said house, and, on May 3, the said report was referred to the committee of supply, with a recommendation from his majesty, to make provision for fortifying and securing the said harbour. Accordingly, the same day, the report was taken into consideration by the said committee, from whence it appeared, that after examining many of the most proper witnesses, and making the most careful and exact scrutiny into this affair, the committee to whom it had been referred, reported, "that concluding the width of the harbour to be what col. Bastide has marked it, and the distances between the forts proposed, to be the same he has described them, the mouth of the harbour admits not, either by the method suggested in his report, or by any other, of any fortification or defence that can be depended upon; that 500 yards is the utmost distance cannon will carry point-blank, which is far short of the distance at which ships may sail from any and all the forts proposed to be built at the mouth of the harbour, and in Hubberstone Road; and that

* See Lond. Mag. for last July, p. 335.

† See the Plan of Milford-Haven, in ditto for August last.

† See ditto for August last, p. 425.

that therefore there is no point from the entrance into the haven, until you come to Nailand, where the river grows very narrow, upon which forts, if erected, would give, with any certainty, the desired protection."

Therefore they "proceeded next to take into their consideration the second method of securing the harbour, by fortifying the passage, called in the report Nailand Point, which lies higher than Hubberstone Road, and where the river runs in a narrower channel, between two opposite stretches of land, which project towards each other, called Paterchurch and Nailand."

And with respect to this they concluded their report as follows.

"Your committee having thus received full information upon the several points relative to the facility of making the harbour, the proposal of fortifying effectually the mouth of it, the distance from the mouth to the point called Nailand, the nature and circumstances of that road, the practicability of fortifying the channel at Nailand, and the riding for the trade and navy of Great-Britain above that point, if secured;

They think themselves indispensably obliged, in this place, humbly to represent to the house, That, in the course of this long and particular examination, they have been informed by several very substantial ship-builders, who have built ships at Milford, that there cannot be a more proper place for building ships of any size than Barnlake, which is an inlet that runs from the river some miles into the country, just above the proposed fort at Nailand: That the ground there is the best and fittest that can be desired, either for setting a ship on, or for making slips for building ships in: That there is depth of water for launching a first rate man-of-war: That both on the east and north side of Barnlake, the soil is a red rab of the nature of a rock, but yielding easily to the pickax and tools: That the ground is dry, and has a gradual ascent from the water-side: That the creek is large enough to make a wet-dock for twelve sail of ships: That the mouth of the creek is about a quarter of a mile, and the water, at common spring tides, rises five fathoms: That the bottom is mud and sand: That a wall might be run across without any difficulty: That ships might be built in the creek, if it were made into a basin: That the ground will dig deep enough to make any dry docks; for the deeper it is dug, the softer the ground

grows: That there is stone enough to build the sides of the docks, with a fresh water just above the pill, about half a mile from the shore, which empties itself into Barnlake, and several other brooks near there, a convenient place for driving Apiles for jetty heads, no flat running from the shore, no bank, no great tide at any time in Milford Haven: That at Nailand, the current runs not more than two knots and a half in an hour: That the tide has little force in the harbour from the width of it: That it is an eddy entirely: That a ship may lie in any depth of water; and that at Nailand, there is a cliff which will shelter ships from all weather.

Your committee, upon examining some witnesses as to the winds, with which fleets can sail from Milford, were informed, that fleets may sail, in moderate weather, with any wind, from that Haven: And the master of the Dorsetshire, in specifying the winds with which a fleet can sail from Milford, and cannot from Plymouth, particularly said, that a fleet may get out from Milford with a flowing sheet from south-east to south, within neither of which points of the compass the same fleet could sail from Plymouth Sound: But your committee dwelt the less upon this head of their enquiry, because the evidence upon it is before the house, so very fully stated in the report made by the committee, appointed by the house, in the last sessions, to examine the allegations of the petition of the merchants, and others, in relation to this very harbour.

Upon the whole, your committee beg leave, with all possible deference, to observe to the house, that in the course of this enquiry, it has been incontestably proved to them, upon the fullest concurring evidence, that the entrance into the harbour of Milford is attended with no natural disadvantage or extraordinary difficulty: That the mouth of the harbour is incapable, from the width and form of it, of being effectually fortified at any expence: That the river at Nailand is capable of being secured against the passage of any enemy: That the road from the mouth of the harbour is in distance but eight miles, and, in all respects, a safe road for ships of any size: That ships of any size sail from the mouth to Nailand in one tide, and can get from thence to sea again with any wind in another: That above Nailand, there is a safe lying for the trade and whole navy of Great-Britain, ships having there from eight

eight to ten fathom at low water, and a full security against every inconvenience or danger: That the fortifying the aforesaid passage between Nailand, Patexchurch, and West Lanyon Points, would be nearly as great an advantage to the trade and navy of Great Britain, as the fortifying the mouth would have been: That if it should be thought proper, hereafter, ever to establish a yard and docks for the building and equipping fleets at Milford, no place can, from the nature, situation, soil, and a general concurrence of all necessary local circumstances, be more fitted for such a design:

And that if a proper use were at length made of this most valuable, tho' so long neglected harbour, the distressful delays too often embarrassing and disappointing this nation in her naval operations, might be, in a great measure, happily removed, to the infinite relief and enlargement of this kingdom in the means of improving its naval force, the necessary progress and free exertion of which is now so unhappily and so frequently restrained and frustrated by the want of an harbour situated as Milford Haven is, and framed by nature with the same local advantages."

This report appeared to be so well supported by the evidence, an abstract of which was premised, that the committee of supply resolved to grant 10,000*l.* for the purposes therein mentioned, which resolution was agreed to by the house the next day; whereupon a bill was ordered to be brought in, and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Charles Townshend, Sir John Philipps, and Mr. Oswald, should prepare and bring in the same, and to these the lord Harry Powlett was added on the 11th.

May 29, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Charles Townshend, after which it passed thro' both houses without opposition, and received the royal assent by commission at the end of the session, being entitled, *An Act for applying a Sum of Money, granted in this Session of Parliament, towards carrying on the Works for fortifying and securing the Harbour of Milford, in the County of Pembroke.* The preamble of this act sets forth, that the harbour of Milford is more conveniently situated for the fitting out of fleets, and stationing of cruisers, than any other harbour in this kingdom; and from the many great local advantages attending it, would, if properly fortified and secured, greatly tend to facilitate the naval operations of this kingdom, hitherto too frequently retarded, and sometimes entirely frustrated, from the want of such a port

of equipment; therefore it is enacted, that out of all or any of the aids or supplies granted to his majesty for the service of the year 1758, there shall be issued and applied any sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the said harbour. And as it will be necessary to purchase lands, &c. in order for the constructing and carrying on the said works, therefore it enacts all the proper and necessary clauses for appointing commissioners to carry the act into execution, and for enabling them to make such purchases as they shall find necessary, at such prices as they shall agree on with the proprietors, or as shall be determined by a jury, as is usual in all such cases.

[To be continued in our next.]

C *A short Account of the BRITISH COLONIES, in the Islands of AMERICA, commonly called the WEST INDIES: Continued from p. 456.*

I N 1705, a proclamation was published for reducing all the Spanish and other foreign coins current in our colonies and plantations, to a certain standard in weight and fineness, whereupon all such coins as had been diminished or debased by Jews and others, were necessarily carried off or converted into bullion, as they could not pass in circulation. This of course produced a scarcity of current coin in Barbadoes, which would soon have been over, if the people would have had patience; but this is a virtue seldom to be found among the inconsiderate vulgar, and some avaritious projectors took advantage of their impatience, to propose a scheme for supplying the deficiency of current cash, by issuing publick cash notes to be circulated in lieu of money; for which purpose an act was passed, empowering the treasurer to give out bills for 65,000*l.* and to lend them to the planters, upon mortgages of land and negroes; and John Holder, Esq; was appointed treasurer, and was to have 5 per cent. for managing those bills of credit, but without his being obliged or engaging to circulate them, that is to say, to pay ready money for them as often as called for, yet by the act all people were obliged to take these bills in payment. The consequence might easily have been foreseen, and was certainly foreseen by those rich men who had gold or silver in coin, or bullion by them, that as no private money man, or company, was engaged to circulate those bills, and as the publick treasury had not a sufficient sum

in ready money or bullion to circulate them, they must soon fall to a great discount. Accordingly they did so, and we may believe, that the married men of Barbadoes made a fine job of it; but it brought great distress upon the poor, and threw their whole trade into confusion; therefore, in the very next assembly, a prosecution was commenced against the contrivers of this project, and complaints sent home against them; but rich men seldom suffer condign punishment in any government, and much less in our present government; which, by its constitution, is so dependent upon the rich.

Altho' I have taken little or no notice of the disputes between our governors in America and the people under their government, both because my designed brevity would not admit of it, and because, without perusing all our records relating to them, it is impossible to give a true and impartial account of them, yet I cannot omit mentioning something of the dispute between the people of Barbadoes and Robert Lowther, Esq; their governor, because from authentick papers, and several decrees or orders of the council, it appears, that he was guilty not only of oppressing the people under his government, but of insults upon our government here. This gentleman was first sent governor of Barbadoes by what was called the Whig ministry in England, during the reign of queen Anne, and even during this his first period of government great complaints were sent home against him, for which he was recalled in 1713, by what was called the Tory ministry of that reign. I say called so; for it is very remarkable, that the two chiefs of the Whig ministry had always before been reputed Tories, and the two chiefs of the Tory ministry had always before been reputed Whigs, which shews what little regard ministers have for those party distinctions, that so often set the people together by the ears against one another; or rather, it is a proof, that as soon as a man begins to think of being a chief minister of state, he throws aside all manner of principle, and thinks of nothing but how to attain or preserve, and make the most of the power he aims at, or has got possession of.

Whatever may be in this, Mr. Lowther's being removed by the Tory ministry was reason enough for his being replaced by the Whig ministry; for as soon as they recovered their power, upon the accession of his late majesty King George the First, he was again appointed governor of Barbadoes, without any enquiry

into, or regard for the complaints of the people that had before been sent home against him. It would carry me far beyond my design, were I to give an account of his conduct in this second period of his reign, or of the many decrees or orders that were passed here in the council against him, and the contempt with which he treated some of them; therefore I shall only add, that at last a petition was, in 1720, exhibited to the lords justices against him, by several gentlemen of Barbadoes, in which he was charged with many heinous offences, one of which was, that he had extorted from the people of Barbadoes £8,000l. contrary to his majesty's express instructions; and after a full and long hearing their lordships declared, that the petitioners had made good their allegations, whereupon he was recalled, and upon his arrival committed to the custody of a messenger; but he was from thence soon discharged, and was so far from meeting with any other punishment, or being obliged to refund to the people of Barbadoes the money he had extorted, that, by his interest here, his chief tools in Barbadoes, who had been suspended from the council there by his successor, Mr. president Cox, were all soon after replaced by an order from hence; which confirms what I have observed with regard to the impunity that rich offenders generally meet with; and in this instance we can no way wonder at it, when we consider, who began, in the year 1721, to have the chief influence in our administration.

In 1722, our famous, fruitless project for planting the Islands of St. Lucia and St. Vincent was undertaken by the late duke of Montague, to whom his late majesty had made a grant of those fine Islands, and our ministers encouraged him to be at a great expence in preparations for making the attempt, to the amount, as some say, of 40,000l. Accordingly in the beginning of December, 1722, capt. Nathaniel Uring, whom his grace had appointed deputy governor, arrived with four ships full of people designed for this settlement, at Barbadoes, where they supplied themselves with fresh provisions and additional stores of all kinds. Our governors in the West Indies had a general order to be assisting in this new settlement; and the people of Barbadoes, by their situation, might certainly have given very great assistance to this new designed colony; but Mr. president Cox, who had then the government in his hands, till a new governor should arrive, very justly thought, that this general order

der did not warrant his assisting them with a military force against the French, who came to drive our new colony out of St. Lucia; and if an express order had been sent him to do so, he would not perhaps have been very active or diligent in the execution of it; for tho' the people of A our sugar colonies will always be very willing and active to assist in preventing any other nation's settling any of the uninhabited Islands in their neighbourhood, or in laying waste any of those already settled by the French, we cannot expect that they will ever be hearty and sincere B in assisting us to settle any of these uninhabited Islands, or in conquering the people in any of the French Islands, and obliging them to submit to our government; because by either, the price of sugars would be reduced, which is inconsistent with the private interest of all our present C sugar colonies; and tho' some particular men may be so generous as to sacrifice their private interest to the publick, it is not to be expected from any great body of men whatsoever.

From the whole course of history we shall find, that the greatest tyrants have D always been able to preserve in their favour a party among the people, and that even after they have been most justly dethroned, that party has continued to subsist, as long as there were any hopes of recovering their power. This was the case in Barbadoes, with regard to Mr. E Lowther: Notwithstanding the many oppressions and violences he had been declared guilty of by the council here, he had still a considerable party among the people of Barbadoes, and from the impunity he met with here at home, more especially from the replacing of those of F their party in the council of that Island, who had been suspended by Mr. president Cox, they conceived hopes, that if Mr. Lowther did not himself return, such a one would be appointed for their next governor as would be a friend to them. In this they were not, it seems, deceived: Henry G Worsey, Esq; was appointed their next governor, and arrived at Barbadoes the beginning of 1723, soon after our people had been drove from St. Lucia by the French. As the people of the Island were thus divided into two parties, the new governor took care to cajole both, H and to give both of them hopes that he would be their friend, until he got an act passed for settling upon him, during the whole time of his government, a pension of 6000l. a year, to be raised by an annual tax of half a crown a head upon negro slaves; which act Mr. president

Cox, and his party, who had opposed the former governor, were so unwise as not only to agree to, but zealously to promote. Whereas if they had taken care to have had this act made to continue only for a year, and to be continued afterwards from year to year, as they were the people of greatest interest in the Island, they would have made it the governor's interest to continue their friend, as self-interest has generally been found a surer bond of friendship than gratitude; and they had not only their own late experience to convince them, that they had no other bond to depend on, but also that maxim, which will always be found to be a true one, that a new governor or minister will never countenance those who have opposed his predecessor, any further than he finds it his interest to do so.

As the governor gave his assent to this publick act, we must from thence suppose, that he had no such order or instruction as was given to Sir Bevill Greenville in the beginning of queen Anne's reign*; and yet the 2000l. salary from the publick revenue here, then settled upon the governor of Barbadoes, was probably enjoyed by him, or by somebody else here at home, during the whole time he continued in Barbadoes, tho' during that whole time he enjoyed the 6000l. a year thus settled upon him by the colony; for after the act was once passed, they could not resume their grant, as the act could not be repealed without his consent; nor could they obtain any redress here at home against this their precipitate and exorbitant grant, tho' in 1727 the assembly sent home a petition to the king for relief against this and some other grievances; which shews how wisely the people of F New England acted in obstinately refusing to settle any salary or pension upon their governor any longer than from year to year †.

And with regard to this act in Barbadoes, the president Cox, and his party, were soon made sensible of the ridiculous and false step they had made in agreeing to it; for almost presently after, it was past, a charge was exhibited before the governor against the president, for malversations in his government, whereupon the governor, after hearing both sides, determined, that he had acted corruptly, arbitrarily, and illegally; and therefore he not only removed him from being one of his majesty's council in that Island, but also declared him incapable of ever being one, and that it was farther his opinion, that he ought to be prosecuted in

* See our last Mag. p. 455.

† See ditto for 1756, p. 276.

in the manner that the nature of the crimes proved against him required.

This was a triumph to the Lowther party in that Island, but highly exclaimed against by the other, as a most partial and unjust sentence; but unless there had been a change in our administration, no redress was to be expected by any application here at home. The president Cox, and his party, had very soon therefore cause to repent of their unconfined generosity; and in a few years, it seems, many of the other party likewise began to repent of it; for in the year 1730-31, we find some of them concurring in a remonstrance made by the assembly, not only against this grant made to their governor, and the tax on negroes imposed for raising it, but also against many other grievances they found themselves exposed to under his government. Whether they were right or no, I shall not take upon me to determine; for tho' I believe that our American assemblies have generally good cause to complain of their governors, I am far from thinking that they are always in the right; as the people in that country, like the people in every other part of the world, may from envy or disappointment be but too apt to find fault with the conduct of those placed in authority over them.

Notwithstanding these heavy complaints against the settlement made upon Mr. Worleley, yet the assembly continued to make settlements, tho' not so large, upon their two next governors; but upon the death of their governor, Robert Byng, Esq; in 1740, with whom they had just before had some disputes, they came to, and entered into their journals, a formal resolution, as follows: That this house is now absolutely determined not to make any settlement whatever on any future governor; and that every member of this present assembly, while he continues in that trust, will steadily and unalterably abide by this resolution, notwithstanding any plausible reasons or pretensions that may be urged to induce him to alter the same. And this the house most earnestly recommends, and hopes all future assemblies will strictly comply therewith.

At the same time they resolved to address his majesty, that for their future governors a sufficient salary might be assigned out of the 4l. 1 per cent. Barbadoes duty; and that his majesty would discontinue the instruction permitting the assembly to make an additional settlement on any governor.

This last resolution shews, that the instruction given by queen Anne to Sir Bevil Grenville, was so far from being continued, that an express contrary instruction has been since given; and the former resolution is a recent proof of the unsteadiness of popular assemblies; for upon the arrival of the very next governor, the assembly made an additional settlement upon him of 3000l. a year; and have ever since continued to make a like settlement upon every new governor.

[To be continued in our next.]

An Account of the Effects of a Storm at Wigton, in Cumberland. Communicated by Mr. Philip Miller, F. R. S. From the last Volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

To the Rev. Thomas Birch, D. D. Secretary to the Royal Society.

S I R,

I Received the inclosed letter by the post, giving an account of the storm, which happened lately in the north. If the Royal Society have not already been informed of the effects of it, and you think the contents of it worthy their notice, I beg you will be so good as to communicate it to them. The facts therein mentioned have been confirmed to me by a person of skill and integrity. Mr. Thomlinson's conjecture of the cause of the leaves of trees appearing scorched after the storm, I believe to be true, having two or three times myself observed the same in Sussex, at a considerable distance from the sea; when all the hedges, trees, and woods, on the side toward the sea, have had their leaves scorched, as if fire had passed over them; and their opposite sides from the sea have continued in full verdure; which frequently happens in storms from the south-west: And, upon tasting their leaves, I have found them as salt, as if they had been steeped in brine. I am,

S I R,

Your most obedient
Chelsea, humble servant,
Nov. 23, 1756. PHILIP MILLER.

To Mr. Philip Miller.

S I R,

Wigton, Nov 25, 1756.

ON the 6th of last month, at night, happened a most violent hurricane, such an one, perhaps, as has not been known in these parts in any one's memory. It lasted four hours at least, from about eleven till three. The damage it has done is very deplorable. The corn has suffered prodigiously. Stacks of hay and

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and corn have been entirely swept away : Houses unroofed, and in several places driven down by its fury : Trees without number torn up by the roots ; others snapt off by the middles, and their fragments scattered over the adjoining fields. Some were twisted almost round, or split down to the very ground ; and, in short, left in such a shattered, mangled condition, as scarce any description can give you an adequate idea of.

The change in the face of the country was very surprising in one single night : For, to compleat the dismally-detolate scene, the several tribes of vegetables (in all their verdure the day before) as if blasted with æthereal fire, hung down their drooping heads. Every herb, every plant, every flower, had its leaves withered, shrivelled up, and turned black. The leaves upon the trees, especially on the weather side, fared in the same manner. The evergreens alone seem to have escaped. The grass also, in a few days time, recovered itself in a great measure.

I agreed at first with the generality of people in their opinion, that lightning had done all this mischief : But upon recollecting, that there had not been much seen any where, in many places none at all, but that the effect was general *, as far as ever the wind had reached ; I began to think, that some other cause might probably be assigned. Accordingly, I set myself immediately to examining the dew or rain, which had fallen on the grass, windows, &c. in hopes of being enabled, by its taste, to form some better judgment of the sulphureous or nitrous particles (or of whatever other quality they were) with which the air was so strongly impregnated that night, as to produce such strange effects. Nor was I deceived in my expectations : For, upon tasting it, I found it as brackish as any sea-water. The several vegetables also, which I tasted, were all salt, more or less, and continued so for five or six days after ; the saline particles not being then washed off ; from the corn and windows in particular ; the latter of which, when the moisture on the outside was exhaled next day, sparkled and appeared exceeding brilliant in the sunshine. This saltiness, I conceive, has done the principal damage : For common salt dissolved in

water, I find, upon experiment on some fresh vegetables (when sprinkled two or three times upon them) has the very same effect, except that it does not turn them quite so black : But particles of a sulphureous, or † other quality, may have been mixed with it. That this salt water had been brought from the sea ‡, every body, I think, will allow ; but the manner how §, is not so easy to conceive.

This freedom, Sir, perhaps may want an apology : But, as a gentleman ¶ of the society you have the honour to be a member of, did not think something of the like nature either unworthy of his own notice, or that of the world ; and as the hurricane principally affected these parts of nature, in the knowledge of which you have so eminently distinguished yourself ; I flattered myself you would excuse the trouble I should give you in a perusal of an account of this very strange, tho' hitherto unnoticed phenomenon.

I am, S I R,

With the greatest respect and esteem,

Your most humble servant,

THOMAS THOMLINSON.

An Account of an extraordinary Shower of black Dust, that fell in the Island of Zetland, Oct. 20, 1755. Being the Extract of a Letter from Sir Andrew Mitchell, of Westshore, Bart. to John Pringle, M. D. F. R. S. From the same.

“ I N compliance with your desire, I made particular enquiry, whether at or about the time the earthquake happened at Lisbon, Nov. 1, 1755, any uncommon phenomena were observed to appear in the Islands of Orkney or Zetland, as such had happened about that time in other parts of Scotland. From Orkney I was informed, that nothing particular had happened, only, that about the time mentioned, the tides were observed to be much higher than ordinary. I received from Zetland a letter, dated May 18, 1756, from Mr. William Brown, master of the grammar school at Scalloway in that country, a sensible and observing man ; wherein he writes verbatim as follows : “ Blessed be God, notwithstanding the great devastations that have been made in other parts of the world by earthquakes, we have been entirely free from any

* Upon enquiry, I find, that no such thing was taken notice of in Northumberland ; so it probably has not extended any further to the eastward than the skirts of our own county.

† In an adjoining black yard, a piece of cloth, which had been left out all night, was turned yellow, and was not without some difficulty washed out again. Some also, which was spread out the next day, contracted the same colour.

‡ The wind was westerly, and consequently would sweep the Irish sea. § No rain, or however very little, during the hurricane.

¶ Mr. Derham, in his *Physico-Theology*.

any disaster of that nature: Nor has any thing extraordinary happened in this country since you left it, only on Monday, October 20 last, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, the sky being very hazy, as it uses to be before a storm of thunder and lightning, there fell a black dust over all the country, tho' in greater quantities in some places than in others. It was very much like lampblack, but smelled strongly of sulphur. People in the fields had their faces, hands, and linen, blackened by it. It was followed by rain.—Some people assign the cause of it to some extraordinary eruption of Hecla. But I shall trouble you no more about it, as no doubt some of your friends have written to you of it some time ago.—

In June, 1756, I returned to Zetland; and, upon further enquiry, found what Mr. Brown had written me was attested by Mr. Mitchell, parson of the parish of Tengwall, and by several gentlemen of credit and reputation, who had seen and observed the same phenomenon in different parts of the country at the time above mentioned.

Mr. Brown having omitted to mention, how the wind did blow at the time the black dust was observed, I made particular enquiry about that circumstance, and found it was from the S. W. which does not seem to favour the opinion, that the dust proceeded from an eruption of mount Hecla, which lies about N. W. from Zetland, unless it may be supposed, that a north wind happening just before, had carried this dust to the southward, and the south-west wind immediately following had brought it back to the northward. But, in this case, would not this black dust have been observed in Zetland at its first travelling to the southward? Upon enquiry, I did not hear it was." (See our Vol. 1755, p. 560. & seq.)

An Account of RUSSIA, as it was in the Year 1710. By Charles Lord Whitworth, being just published, it will be no little Entertainment to our Readers to be informed of some Particulars of that Nobleman, which we shall extract from an Advertisement prefixed to the Book.

CHARLES Lord Whitworth, was son of Richard Whitworth, Esq; of Blowerpipe, in Staffordshire, who about the time of the revolution had settled at Adbaston. He married Anne Moseley, niece of Sir Oswald Moseley, of Cheshire, by whom he had six sons and a daughter. Charles, Richard, lieutenant-colonel of the queen's own royal

regiment of horse; Edward, captain of a man of war; Gerard, one of the chaplains to king George the First; John, captain of dragoons; Francis, surveyor-general of his majesty's woods, and secretary of the Island of Barbadoes, father of Charles Whitworth, Esq; member in the present parliament for Minehead, in Somersetshire; and Anne, married to Tracey Pauncefort, Esq; of Lincolnshire. Charles, the eldest son, was bred under that accomplished minister and poet, Mr. Stepney, and having attended him thro' several courts of Germany, was in the year 1702 appointed resident at the diet of Ratisbon. In 1704, he was named envoy extraordinary to the court of Petersburg, as he was sent ambassador extraordinary thither on a more solemn and important occasion in 1710. M. de Matueof, the Czar's minister at London, had been arrested in the publick street by two bailiffs, at the suit of some tradesmen to whom he was in debt. This affront had like to have been attended with very serious consequences. The Czar, who had been absolute enough to civilize Savages, had no idea, could conceive none, of the privileges of a nation civilized in the only rational manner, by laws and liberties. He demanded immediate and severe punishment of the offenders: He demanded it of a princess, whom he thought interested to assert the sacredness of the persons of monarchs, even in their representatives; and he demanded it with threats of wrecking his vengeance on all English merchants and subjects established in his dominions. In this light the menace was formidable—otherwise, happily the rights of a whole people were more sacred here than the persons of foreign ministers. The Czar's memorials urged the queen with the satisfaction which she had extorted herself, when only the boat and servants of the earl of Manchester had been insulted at Venice. That state had broken thro' their fundamental laws to content the queen of Great-Britain. How noble a picture of government, when a monarch that can force another nation to infringe its constitution, dare not violate his own! One may imagine with what difficulties our secretaries of state must have laboured thro' all the ambages of phrase in English, French, German, and Russ, to explain to Muscovite ears and Muscovite understandings, the meaning of indictments, pleadings, precedents, juries, and verdicts; and how impatiently Peter must have listened to promises of a hearing next term! With what astonishment

• Mr. Dayrolles, in his letter to the Russian ambassador, March 10, 1705, gives him a particular account of the trial before the lord chief justice Holt.

Vide Motley's Life of Peter I. Vol. II. p. 57.

nishment must he have beheld a great queen, engaging to endeavour to prevail on her parliament to pass an act to prevent any such outrage for the future! What honour does it reflect on the memory of that princess to see her not blush to own to an arbitrary emperor, that even to appease *him* she dared not put the meanest of her subjects to death uncondemned by law! "There are, says she", in one of her dispatches to him, insuperable difficulties with respect to the ancient and fundamental laws of the government of our people, which we fear do not permit so severe and rigorous a sentence to be given, as your Imperial majesty at first seemed to expect in this case: And we persuade ourself, that your Imperial majesty, who are a prince famous for clemency and for exact justice, will not require us, *who are the guardian and protectress of the laws*, to inflict a punishment upon our subjects, which the law does not empower us to do." Words so venerable and heroic, that this broil ought to become history, and be exempted from the oblivion due to the silly squabbles of ambassadors and their privileges. If Anne deserved praise for her conduct on this occasion, it reflects still greater glory on Peter, that this ferocious man *had* patience to listen to these details, and had moderation and justice enough to be persuaded by the reason of them. Mr. Whitworth had the honour of terminating this quarrel. In 1714, he was appointed plenipotentiary to the diet of Aulbourg and Ratisbon. In 1716, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Prussia. In 1717, envoy extraordinary to the Hague. In 1719, he returned in his former character to Berlin; and, in 1721, the late king rewarded his long services and fatigues, by creating him baron Whitworth, of Galway, in the kingdom of Ireland."

"The next year his lordship was entrusted with the affairs of Great-Britain at the congress of Cambray, in the character of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. He returned home in 1724, and died the next year at his house in Gerard street, London. His body was interred in Westminster abbey. These short memorials, communicated to me by his family without any ostentation, are all I have been able to recover of a man so useful to his country; who besides the following little piece, which must retrieve and preserve his character from oblivion, has left many volumes of state letters and papers in the possession of his relations.

One little anecdote of him I was told by the late Sir Luke Schaub, who had it from himself: Lord Whitworth had had a personal intimacy with the famous Czarina Catherine, at a time when her favours were not purchased nor rewarded at

A so extravagant a rate as that of a diadem. When he had compromised the rupture between the court of England and the Czar, he was invited to a ball at court, and taken out to dance by the Czarina. As they began the minuet, she squeezed him by the hand, and said in a whisper, B Have you forgot Little Kate?"

From the book itself we shall give his lordship's account of the Calmucks and Cossacks. These barbarous people have lately rendered themselves very terrible in Prussia and the New Marche, and therefore this account cannot fail of being C agreeable to our readers.

"The rest of the country to Astracan and the frontiers of the Usbecques, is haunted by the Calmucks, and other hordes, who remove with their tents according to the season and convenience of subsistence: The Czar makes them presents every year of cloth, money, and some arms; and in return they are obliged to serve him in his wars without pay, which they sufficiently make up to themselves, by plundering friends and foes wherever they march; the greatest number which has of late appeared in arms for the Czar, was about twelve thousand, who coming eight days after the battle of Poltava, were dismissed back, only about two thousand were sent into Livonia. The religion of the Tartars is either Mahometan or Heathen, in which they have been left undisturbed by the Czar and his ancestors. The Cossacks are distinguished into three sorts, known by the places where they first settled themselves; but are all of the same nation, language, religion, and form of government. They were originally Polish peasants, formed into a militia under their own officers and discipline, and placed in the fruitful plains of the Ukraine, to secure the frontiers of the commonwealth against the Tartars; after some years they increased prodigiously in number and riches, and could no longer bear the indignities of the Polish nobility, who affected to treat them as their slaves on all occasions; this usage was the rise of several bloody wars, with different success. In one of the first, the Cossacks being worsted, several of them rather than submit to the yoke, removed from the Ukraine to the unfrequented banks of the Don,

Don, or Tanais, where they begun a new plantation. In the year 1632, another detachment on the same occasion resolved to seek their fortune as far as the Caspian sea, but in their passage were persuaded by their old countrymen on the Don, to stop short and join in an attempt against Asoph, which they took the same year and kept till 1641, when the Turks approaching with a great army, and the Muscovites refusing them timely succours, they burnt the place, and fixed the seat of their little commonwealth at Circasky, a town on an Island in the Don: Some time after they put themselves under the protection of the Muscovites; and had lately thirty-nine towns on that river, from Rybna to Asoph, most of them on the north-east side: The country is generally without trees, but fruitful to a wonder in grass, flowers, sweet herbs, wild asparagus, &c. They sow very little corn, that being only the employment of their slaves; nor do they eat much bread, roots, or herbs; their chief diet being fish, flesh, and fruits; their riches consist in cattle, horses, dromedaries, and camels; in their houses and cloaths they are generally neater than the Muscovites; their religion is after the Greek, or Eastern church; they have very few tradesmen, or artificers; arms are their employment and delight, which in times of peace they exercise by parties against their constant enemies, the Calmuck, Cuban, and Crim Tartars; and in time of open war against the Turks on the Palus Mæotis. Their government is a sort of military democracy; their chief *Hetman*, or colonel over all, keeps his residence at Circasky: He is elected in a general meeting of the captains and civil officers of the nation, but is confirmed by the Czar, and then his employment lasts for life, which he often loses on an unfortunate expedition, or other tumult: Every town is like a little commonwealth, and has its own *Hetman*, or captain, chosen yearly, who has the care of all business civil and military, and in the field acts as captain of his own community: They are left in possession of their old laws and customs, pay the Czar no tribute, furnish no recruits, and are only bound to appear in arms at their own charge when summoned: But on the contrary their captains used to receive yearly presents, from his treasury, of cloth, money, and corn; they have very great privileges, one of the most considerable was the freedom of any peasant or slave, who being once in their country could not be reclaimed by his master, or the Muscovite

government; and on this account vast numbers of deserters sheltered themselves here in the present war, of which the Czar being informed, prince Dolgoruki was sent four years ago with twelve hundred men to search them out, he found some hundreds, but not being on his guard was in his return attacked by the Cossacks and cut to pieces with all his people; this occasioned a general revolt, and employed the Czar about ten thousand men near two years, in which troubles many of their towns were burnt, and no quarter given to man, woman, or child, besides several hundreds who were publicly executed at Veronitz: This has very much dispeopled the country, and made the name of Muscovy odious to the rest. In their most flourishing condition, they might be reckoned at fifteen thousand men fit to bear arms. The Cossacks of the Ukraine are much more numerous and considerable, their dominions extending several hundred miles between the rivers Boristhenes, or Neiper, and the Don. In 1654, they with their *Hetman*, on ill usage revolted from Poland, and put themselves under the Czar's protection, giving him up Chioff, Czernichoff, and several other strong towns, as pledges of their fidelity. This country is extremely well peopled, and tilled; their towns are many, all fortified with a dry ditch, earthen wall, and palisadoes; the villages are large, and neatly built with wood, they drive a great trade in hemp, pot-ash, wax, corn, and cattle; they live in much ease and plenty, enjoying the same privileges as those on the Don, which with their riches, drew upon them the envy of the Muscovite nobility and government, who by degrees made several incroachments on their liberties; and from hence sprung an universal discontent, and the revolt of Mazeppa to the king of Sweden; which being ill managed, the residence town of Bathuria was immediately taken and burnt, and above six thousand persons put to the sword without distinction of age or sex.

The Zaparoyian Cossacks are just of the same temper and manner of life with those on the Don; they are so called from the falls in the river Boristhenes, about which they seated themselves chiefly for their greater security and convenience of their incursions against the Turks and Tartars.

We imagine, his lordship's account of the condition of the Muscovite peasants, will not tempt any of our ruslicks to settle in Russia.

The

"The peasants are perfect slaves, subject to the arbitrary power of their lords, and transferred with goods and chattels; they can call nothing their own, which makes them very lazy, and when their master's task is done, and a little bread and firing provided for the year, the great business of their life is over, the rest of their time being idled or slept away; and yet they live content, a couple of earthen pots, a wooden platter, wooden spoon, and knife, are all their household goods; their drink is water, their food oatmeal, bread, salt, mushrooms, and roots, on great days a little fish, or milk, if it is not a fast; but flesh very rarely; thus mere custom in them shames the pretended austerities of philosophy and false devotion, and fits them admirably for the fatigues of war, which if once familiar by use and discipline, will certainly advance far in a people, who go as unconcerned to death, or torments, and have as much passive valour as any nation in the world."

His lordship's character of the great Peter, will not be unacceptable: Any thing relating to that extraordinary man, from a person of his lordship's particular knowledge of him, cannot fail to please.

"The present Czar is in his thirty-eighth year, a handsome prince, of a strong constitution, but of late much broke by irregular living, and other fatigues: He was very subject to convulsions, said to be the effects of poison from his sister Sophia in his youth, which made him shy of being seen, but of late they are much mended. He is extremely curious and diligent, and has farther improved his empire in ten years, than any other ever was, in ten times that space; and which is more surprising, without any education, without any foreign help, contrary to the intention of his people, clergy, and chief ministers, but merely by the strength of his own genius, observation, and example: He has gradually pass thro' all the employments of the army, from a drummer to lieutenant general; of the fleet, from a common seaman to rear-admiral; and in his ship-yards, from an ordinary carpenter to master-builder: Farther particulars, tho' agreeable, would be too long for this place; he is good-natured, but very passionate, tho' by degrees he has learnt to constrain himself, except the heat of wine is added to his natural temper; he is certainly ambitious, tho' very modest in appearance; suspicious of other people; not over scrupulous in his engagements, or gratitude; vio-

lent in the first heat, irresolute on longer deliberation, not rapacious, but near in his temper and expence to extremity; he loves his soldiers, understands navigation, ship-building, fortification, and fire-working: He speaks High Dutch pretty readily, which is now growing the court language. He is very particular in his way of living; when at Mosco he never lodges in the palace, but in a little wooden house built for him in the suburbs as colonel of his guards: He has neither court, equipage, or other distinction from a private officer, except when he appears on publick solemnities."

This little volume is elegantly printed at Strawberry Hill. The manuscript was communicated by Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq; having been purchased by him in a very curious set of books, collected by M. Zulman, secretary to the late Stephen Poyntz, Esq; relating solely to Russian affairs.

A Caution in regard to the Management of ripe Fruit. From the Compleat Body of Gardening.

D "THE chief merit of the gardener, in this respect, is the supplying of the table with them in the utmost perfection; and the art of gathering, which is very little understood or thought of, is a very essential and material article. I have seen one common custom among gardeners, which is, to go out for fruit an hour before it is to be served at table; and this they think very meritorious, because it will be fresh. I have seen also a contrary practice, which I shall explain, together with its reasons; but first, in order to shew its real use, this fact must be inserted. Two gentlemen, relations and neighbours, who had the same soil, and the same kind of trees, and those, to all appearance, managed in the very same manner, found a vast difference always in the fruit: It was so great, that their company never failed to perceive it as well as themselves; and when it came at last to be explained, the whole cause was, that the gardener of him whose fruit was worst, gathered it just before it was wanted, and the other much earlier. This seems to contradict reason, freshness being esteemed the great article in the nicety of fruit; but it is only a seeming contradiction. Let any one examine the state of plants in general in summer, and he will find it this; as the great heat of the day comes on, their leaves begin to flag, and they droop more and more till the cool of the evening. The reason is, the great evaporation

poration of their juices by the sun's heat; They grow flaccid from toward noon till near sun-set; then the heat is over, and the dews refresh them: They continue recruiting and recovering during the whole night, and they are firm and lively in the morning. The case is the same in fruits, only it is not so easily perceived. At noon they are exhausted and flattened, and they are heated to the heart: All this renders them dead, and unpleasing. They begin to recruit towards evening, as the leaves; and in the same manner are in their full perfection at early morning. One hour after sun-rise is the time for gathering them: This was the secret of the successful gardener, and this every one should practise. Let him take some fruit-baskets of open work, cover them with large leaves, and at seven in the morning go out to gather his fruit. When he has carefully chosen what is ripe, and laid it handsomely in the basket, let it be placed in a cool, but not damp room, till it is wanted. When the ripest are gathered, the rest are to be preserved: And with respect of birds, some lime-twigs and trap-cages should be placed, and lines of feathers hung about the place."

Some Extracts from The History of the Marchioness de POMPADOUR, lately published.

"THIS celebrated lady's father, or reputed father's name, was Poisson, butcher to the invalids. Sometime after he was married, he fell under the cognizance of the law, and was hanged in effigy for a rape, himself having, by flying the kingdom, escaped personal execution. There he stayed till he obtained his pardon at the intercession of Madam de Pompadour, or at least on her account."

Her mother, who was one of the most beautiful women in France, in the absence of her husband, supplied his place, by pitching upon two declared gallants at once, who were publickly known to be her keepers, Monsi. Paris de Montmartel, and Monsi. le Normant de Tournean, both in great places in the revenue. In this time she was brought to bed of a daughter, who is now the famous Madam de Pompadour. Which of the two, or if either of the two, was the father, is not certainly known; but the mother gave the honour of it to Monsi. le Normant, and he so firmly believed her, that he took, to the utmost, a father's care of the child, had the little Poisson (for so she was called, as being the child of her mother's husband) brought up under his eye,

and there was no accomplishment procurable omitted for her education.

The more Miss Poisson advanced in years, the more she deserved the care that had been taken of her education; for nothing could be more amiable than her person, or than the sprightliness of her temper; so that by the time she arrived at the age of marriage, she had made such an absolute conquest of the young Monsi. le Normant d'Estiolles, nephew to the person who had thus acted the father's part by her, that he proposed marrying her. His uncle's consent he easily obtained, as he was fond of the match proposed; but the difficulty was to obtain his own father's; and this the uncle soon procured by agreeing, to give half his fortune for the present, and to settle the other half at his death, upon the son.

Accordingly the young couple were married, and Miss Poisson now became Madam d'Estiolles. As her husband was far from being handsome, her person beautiful, and her mind sprightly, it soon brought her a multitude of lovers, among whom was the abbot Bernis, now actually minister of state, and in a fair prospect of a cardinal's hat, who celebrated her wit and beauty in several pieces of poetry, which then proceeded purely from his love, but have since laid a foundation for his ambition. But notwithstanding the number of her lovers, she was never accused of having gone farther than mere coquetry with any of them, tho' her husband allowed her all the liberty that could be reasonably desired even by a French lady; for she always put off the most pressing, with merrily saying, that if she was ever false to her husband's bed, it should be with no one but the king.

Tho' this seemed to be nothing more than an air of gaiety, the dispositions she made for a conquest of the king were not the less serious. For this purpose she pretended a fondness for hunting; and as her husband indulged her in every thing, he consented that she should attend the king in this his favourite diversion: Here she displayed all her charms, and threw herself in the king's way as often as possible; but all in vain: The king took no further notice of her than only one day to ask who she was. Even this, however, did not escape Madam de Mailly, daughter of the marquis de Nesle, and then the king's favourite mistress, who with all the authority of a mistress, sent her word, that the best for her, was never to appear at any hunting of the king's again, which Madam d'Estiolles was in no condition

dition of life to refuse complying with. She therefore remained without hopes of success in her secret design, until the king had dismissed de Mailly, and gone the whole round of his court, and even descended so low as to some of the young and handsome *Grisettes* that were brought to him by his courtiers.

At last the king, one night, as he was going to bed, told Binet, his valet de chambre in waiting, that he was heartily tired with new faces every day, and asked him, if he could not recommend him one who had merit enough to relieve him from the trouble and disgust of changing so often. Binet assured the king, that he had a person in his eye who, he was sure, would please him, as she was a cousin of his own, and besides had a real passion for his majesty's person.

Upon Binet's telling him that it was Madam d'Estiolles, whom his majesty had seen and taken notice of at his hunting parties, he desired to have a private interview with her, if it could be conveniently managed; which was soon brought about, and he passed the night with her; but to the great mortification of the lady, and disappointment of the valet, he did not desire another, or mention her name for above a month after.

At last, one night, when the same valet was attending, the king smilingly asked him, what his cousin thought of him? To which he answered in such terms as he was sure would please the king, and recommend his cousin. Upon this the king desired a second interview, which by the instructions of her experienced mother, and her own aptness to profit by them, she managed so well, that his majesty could never after be easy without her. Their interviews became so frequent, that her husband began to take notice of his wife's nocturnal eclipses, and to make too curious enquiries, by which he was soon apprized of his misfortune, and the author of it. He was as yet too much in love with his wife, to admit even the king for a partner, and began to speak in such a tone, as made her elope to Versailles, where the king had before assured her she should be welcome. Upon this the husband made loud complaints, and began to take effectual measures for recovering his spouse; but they were soon stopped by a *lettre de cachet*, banishing him to Avignon, where chagrin and vexation threw him into a violent fever, from which he with difficulty recovered. But time and reflexion at last cooled the ardor of his love; and after a year's exile he began to

solicit leave to return to Paris, which he obtained on the promise of a non-reclaimer of his wife, and this he agreed to for a valuable consideration, being now in possession of places and employments to the amount of 20,000*l.* sterling a year.

In the mean time Madam d'Estiolles was become declared mistress to the king in all the forms, and had been successfully employed in rivetting the chains of her royal lover. Abundantly provided with art, she had thoroughly studied his temper, his humours, his inclination, and so perfectly conformed to them, that she fixed him to her, by creating in him, a despair of finding another woman, with whom he could be so easy and happy.

From the vivacity of her penetration, she soon felt out the king's weak side. She soon discovered, that of all the faculties of pleasing, of which she was mistress, none would have greater power to hold him fast, than that of amusing him.

Kings have more hours of dulness than other men, from their having early exhausted the whole chapter of pleasures, thro' the facility of their coming at them, and the courtly assiduity of numbers constantly employed in springing them for them. By this means before they are half way thro' life, few diversions can have the merit of novelty to them. It must be a great genius for invention, that can procure them the satisfaction of it; and a greater one yet that can give to pleasures palled by repetition of enjoyment, the grace of novelty, from the art of constantly varying and reproducing them under a new form, and with higher seasoning. In both these points of novelty and variety, Madam d'Estiolles was sovereignly the king's woman. Constitutionally impatient above all of the yawn of dulness, pining for amusement, he could hardly have found another so capable as herself, of filling those dismal instants of vacuity, with which he was so miserably embarrassed. To all the graces of her person, and her acquisitions from education, was added, that art so necessary at courts, the art of trifling. The veriest bagatelles had the power of pleasing by her knack of treating them. Nobody could tell a story, or relate the little daily adventures of the court and town with more humour, or a better grace. She sung, she played upon most instruments in a masterly manner. She danced with all the lightness and air of a nymph, of which she had all the delicacy and freedom of shape. But that in which she excelled was, the exact adapting the play

play of these accomplishments to the call of the moment. Nor did she but take particular care to have done with them, the instant before the one in which her exquisite discernment taught her they would cease to be agreeable. Thus by preventing weariness, she was sure not to lose the merit of all the entertainment she had precedently afforded. So many talents for pleasing, joined to the elegance of her taste, amply qualified her for filling the post of a Petronius Arbiter at that court. No pleasures were thought such that had not the stamp of her contrivance, or the sanction of her approbation. All of them were required to be *a-la Pompadour*. At those *petits-soupers*, of which the king is so fond, where laying aside all the stiffness of state, and unlacing royalty, he enjoys himself with a few select, rather at that time companions and friends than subjects, no one more than she contributed to animate the company, and to keep up the spirit of joy in it. She was the vital principle of those little parties. The king, in short, had so many reasons to feel that she was necessary to the pleasure of his life, that he had no temptation to an inconstancy he was aware would create a not easily reparable gap in it."

Therefore to her and hers he became extravagantly generous, though naturally parsimonious: To her he presently gave a marquise, with the title of the Marchioness of Pompadour; and her mother would probably have likewise got a title, but she died soon after having had the satisfaction of seeing her daughter established as the king's favourite mistress. To old Poisson, her reputed father, he gave not only a pardon, but an ample provision for life. And to young Poisson, her reputed brother, at least the son of her mother, he gave the marquise of Vandiere, upon which the wits at court made a pun, by calling him *le marquis d'Avant-bier*, which made him soon after take the title of the marquis de Maligny, from a marquise which by the king's bounty he was enabled to purchase.

In short, his majesty was continually heaping riches upon her, and favours upon such as she recommended: All the posts and places in the kingdom were at her disposal; and the ablest ministers of state were dismissed, if guilty of the least disrespect towards her. But in a few years after she was thus at the pinnacle of fortune, she became disqualified from discharging what is commonly thought the most essential function of a mistress: A female disorder had grown upon her to such a height, that the king was forced

to abstain, even by the advice of his physicians, from her embraces. Upon this the courtiers, both male and female, especially the latter, rejoiced: The whole nation triumphed: But she had now better ground to triumph on her not having solely trusted to any thing so perishable as the attractions of her person; for she had inveigled the king in such a multiplicity of chains, that by the snapping even of such a principal one, he could not recover his freedom.

However, tho' the courtiers soon found that the king's heart was still entangled, they considered his person as offering a vacancy. Amongst the fair sex, there appeared on the stage, a number of candidates for his election of the happy one to fill it. Nor were there wanting amongst the courtiers, many who aspired to the honour of recommending an acceptable object. One of the competitors for this honourable service, a young nobleman, produced to the king, as something worth remark; a portrait in miniature, procured for that purpose. It was that of a young girl beautiful beyond imagination. The falling in love with a picture is an incident worn so thread-bare, by its having been employed in thousands of novels and romances, that there could be no excuse for giving this story so much the air of fiction, as to insinuate, that the king conceived any such passion, at the bare sight of this portrait. It will not appear so incredible, that he should just say, on considering the exquisiteness of the features, and the beauty of the complexion, that it could be nothing but a fancy picture, for that he did not imagine that throughout all nature, there could be found the original of it. The nobleman assured him, that the girl, whose likeness the portrait presented, was not only existing, but not hard to be had. This piqued the king's curiosity, and perhaps his desire. He said he should not be sorry to see her, if it was but to satisfy himself whether he was mistaken or not. This was hint enough to the nobleman, who immediately took care she should be brought to him.

The name of this young creature, who was scarce fourteen, was Murphy. She was born in France, but originally of Irish extraction. The circumstances of her family must have been the lowest imaginable, since her sister actually served for a model at the academy of painters, and herself was designed to succeed her, in due time, in the same employ.

[To be continued in our next.]

To my dear and favourite Daughter
IPHIGENIA.

My darling CHILD,

FROM thy engaging wit and admirable beauty, now coming to perfection, and from thy manner of education and turn of mind, I am certain thou wilt be a noble instrument of promoting my kingdom among men. Hear, therefore, the instructions of a father, that, guided by my exquisite skill, thy fine accomplishments may have their full effect in spreading debauchery, profaneness, and a contempt of that odious thing called religion, thro' the land.

Let pride guide thee to make the most of thy beauty. Thou shalt be promoted to be near persons of the first rank, and thereby have familiarity with the great. Let these, therefore, be thy captives. Thus thou wilt do me more honour; for the name of every great man is *Legion*: Their influence and example lead many after them. Suffer not thyself to be common, for then the great will despise thee, and thy power to serve me quickly cease.

After giving a striking example of what is called lewdness and fornication, condescend to marry one of the meanest of thy admirers; but do not live with him. Thus thou wilt embolden some others that are married to copy thy example, and shake off that squeamish notion as if marriage put any restraint on inclination: Whereas this is only a contrivance of priests, and the confinement it enjoins a violence done to nature.

I hate those half servants that sin in secret, and seem to be ashamed of my service. Do thou, my child, act otherwise. Appear wanton in the most publick places; nay, seem more common than thou really art. This will excite desires in numbers, and give courage to others that now are ashamed of their ways. Soon shall I see p—rs and p—r—s despise the tongues of men, quit the drudgery of a married companion, and give a full swing to appetite. After that, persons of inferior rank will copy their example, and *keeping* become the fashionable practice, till married fools are ashamed to shew their heads in polite company.

When you distinguish one cully above the rest by living with him, see that thy conquest be as publick as possible. Despise the mean appearance of living as a domestick servant; insist on being publickly owned his mistress; insist on having an house built for yourself, in the most

publick and polite place, and as near as possible to the r— p—. Let it be itself a royal palace in point of grandeur and beauty. By this means thy cully's visits will be known to the world, and thousands envy thy happiness. Lust will receive a noble ally, when indulgence is known to be the way to preferment. Every girl that meets thee in thy splendid chariot, or passes by thy magnificent house, shall grow ambitious of being the favourite of some great one, and strive to copy the shining example of *Iphigenia*.

There is one scene lately introduced among the English that tends greatly to advance my interests; I mean the masquerade. I like the mask, as it favours the fears of the wise and virgin, and introduces them into my service at first, in spite of their timorousness. But then the mask conceals the beauteous face, and thus prevents the full effect. Let the most forward put off this veil, and shew their naked charms. Lead thou the way, *Iphigenia*, and gloriously distinguish thyself to be mine by naked breasts. Here too thy example will be followed; and even in the church girls will be bold to shew their bosoms, till that odious thing called Modesty be forgot.

Take care that thy wit be employed to aid thy beauty in all these designs. Level it against the bible, and parsons, and prayers, and every one that appears religious. Laugh them out of countenance, till men of fashion be ashamed to have it thought they fear God. Thus will my kingdom nobly prevail. Instead of prayers, sermons, and reading the bible, the great shall spend their Sundays in cards, and routs, and drums; and inferior persons frequent taverns, alehouses, and gaming-tables, in spite of magistrates and ministers.

However, until mankind are more entirely under my power, it will be proper, in order to answer my designs effectually, to put on the appearances of some virtues, and actually to possess some good qualities that will make you amiable in the sight of men: For your influence and power to serve me depends entirely on the respect you retain. On this account, when you can, be generous: The world will call it Charity, and, by means of that mistaken Scripture, *Charity covers a multitude of sins*, be led to think such a life as yours consistent with the Christian character. For the same reasons, be very affable, courteous, and obliging. The more winning thy conduct, the more will you promote my kingdom. For thy power, like mine,

mine, consists in captivating the heart, and leading men away in willing bondage.

And last, if, when thy blooming beauty fades, and wrinkles deform thy face, thy cully slight thee for some younger mistress, scorn to outlive thy power. Let laudanum, or a pistol, help thee to an end worthy of thy life. Plunge boldly in the dark, and I will catch thee in my eager arms, and convey thee to my dark abode, to reap the reward of thy faithful services for ever.

Follow strictly, in thy future life, these lessons of

From Hell, Jan. 30.
the year of the
Nazarene, 1733.

Thy father,
BELIAL.

ALEHOUSES *extremely hurtful to the PUBLICK by the great Number of them.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Kent, October, 1758.

I SAW a few years ago, with a great deal of pleasure, in some of the public papers, the following paragraph, and made a minute of it. "It is said, a bill will be brought in the next session of parliament, for restraining the number of alehouses within the *bills of mortality*, and for making all licences *determinable* upon the *presentment* of a grand jury—which is believed to be the most effectual way of removing those *nusances*, that have been so long a *grievance* and *scandal* to the inhabitants of this metropolis, *heretofore* esteemed the *best governed* city in the universe." Whether this well intended bill ever appeared, I am not certain—I fear not. However, I hope, the noble design will soon be revived, and take place. And as it is *so notorious*, that the *whole kingdom* abounds with the *same nusances*, every well-wisher to the *prosperity* and *honour* of this country, would be exceeding glad to see the *same methods* made *general*, and vigorously pursued for removing *these* also, that the *whole nation*, as well as its *metropolis*, might appear to be the *best governed* one in the world. So many alehouses cannot but be an *offence* against the publick, as being commonly *nurseries* of all sorts of wickedness and mischief. And I find in *Wood's Institutes of the Laws of England*, that when set up, where there is *no occasion* for them (as *multitudes* of them are) they are *real nusances*, and the owners of them may be indicted and fined.

It is well known, that the *true use* and design of inns and alehouses, is for *lodging* and *relief* of *travellers*; and our

market towns (plentifully stocked with them) stand *so near together*, as to want *little or no assistance* for this purpose. What need can there be then for our roads being *crowded* with *so many* alehouses, and that hardly a *poor village* should be found without *several*, tho' it has no manner of *occasion* or *pretence* for more than *one*, if there is *really* any for that? How to account for this, and the *amazing* number of them, is entirely out of my power, especially as the *legislature* seems to have taken *all possible* care to have *no*

more than are *necessary* and *useful*. This fully appears from 2 Geo. II. c. 28. and 26 Geo. II. cap. 31. by which it is provided, that *no* licence shall be granted to *any* person to keep a common inn, or alehouse, but at a *general meeting* of the justices, *acting in the division* where such person *dwells*, that the said justices might be *truly informed* as to the *occasion* or *want* of such inns, or alehouses, and the *characters* of the *persons* applying for licences to keep the same. And the reason alledged in these acts for such precautions is, because *many inconveniences* have arisen from *persons* being licenced to keep inns, and common alehouses, by *justices*, who, living remote from the places of abode of such persons, may not *truly be informed* of the above *important particulars*. And lest unnecessary houses should be encouraged, and set up by *persons* who reap *great advantages* from them.—By the same excellent act of 26 Geo. II. cap. 13. No justice of the peace being a common brewer of ale, or beer, innkeeper, or distiller, or a seller of, or dealer in ale, or spirituous liquors, or *interested* in any of the said trades, or being a victualler, or malster, shall be capable, or have any power to grant licences for selling ale, or beer, or any other liquors; but the same shall be void. In the midst then of so many admirable, judicious, *strict* laws, to prevent the bad effects of superfluous alehouses, we want an *OEdipus* to unriddle the affair, and inform us *how* it comes about, that *such incredible* numbers of them are found almost in every part of the nation. I say *almost*, because I have known, in *some divisions* in the West, they are not so common—the justices (to their great honour) will *not* permit them. And the face of things, with respect to sobriety, good decorum, the religious observation of the Lord's day, in *such* parishes, is quite *different* from *other* places, where they abound.

We will suppose the *principal* view in granting *so excessive* a number of licences,

is to advance the revenues of the crown. But can we be driven to *any such* extremity, or forget that "it is righteousness which exalteth a nation, but that sin is a reproach to any people?"

Doth not wisdom cry, and understanding put forth her voice? "She standeth in the top of high places—she crieth at the gates—receive my instruction, and not silver; and knowledge rather than choice gold. By me kings reign, and princes decree justice. Riches and honours are with me—yea durable riches and righteousness.—My fruit is better than gold, yea than fine gold, and my revenue than choice silver."

Nothing can be more *certainly* known than the *horrid effects* of alehouses. They are receptacles of sots, and the scum of the earth, who delight in decoying their neighbours. "They lay wait, as he that setteth snares—they set a trap—they catch men." And there are but few alehouses, but what have commonly a particular set of idle, wicked fellows, that almost daily frequent them, and as often disturb and terrify the neighbourhood with their noise and quarrels, and keep the streets continually ringing with their hideous oaths and imprecations.

It is said, that building a *smith's forge* near a man's house, and making a noise with hammers, &c. has been held a *nuisance*; but how inoffensive doth this appear, when compared to a *publick house*; which is a *shop, an office, a warehouse* for the devil, as a very reputable writer calls it?

I have read in a law book that an *action* lies for *hindering* of the wholesome air; and likewise for *corrupting* the air. But how often is this done in *publick houses* by profane blaspheming, filthy wretches, whose breath is corrupt—who defile the land?

They are even like the *Leviathan*—"out of their nostrils go smoke—their breath kindle coals; and a flame goeth out of their mouth." Like Solomon's *mad man*—"they cast firebrands, arrows, and death, and say, are we not in sport?"

Surely then there is the utmost reason to expect, that *so many* alehouses, unless soon *suppressed* (all laws having proved *ineffectual* towards *regulating* and *reforming* them) instead of *serving*, must *destroy* the nation.—The *deluge* of impiety, that is *so well known* to arise from this quarter, must inevitably overwhelm it. It is in vain to complain of the present *overflowings* of ungodliness, if we *keep open*, and even *multiply* the flood-gates that let them in upon us.

Frequent occasions present themselves to, and (as it were) *oblige* the legislature (amidst their other great national concerns) to turn their thoughts towards the *alarming, yet increasing* charge of *maintaining the poor of the kingdom*, and to enquire into the *sources* of it. And *when-ever* this is done, it cannot but *instantly* appear, *how much* alehouses contribute to this heavy, almost insupportable burden; and *how many* families are impoverished by them. Most parishes will furnish any good man, disposed to satisfy himself, with instances enough of this nature—as also of the ruin of young men of industrious, creditable families—of servants, journeymen, and the like, by having *so many* opportunities and temptations every where around them.

The removing therefore of this *great* and *manifest* cause, must appear an obvious and very natural expedient towards speedily checking and lessening the charge of the poor, *so long* and *so much* complained of by the whole nation. But without doing the *one*, I fear the *other* will always prove a *preposterous* and *fruitless* undertaking.

It may not become me, indeed, in my obscure station, to suggest so much; and I beg pardon for the liberty I have taken. My apology for it is—that I was only willing to *try* for the pleasure, which my contributing but a *single hint, a bare mite* (if I should be so fortunate) towards abating the raging ruinous vices of the present times, would truly yield to,

S I R,

Your most humble servant,

R. C.

(See our last Vol. p. 479.)

From the several Accounts that have appeared, we shall give our Readers this further Relation of the last Expedition to the Coast of France, after referring them to our Magazine for September, p. 435, for the Account published by Authority.

ON September 3, in the evening, the fleet anchored in St. Lunaire Bay, on the coast of Britany, about five miles westward of St. Maloes*. 4th. Most part of the day was employed in landing the troops, which was done, with the loss of only eight men†, that were drowned. There did not a Frenchman appear on the shore, nor did we meet with the least obstruction, but marched immediately to an eminence, about half a mile from the water-side, and encamped. At night I was sent on the piquet guard, which are a body of fifty men, with officers,

* See the Map of the north-east part of Britany, in our Magazine for June last.

† Another account says five men and 45 firelocks.

ers, posted about half a mile from the camp, to prevent a sudden surprize, who are kept under arms all night. We shot several of the enemy, and took others prisoners, who were endeavouring to discover our situation and numbers. It was now known to every body, that St. Maloes **A** was the place intended to be attacked. 5th. The commodore came on shore, with the prince: They accompanied the general to a village, three miles from St. Maloes, to reconnoitre the place; they were greatly annoyed by the enemy's cannon, and one shot fell within a yard and a half **B** of the prince. In the evening Sir William Boothby returned to camp; he was sent with a detachment of three hundred grenadiers, to burn all the shipping that lay about a mile on the outside of St. Maloes harbour, which he executed with great bravery, to the number of thirteen. 6th. **C** Nothing material: The whole day was spent in councils of war; wherein the commodore assured the general, that it was impossible for him to give him assistance to bombard the town, without hazarding the loss of all the men of war; owing, it seems, to the dangerous situation of the harbour, it being an entire chain of rocks: **D** In consequence of which, it was unanimously resolved, not to attack St. Maloes. The commodore further assured the general, that it was not safe to embark the troops, at the same place they landed; which brought us under a necessity of **E** marching eighteen miles farther, to a proper place of embarkation. 7th. Early in the morning the whole army began their march. We were frequently obstructed by small parties of the enemy, who fired at us through the woods, killed ten of our men, and wounded two officers. About **F** six in the evening halted, and encamped half a mile distant from a village called St. Briac, near which lay a river, that we were to cross the next day. The enemy endeavoured to disturb us this night, by frequently alarming our camp, and appearing in parties, drawn up in order of battle, **G** on the other side of the river, but did us no damage. 8th. The whole army crossed the river, each person wading it to his middle; without any distinction; in our passage, the enemy fired pretty briskly on us; on which the general sent a friar, to acquaint them, that if they did not desist, **H** he would reduce all the villages we passed through into ashes; the friar did not return with an answer; accordingly orders were given to set fire to every place we passed through; we lost, this day, ten men and one officer, and two officers wounded; this evening encamped pretty

soon, and lay on our straw all night very quiet. 9th. Began our march; about eleven our advanced guards were attacked by five companies of French regulars; but they stood but one fire; two hundred of them were killed and wounded, all the rest fled; at two we passed through a city called Matilion*, without the least molestation, and encamped about half a mile distant from it; we lost, this day, about thirty men, eleven were taken prisoners, one of whom escaped, and brought an account, that his comrades were put to death, in a barbarous manner. At ten at night, our picquet guards took a French dragoon prisoner; from whom a confession of the strength of the enemy was extorted, on pain of being immediately put to death; he informed us, that eleven regiments of foot, with ten pieces of cannon, and two mortars, were encamped within three miles, and that they were determined to give us battle the next morning. Our general did not think it prudent to wait for the enemy, as their strength was greatly superior to ours, and gave orders for us to lie under arms all night, **D** and, soon as ever we could see, to make the best of our way to the water-side, where the shipping would be ready to receive us; however, the French were before us, for at one we could hear their drums beat to arms, at which time there came some deserters to us, who informed us, that the design of the enemy was to get between us and the Water-side, and by that means cut off our retreat; which they certainly would have done, had not the bringing of their cannon up the very bad roads, taken up most of the morning: At day-light we set off, and made a brisk **F** march to the water-side. All this time the French were at our heels, and by the time we were getting to the boats, their whole army appeared, and a terrible cannonading ensued, while their infantry were marching with all possible speed, to bring their fire to reach us. In the mean time **G** we were doubling our diligence in getting to the boats, in which several were killed and wounded. The guards and grenadiers were ordered to line the beach, in order to cover our retreat, and prevent the slaughter we must have hazarded, and from a naked retreat, without any cannon, must have expected. By the time we were all in the boats, the whole French infantry, and what men the boats could not carry, (besides the guards and grenadiers) were engaged. A terrible fire continued, on both sides, for two hours and a half, when, at length, the English guards gave **way;**

* Or Mattignon.

way; the grenadiers soon followed; and, as there was no place of retreat in an enemy's country, they most of them plunged themselves into the water, and endeavoured to swim to the ships. Several were killed in the water, and those that could not swim, were drowned. At one the firing ceased, and the French proclaimed a victory in the field, and immediately sung *Te Deum*. Our loss, in this action, is seven hundred men, and forty-five officers, killed and wounded; fifteen of the officers were killed on the spot: Among whom are general Dury, colonels Griffin and Wilkinson, and Sir John Armitage, who was a volunteer*. Several of those who are wounded, have had their limbs cut off, and are thought to be in a bad way. General Dury was killed in the water, in attempting to make his escape. Sir William Boothby, who had the second command in the grenadiers, swam near two miles to the ships, in his cloaths, as did a captain in our regiment. In the beginning of this action, the French refused to give quarter, which put the conquered to the terrible necessity of taking the water; however, when they found the day to be theirs, they spared several persons, and have now in their custody several officers of distinction, namely, lord Frederick Cavendish, &c. 10th and 11th. at anchor, sent a flag of truce on shore, and had leave to bury our dead. 12th. Set sail, and were obliged to put in to Plymouth."

An officer of the Granada bomb, is somewhat more particular in his account of the action of St. Cas. "When our troops came down upon the beach, the boats were ready to receive them, and actually took on board the wounded men, artillery, and light-horse, and a great many more, very speedily; so that I thought they had all got off as quietly as usual; but I was mistaken. By the time that about half our army was embarked, we saw the French appear upon the top of a hill, the same road that ours came, and gathered round a windmill that stood there. We (the Granada) were ready charged for them, and immediately threw a thirteen inch shell so right, that I plainly saw it fall upon one of the horsemen, and when it burst, it did considerable damage to the rest; so that they were greatly disconcerted. There was a little wood to the right of them, in which the Irish brigades took post; others marched still on to the

right, and took possession of a village, which we directly set on fire by a carcass. Our people, in the mean time, were embarking as fast as possible, and those that were left on the beach, waiting the return of the boats, were about fourteen hundred, consisting of twelve companies of grenadiers, and four of the guards, who drew themselves up in form, to give battle to the French, who were at first seventeen thousand of their best troops, from Brest and Rochelle. They came down on both sides, and in front; but, from their first appearance, we peppered them so closely, not only with our shells, but small shot, of which we ourselves (the Granada) expended above three thousand, being one pound shot; we fired two or three hundred at a time, out of the large mortars, which made great slaughter, and intimidated the French soldiers so much, that their officers were obliged to drive them down before them like a flock of sheep, for some hundreds of them were killed, by the shipping, before the two armies engaged, and as they passed along the beach by us, I saw their colours fall twice. By this time the cavalry, that was left at the top of the hill, had got up four pieces of cannon; but our people were so low, that the shot all went over them, and came to us; but we soon silenced them with a shell or two; ours was the only vessel of the three bombs and two sloops, that had no body wounded: We had, indeed, some of our rigging cut by the shot; and abundance of the enemy's small shot came on board. The two armies below now met within pistol shot; and the three front companies of our grenadiers gave the first fire, and charged the enemy so briskly, that they killed every Frenchman as fast as he advanced. We also destroyed so many, by the one pound shot from the bombs, and their dead and wounded lay so thick, that they could not move for them, and were just upon the retreat, when, unluckily, our three companies that had engaged, had expended all their ammunition, and were obliged to retire; and, before they could form again, for want of room (being close to the water) or the rear advance, the enemy took advantage of their disorder, and pushed them into the water, continuing their fire upon them, and also upon the boats. In some of the flat-bottomed boats, ten, twelve, and in one sixteen seamen and a lieutenant, out of twenty, that they took to row them,

* Another account says, Sir John Armitage was shot as he sat upon a rock, to which he had swum for safety. Prince Edward continued on shore, till commanded by lord Howe to return to his ship.

re killed: But no men in the world saved more boldly than ours did; some whom turned about, and discharged their pieces, while they stood up to the in in the water, then threw off their coutrements and cloaths, and chose rather to swim for their lives, than be taken A prisoners. Some of the French, after the engagement, seemed to behave very well our wounded prisoners that were left behind; but they committed one rascally action, that I shall never forgive, and that was, when our boats were all out of their reach, the cowardly villains kept firing B whole platoons on some of our naked men, who were left behind, and could not swim, standing with their heads just above water; several of whom were picked up by the boats of such vessels as lay nearest the shore; ours took up two that stood within their depth; the others followed our example, and so saved some of the poor men, notwithstanding the French were firing upon them all the while; and I must say this for the seamen, they ran all risks to save them."

By all the accounts hitherto published, it appears, the French have very little to boast of, and that their swelling relations, (see p. 487.) are very false and ridiculous. For the number of the killed, wounded, and prisoners, see p. 436. One account seems to hint, that this unfortunate miscarriage was owing to delays, an over confidence, and even a blameable temerity in some persons, who appeared too insensible of the dangers attending a march in an enemy's country, and shewed too much contempt of their antagonists. The French forces were very numerous. The following is an authentick list of them.

French Generals.

Le duc d'Aguillon, commander in chief.

Marquis d'Aubigné, lieutenant-general.

Marquis de la Brock,

Monf. de la Tour Auvergne, } maj. gen.

A writer in the publick papers says, such misfortunes might be prevented for the future, by using mantlets of the following construction; Let some boards, of a convenient length, and of an inch in thickness, be joined together, to make a frame three or four feet broad, and the outside of the frame with tin plates, and over these lay a stratum of quires of iron, which to be covered with tin plates, the nails being driven in between the quires. These mantlets might be fastened to the stern of a small boat is hung to the sternpost; and the greatest ease and dispatch. On the inside the soldiers in the boat might hold them up, and when the boat were surrounded with them, as in the case of the French, they might serve to guide the boat, and the soldiers could all be unhinged

Regiments of Infantry from Brest.

| | Battalions. | Men. |
|-----------------|-------------|------|
| Bourbon | 2 | 1400 |
| Royal Vaisseau | 2 | 1400 |
| Royal Etrangers | 2 | 1400 |
| Brissau | 1 | 700 |
| Brie | 1 | 700 |
| Penthievre | 1 | 700 |
| | 10 | 7000 |

Dragoons.

| | Squad. | |
|---|--------|------|
| Mahvert | 2 | 336 |
| Militia, gardes de cote, and armed peasants | | 5000 |
| Cannon | 8 | |
| Mortars | 8 | |

The names of the regiments that joined these troops from St. Maloes, the evening before the attack, are not known; said to be upwards of three thousand, regulars, foot and dragoons, besides militia.

A pamphlet since the drawing up of D the foregoing account, has made its appearance, entitled, *An Impartial Narrative of the last Expedition to the Coast of France. By an Eye-Witness.* This pamphlet arraigns the conduct of the commander, saying, that in choosing a place (St. Lunaire bay) for landing the troops, he E "departed very much from his usual prudence and good conduct, in landing the troops in unsettled weather, on a beach, from whence, except the wind blew directly off shore, and that but slightly, he could not reembark them." It accuses the general of want of necessary intelligence, caution, and foresight; of delay, temerity, and says he was deceived by those about him: But the principal subject of the writer's resentment seems to be the quarter-master general; who, if what is here asserted is true, certainly is very much

much to be censured. Take an instance or two to that purpose. "On the sixth, three days provisions was providentially landed for the army, and in the afternoon the following order was given out; it will point out, better than I can describe, our situation.

"The provisions received this day are to be used sparingly, the fleet being separated, it is uncertain when any more can be had."

This in a country where the inhabitants took care to leave scarce any thing for the subsistence of the troops, caused many serious reflections, and made every individual, *excepting a certain family*, wish themselves most heartily on board; for it did not appear with any probability of success, that we could undertake any thing by which we could do our country the least service, or gain for ourselves the least credit. The wind still continuing to render it impossible to reembark the troops where they landed, St. Cas Bay was proposed as the place from whence with any degree of safety the troops could reembark. There it was agreed the army should march, and for this purpose, the quarter-master general was the next day sent to reconnoitre our first day's march: On this occasion, that great man gave some little proof of his indefatigable and active genius. For this party did not march off till ten o'clock in the morning, and tho' expedition was necessary, yet he halted at a chateau not more than four miles from camp, while he (without having the civility to ask any of the officers under his command to eat any thing) dined and amused himself with the family: Three hours being in this manner lost, the detachment was afterwards harrassed, and obliged to march all night. Part of it did not return to camp till next morning."

On the 7th, "about one o'clock, two battalions of guards, with the three brigades of the line, encamped on the other side of the little town of Matignon, the grenadiers of the army encamped on this side. It would be too tedious to describe in every particular the weakness of this camp, I shall therefore only say, that it was condemned by every body, and that if the French, which was not impossible, had thrown a battalion into the town, they might have attacked and defeated our grenadiers, before (the communication thro' the village being cut off) they could be sustained by any other part of the army. But as the quarter-master general has been often heard to say, that with a

few companies of grenadiers, he could march thro' a province of France, he did not think it necessary, I suppose, to consult the security of our camps much."

In another place he accuses col. C— of great presumption. "Col. C— before this (the receiving intelligence by a deserter of the appearance of the French forces) and even now laughed at all accounts that were brought of the enemy, saying, that "there were only a few regiments of rascally militia, and that we were as safe as if we were on the London road." Of the fatal affair of St. Cas is given the following account. "Here (at St. Cas) to the surprize of every common soldier, we found entrenchments almost perfect, that were thrown up by the enemy to prevent the landing of troops upon this beach, which proved very destructive to our rear-guard. Why this beach was not reconnoitred, or proper steps taken for the security of our retreat, should, to prevent future miscarriages, be enquired into? It was the quarter-master general's duty, and I have heard it was expected from him, but unluckily he fell in with a Gazette the evening before, and for this trifling amusement, neglected this necessary part of his duty. So little care was there taken of our retreat, that when the troops came near the beach, the serjeants with their halberts, and many of the private men with their hands, were obliged to make gaps, for our long awkward column to march through.

The enemy amounting to fourteen battalions, four squadrons of horse, and three thousand militia, with fourteen pieces of cannon and six mortars, appeared on the hills, before the youngest brigade was embarked, and began to cannonade our troops, who, there being no disposition made, were very much crowded on the beach. It was now too late to destroy the entrenchment, therefore all attention was given to the embarking of the troops as fast as possible, for which I am sorry to say, there was no disposition made; but this was owing to the commander not having a proper notice given him.

No ground could have been more advantageous for the enemy; there were three hollow ways leading to the beach, which covered the enemy from the cannonade of our shipping, and enabled them to make three separate attacks, their chief one was from a village on our right, which we gave them the quiet possession of, for what reason I know not, as it is generally thought, that if there had been a battalion posted there, with orders when they retreated,

retreated, to set fire to the village, it would have prevented, or at least have very much retarded the enemy's attack, and consequently have given us time to get off many more of our grenadiers. But it was decreed otherwise. The grenadiers of the army, with four companies of the first regiment of guards, were left a sacrifice to the superiority of the enemy, and many other disadvantages they laboured under. It was impossible for them to resist the numbers that were poured in upon them. They were therefore obliged to give way, and from that instant confusion and disorder took place. The few boats that were on shore, were soon filled, some so much, that as the soldiers hung round them, the sailors, lest the boat should sink, were obliged to cut some of their hands off; those who could swim, took the water, those who could not, run to a cliff on the left, where some few were got off. It is impossible to describe the feeling of the troops, who from the ships beheld this dreadful scene, looking on their fellow-soldiers and friends, without being able to sustain them; pressed by the enemy into the water; then, not finding refuge there, returning in the midst of a shower of shot to beg for quarter, which, while the fire from the shipping lasted, was not granted; but, as soon as that ceased, it would be injustice not to own, the enemy behaved with great humanity.

I would add a list of the killed and missing, but that it has already appeared in the general's letter, the wounded are not in that account mentioned, which is a little extraordinary, as they amount, officers included, to one hundred and twenty. Since I have mentioned this letter, I cannot help taking notice of that part of it, where it is said, that the troops marched from St. Lunaire to meet the fleet; it may be so; but it must appear, that the marching to Matignon, was wide of any such intention; for the army was at that place, further from the fleet than it was at the last camp. It is also said in this letter, to palliate our loss, that we must expect to lose some men, whenever we land or retreat in the face of an enemy. But surely, the seventh part of an army, and that composed of its best troops, must, to this country, be an irreparable loss. If we had suffered it after doing, or attempting to do our country the least service, it would be only looked on as the common fare of war; but to find it the effect of such uncommon intervention to the safety of the troops, is very disheartening, and,

October, 1758.

it is much to be feared, has had that effect on the troops.

It may be imagined, from the little that has appeared, we had no major-generals on this service; in effect we had not; for they were never consulted, though perhaps they were as fit to be attended to, as those to whom we owe our misfortune, particularly the youngest of them, whom the whole army looked up to."

The reader will, no doubt, perceive, that many of the above are heavy charges, and that the reputation of these officers will depend much upon their being refuted: When we consider, however, the natural and acquired abilities, by which persons in eminent posts in the army ought to be distinguished, we cannot help, in some measure, excusing our present race of officers, who, from a long peace, and the corruption of the times, have been more conversant at court, than in the field, and more experienced in elections and reviews than battles and sieges.

The following Letter, dated Sept. 25, was published in the Amsterdam Gazette, and said to be wrote by a Merchant of Cologne, then at the Fair of Leipfick. It contains an affecting Picture of the Calamities of War, but we think it may be rather too much heightened, as it comes from a Quarter who are no great Friends to the Prussians.

"I HAVE just been an eye-witness of a scene that excites pity and terror. The 22d instant, Mr. Borck, president of the Prussian military directory, sent a letter to the magistrates of Leipfick, exhorting them to pay a new contribution of six hundred thousand crowns, which the King of Prussia requires of this city, and not only enjoining them to fix the terms of this payment, but to begin immediately, with paying down two hundred thousand crowns, in part of account, adding, that hereby they would, perhaps, avert the calamity with which their city was threatened. The magistrates made answer, that the city being exhausted by the enormous contributions it had been obliged to pay, was absolutely incapable of giving any farther supplies; that its trade was stagnated and ruined; that the inhabitants were so poor, that they could not pay even the ordinary taxes. The unfortunate Leipfickers waited with the greatest anxiety for the effect which such an answer might produce, when, on the 24th, at five in the morning, they saw all the soldiers assembling before the lodgings

3 X

of

of their captains. An hour after, those soldiers and the Hussars occupied all the streets, the squares, and market-places, the cemeteries, and even the towers and steeples. All the gates were shut to hinder the populace of the suburbs from coming into the city. About seven o'clock all the senators were brought to the town-hall, where general Hauls said to them, *The king, my master, will have money, and if you do not give it, the city shall be plundered*. The magistrates answered, *We have no more money, we have nothing left but life, and we recommend ourselves to the king's mercy*. From that instant dispositions were made for delivering up Leipfick to be plundered: Cannon was planted in all the streets: The inhabitants kept within doors, and in all the houses there was nothing to be heard but dismal lamentations, easier to be imagined than described. In fine, eight soldiers, with a subaltern officer, were sent from house to house, to signify to each burgher, with menaces of pillage and massacre, that they must bring all the specie they had: Upon which, the unhappy Leipfickers delivered all their money. During this tragical scene, all the churches remained shut, and there was an express inhibition to celebrate divine service. Towards six in the evening, the soldiers were ordered to their quarters, but the magistrates remained prisoners, and are still confined. None of the inhabitants went to bed the ensuing night, and nothing was to be seen but people half dead with grief and terror. It is impossible to express the horror of this spectacle. I have seen others on my journey, which have not less affected me. From Silesia, all the way to Hanover, the towns and villages swarm with maimed men, all Saxons and Brandenburgers, who beg their bread about the streets."

The subjoined Extract from the Berlin Remarks, on the Fictions that have been so confidently and industriously propagated, in relation to the Battle of Zorndorff, by the Partizans of the Russians, is a shocking Detail of the cruel Excesses these Barbarians have been guilty of, which may have much contributed to that Severity with which his Prussian Majesty treats the poor Saxons.

"THE Königsberg Gazette depicts the cruelties with which the Russians are charged, and pretends to justify those which are too notorious not to be acknowledged, by saying, that the Prussians themselves have set fire to villages to cover their march. But a reason of war ought to be distinguished from an

unnecessary cruelty. The former obliged the Prussians to burn the single village of Schaumbourg; but what colour can the Russians give to their burning the villages of Zorndorff, Zicher, Wilkersdorf, Blumberg, Kutzdorf, Quartfchen, and Birckenbusch, all which were in flames at the same time, and of which the greatest part of the inhabitants were, some killed, and others thrown into the flames. The publick hath already been informed of the cruelties committed last June, by general Demikow, in Pomerania, and the New Marche. Above an hundred towns or villages were pillaged, and many women carried off and ravished. The Russians also set fire to the village of Furstgau, and killed the farmer's wife: Vorbruch, and the suburb of Driesen, were likewise reduced to ashes. In the beginning of July, they pillaged the town of Friedeburgh, burnt the mill of Altenflies, and murdered the gardener of the bailiwick of Driesen. On the approach of the Prussians, they turned the environs of Custrin into a desert, burnt the seven villages abovementioned, killed the farmer of Tamsel, and at Blumberg and Camin massacred many peasants, and even infants with their mothers, whose mutilated bodies were found in the houses and barns. The churches have not been spared; they opened even graves and vaults, to strip the dead; which they did, particularly, at Camin and Birckholtz, where they stripped the bodies of general Schlaberndorf and general Ruitz, who were buried there. It will not be thought strange, that the name of barbarians should be given to persons capable of such cruelties."

A Letter from General Fermer, to Count Dohna.

"As this day's battle (see p. 470, 487.) hath left many dead to be buried, and many wounded men to be dressed on both sides, I have thought proper to ask your excellency, whether it would not be fit to conclude a suspension of arms, for two or three days? General Brown, who is extremely weak, by reason of his wounds, having need of a room, and other conveniences, which are necessary in his present situation, most humbly intreats his majesty to send a passport for him and his attendants, that he may remove to a proper place. I have the honour to be, &c.

Camp, August 14,

(25, N. S.) 1758.

COUNT FERMER

Count Dohna's Answer.

"I have the honour to answer the letter, which your excellency was pleased to write

write to me yesterday; and in consequence of it to inform you, that the king, my master, having gained the battle, and remained master of the field, his majesty will not fail to give the necessary orders for burying the dead, and taking care of the wounded of both sides. His majesty thinks, that a suspension of arms is usual, in the case of a siege, but not after a battle. His excellency general Brown, if still alive, shall have the passports he asks most readily; and all possible relief shall be given to the other generals who are prisoners.

The cruel burning of villages, which is not yet discontinued, shews an intention not to spare the king's estates in any shape: But I shall not now enter into repetitions, on a subject I have so often mentioned. I shall only desire your excellency to consider, what consequences such cruelties may have, if a stop be not put to them. I have the honour to be, &c.

Camp, Aug. 26, 1758. Count DONNA."

BY a general state of the receipts and payments of the Foundling Hospital, it appears that from its first opening, March 25, 1741, to Dec. 31, 1757, the number of children received into this hospital was 6894. Of which number 5510 were received from June 1, 1756, when in consequence of an act of parliament, which granted 10,000l. towards the support of the hospital, all children under a certain age were received. The number of those who have died to the 31st of December last, is 2821. The money received for the support of the hospital in the year 1757, including the 30,000l. granted by parliament, amounted to 38,002l. 1s. 2d. of which 2806l. 10s. 3d. were legacies received that year; and 508l. 4s. 6d. annual benefactions, and 96l. 14s. 6d. benefactions towards defraying the expences of divine service in the chapel. The expences that year amounted to 33,832l. 13s. 2d. of which 502l. 4s. 6d. was exacted as fees at the Exchequer on 20,000l. part of the parliamentary grant; the fees on the remaining 10,000l. were charitably remitted. (See our Vol. for 1757, p. 87—89.)

To the **AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.**

S I R,

AS the eclipses of the luminaries are of great service, in order for obtaining the longitude: the times of their happening being ascertained for different places on the globe, and as one of your cor-

respondents has sent you a calculation of the moon's eclipse, for the year 1759 (see p. 298.) for his place of abode, I also send you the calculation of the same eclipse, for Great Budworth, in latitude 53°. 21'. the inserting of which, in your Magazine, will, no doubt, be acceptable to several of your readers, as well as your constant reader and humble servant,

P. ANTROBUS.

January the 13th, 1759, in the morning, the moon will be eclipsed in 65, 22°. 56'. per Halley's Tables.

| | | H. | ' | " |
|---|--------------------|----|----|----|
| Apparent time at Great- Budworth, Cheshire, of the | Beginning | 6 | 31 | 16 |
| | Middle | 7 | 56 | 7 |
| | Ecliptic 8 | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| | End of the eclipse | 9 | 20 | 27 |
| | Whole duration | 2 | 49 | 11 |
| | Digits eclipsed | 6 | 3 | 50 |
| C The moon sets the same morn. at | | 8 | 7 | 10 |
| So the m. sets about 1 H. 13' 17" | | | | |
| before the end of the eclipse. | | | | |

The **T Y P E.**



A new **QUESTION**, by Nicholas Wight, of Hull.

G I V E N $zx^2 + yz + z^2 = \frac{zx^2}{a} + \frac{zy^2}{3} + \frac{z^3}{4} = 3zx^2 + y^2$, it is required to investigate three general theorems for the values of x , y and z , and to give one value of each in numbers?

To the **AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.**

S I R,

I Desire you will publish the following remarks on the four answers to the law question, in your June Magazine, (p. 305.) wherein I have pointed out the errors of three of them, and distinguished truth from falshood. I shall, as concisely as I can, to be clear, consider every circumstance in the question, and observe, not as a lawyer, but a mathematician.

1. That it is evident to common sense, that the testator, by providing for three of the four persons named in one case, and three others in another case, one of which

he thought would certainly happen, intended that all the four should share the 2000*l.* if existing all together, which, though possible, is very uncommon, and yet is the event that really happened, so is unprovided for.

2. It is also clear, that the four shares A must be measured, by combining the relations they would have had to each other, in the two particular cases specified in the will, as far as it is possible to make them consistent therewith: Thus,

Whatever the son's part be, the mother's is limited by it, being two-thirds thereof; B and since here is likewise a daughter, she must have a part, though the other shares are thereby lessened, and her share is limited to be two-thirds of the mother's, or four-ninths of the son's; the nephew would have had one half of the mother's share, or one-sixth of the whole, had there been no daughter, but in the present case, his share is limited by hers, being one-half thereof, or two-ninths of the son's share, for these are the relations of their shares, as expressed by the will, and no other.

Divide, therefore, the 2000*l.* into 21 D equal parts, and give the son 9, the mother 6, the daughter 4, and the nephew 2, and their shares will be

| | |
|--|---------|
| 9 parts for the son, or £. 857 $\frac{3}{11}$ | |
| 6 mother. 571 $\frac{9}{11}$ | |
| 4 daughter 380 $\frac{2}{11}$ | |
| 2 nephew 190 $\frac{1}{11}$ | |
| — | |
| 21 | £. 2000 |

as Mr. P. P. has done (see p. 421.) who is the only true answerer out of the four published.

Mr. Chapman (see p. 352.) says, F "The daughter is to have one-sixth more than the nephew; the mother one-sixth more than the daughter, and the son one-sixth more than the mother; so their shares will be, nephew 200*l.* daughter 400*l.* mother 600*l.* and the son 800*l.*" But this cannot be right, for the will expressly G makes the son to have (not one sixth only, as Mr. C. says, but) one-third more than the mother. He has made the mother's share more than two-thirds of the son's, to which it should have been only equal: Consequently, the daughter's and nephew's are too much likewise: Had Mr. C. given H the son four-sixths $\frac{2}{3}$, instead of four-ninths, he would have preserved the relation intended, and answered truly.

Mr. Cunningham, (see p. 352.) among other things, says, "The testator intended the son to have one-third more than

the mother; the mother one-third more than the daughter." So he gives the son 900*l.* the mother two-thirds of it, or 600*l.* the daughter two-thirds of the mother's, or 400*l.* and the remaining 100*l.* to the nephew.

This cannot be right; for I see no ground, in the nature of the question, for assigning 900*l.* to the son, unless because it will easily divide into two-thirds, and that sum again into two thirds: The relations are right, till he comes to the nephew, to whom he assigns the remaining 100*l.* as it were at hap-hazard; for it is neither one-sixth of the whole fortune, nor one-half of the daughter's share; nor is it connected with any other share, agreeably to the words, or meaning of the will.

Mr. Hooley (see p. 474.) says, "It is obvious, the mother has a right to take two, as often as the son takes three; and that the daughter must take two, as often as the mother takes three; and, as the nephew was to have one-sixth of the whole bequest, he must needs be entitled to one-third of the son's share." For this purpose, Mr. Hooley divides the estate into 44 equal parts, and gives the son 18, the mother 12, the daughter eight, and the nephew six.

These numbers are evidently wrong, even upon Mr. Hooley's own assumption; for, he says, the nephew must have one-sixth of the whole at all events, and yet gives him only six parts out of 44, which is one-third part too little.

But his assumption is not true; for the nephew was to have one-sixth of the whole, in either of the particular cases by the will provided for, where there were only three claimants expected; but he cannot have so much as one-sixth, in the present case, where four claimants must be gratified, by making their shares bear such relations to each other, as the testator seems to have intended, by an equitable interpretation of his words, as is done by P. P. and by him only.

Alienation-office,
Inner-Temple,
Oct. 12, 1758.

D. ENGLAND.

The Produce of a BARLEY-CORN in three Years. An Experiment made by the Rev. Mr. William Hollier, Rector of Carshalton, in the County of Surrey.

I N the year 1726, he prepared a piece of ground in his garden, and planted one barley-corn. The first year produced 150 ears, good sound grain (besides small grains thrown by) making 3300 barley-coins,

corns, which were rubbed out on a large wainscot table. The second year they were planted in his garden, at four inches asunder, the ground prepared as before: The produce half a bushel, and half a peck. The third year, planted in the common fields, on Carshalton Downs, at about five inches asunder, by the farmers in the neighbourhood: On an Easter Monday, the parson treated them with good strong beer, and buttocks of beef: The produce having been 45 bushels, two pecks and a half; it was malted the same year, and brewed into six hogheads of B strong beer.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IT is possible Amicus's friend (see p. 420, and 457, 488) may have those symptoms he mentions, yet not be in a consumption; though they are very like to bring him into one, without speedy assistance. Let him take ten drops of genuine balsam of Gilead, dropped into a tea-spoonful of powdered loaf sugar, two hours before he rises in a morning, drinking after it, half a pint of warm asses milk; increase a drop every morning, to twenty drops; continue that number three months, using gentle exercise on horseback every day, when the weather will permit, with proper diet. If he follows this direction, I hope he will let me know, by your channel, if he has success,

Which will oblige your, &c.

Duffield, Derbyshire,

Sept. 25, 1758.

J. A.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Gloucester, Oct. 16, 1758.

ITAKE the liberty to send you my sentiments on the case which Amicus, with the solicitude of a friend, has recommended to the consideration of your correspondents. (See p. 420.)

The ingenious Mr. Campbell (see p. 474.) has already remarked the want of accuracy in setting forth the symptoms, and so has Lichen (see p. 488.) yet as there are contained sufficient indications to demonstrate a relaxed state of the solids, the first gentleman very judiciously advises exercise on horseback, but I must beg leave to dissent from the safety of giving mercury in this case, because should any part of this ponderous medicine insinuate itself into the blood, the circulating fluid would then strike with too great a momentum against the solids, which would be highly injurious, as they cannot react; and

should it continue some time in the blood vessels, the whole mass of blood will be dissolved, consequently some of the symptoms complained of in the above case will be increased.—I hope medicines of this kind did not lay the foundation of, or contribute towards his present complaints. Should the lungs be ulcerated (tho' I believe they are not, for the lumps, or clots of phlegm, that are spit up in a morning and evening, may be nothing more than the mucus, which is separated for the defence of the trachia, &c. inspissated by the air) in this case, mercury would be prejudicial to the last degree. When the solids are relaxed, the sanguificative organs are not capable of giving that proper density to the circulating fluid, which is so absolutely necessary to supply what is constantly required for nourishment, and retain a due proportion in the first order of vessels. For the moment those parts of the body, which the wise Author of our frame has designed to languify the new chyle, have lost their spring, or power of action, the circulating fluid becomes too thin, begins to exhale too copiously thro' the several emunctories, and the residue of the nutritious parts of what was taken in a whole day by way of aliment, passes off in the night, or towards morning, in colliquative sweats; by which loss the unhappy patient will soon become low in flesh, the vessels will collapse, the heart find little or no resistance, that important equilibrium, so necessary to high health, will be destroyed, and the person insensibly dwindle, or perhaps suddenly fall into an atrophy; the treatment of which is very different from a purulent consumption. The intention then must be to strengthen the solids and incrassate the blood; with this view I would recommend a course of the bark with elixir of vitriol, which I propose as a proper medicine for Amicus's friend, observing at the same time to live upon aliments that afford a substantial nourishment, be well rubbed every night and morning with a flesh-brush, and ride a good deal on horseback. This method I have experienced to be beneficial. I doubt not but that advice has already been taken of gentlemen conspicuous for their genius and merit, therefore do not presume to think I have proposed any thing new, yet my desire to endeavour to relieve the distressed encourages me to send this, which, with my best wishes, wait the acceptance of Amicus's friends. I am (desirous of being a useful member of society)

Yours, &c.

SALUBRE.

To

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

I Lately made a coasting tour thro' some of the western counties as far as Plymouth, where it afforded me the highest satisfaction to see such noble works carrying on for the defence of that important harbour to the sea, particularly on the Island of St. Nicholas, which will soon be surrounded by batteries. But on barely observing the situation of the harbour, and of the dock-yard in particular, I was sorry to find that grand repository of our naval stores so defenceless on the Cornish side. Upon enquiry, I was told that there was a good landing place in Cawland bay, beyond the reach of cannon shot from the island, from whence there is an easy and short passage, over the neck of land by Maker church, to Empacombe, not exceeding a mile and a quarter in length. This place lies at the lower end of Hamoaze, where the ships ride at their moorings within gun shot of the shore, for near two miles together. And should our inveterate enemy, the French, ever have it in their power (which God forbid!) to repay the visits we have so frequently made them on their coasts, the road I have now mentioned would probably invite them, as they would meet with little obstruction before they arrived at the point on the Cornish side, opposite to the dock-yard and shipping, which might be destroyed by their batteries and bombardment.

The destruction we lately made of the shipping at St. Maloes, and the method of our landing on the back of that place, came strongly into my thoughts on viewing the ground above-mentioned; and tho' our ships in ordinary are always on float, they are to be destroyed by batteries on shore. It must be confessed, that the entrance of the harbour is sufficiently guarded by the fort and island; but there is not a single gun mounted for the defence of Hamoaze, or the dock, in case of an attack from the Cornish side of the river.

If these hints should be found, upon enquiry, to be well-grounded, it is hoped the legislature will send an expert engineer to examine the spot; and speedily take the proper means for its better security.

I am, your, &c.

JOHN FORESIGHT.

See a Plan of the town and fortifications of Plymouth, in our Vol. for 1755. p. 32, with an accurate description thereof.

* Cawland bay lies on the left side going into Plymouth harbour, about two leagues from the fort.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Kingston in Jamaica, July 25, 1758.

S I R,

THE enclosed very remarkable account we hope you will communicate to your readers in Britain, which will greatly oblige

Your, &c.

Extract from the Kingston Journal, Dec. 31, 1757.

"The taking the undermentioned French fleet by only one man of war, being so much talked of in the island, we hope the following account will be agreeable to our readers, which we can assure them is authentick, having received it from indisputable authority. (See p. 259.)

On Saturday last arrived here his majesty's ship Augusta, Arthur Forrest, Esq; commander, with nine prizes (as in the following list) being a fleet from Port au Prince, richly laden with indico, sugar, coffee, and cotton, and taken by herself alone, having parted with the admiral and Princess Mary two days before.

| Ships Names. | Tonnage. | Guns. | Men. |
|----------------------|----------|-------|------|
| Le Mars, | 500 | 22 | 108 |
| La Theodore, | 650 | 18 | 70 |
| Le Solide, | 350 | 12 | 44 |
| Le Margarite, | 350 | 12 | 51 |
| St. Pierre, | 300 | 14 | 40 |
| Maurice Le Grand, | 300 | 12 | 36 |
| La Flore, | 300 | 12 | 35 |
| La Brilliant, | 200 | 10 | 20 |
| La Mannette, a brig. | 120 | 6 | 22 |
| Total | 3070 | 112 | 416 |

This is so extraordinary, that really one stands amazed to consider how it was possible for one ship, without the least assistance, or one friend in view, to take so many; and no doubt there must have been much good luck, as well as extraordinary management in the action. But how much more are we startled, when we are told this was performed within three miles of one of their principal harbours, Petit Guave, in a narrow channel, betwixt two shores, the Ganave and St. Domingo; and not one could yet fetch either way, tho' they attempted it, and most of them printed sailors. If we durst venture to pronounce on the dispositions of Providence, one would be apt to consider this as a recompence for the gallant and distinguished combat maintained last cruise with Kerlin's superior Squadron (see p. 97.) where

where this gentleman had the honour to command. At least the thought must afford pleasure to every Briton, that the lot has fallen upon him, who, with three ships of war, attacked seven from the principle of glory alone: Tho' here we cannot help lamenting, that the other heroes have not met with the like fortune.

But these are not all the services performed by his majesty's ship *Augusta* in the late cruize of three weeks. Dec. 14, after separating from the admiral in chace of a sloop, who escaped, she perceived a ship in Tiberon bay, which they stood to attack, but when within a random shot of the fort, the enemy set her on fire: Next morning she took a sloop with sugars, bound to Curacoa; and in the afternoon, perceiving two privateers in Lifet bay, she immediately gave them chace: These put to sea, and were luckily turned in upon the shore again by the admiral and Princess Mary, who now joined the hollow, and sending their boats and tender to assist, the two privateers were taken: The last was well defended from the shore, and as prettily attacked by the admiral's tender, (towed in by the boats) who took her out. To all this we must add the burning of a brig last Wednesday sev'night in Donna Maria bay, in coming down with the *Hornet* (who in his cruize has destroyed a French packet-boat off the Committee, and brought in with him a small French privateer schooner of six guns and 30 men) and the prizes; all which, according to Sir George Walton's method, may be thrust into the margin above."

N. B. Our correspondent adds, that he was informed by one of the officers of the *Augusta*, that capt. Forrest was never off the deck, nor scarcely closed his eyes, during their five days passage to Port-Royal, having 400 prisoners on board, and not 200 men and boys of his own in the ship.

From the IDLER, No 27.

MR. IDLER,

I NEVER thought that I should write any thing to be printed; but having lately seen your first essay, which was sent down into the kitchen, with a great bundle of Gazettes and useless papers, I find that you are willing to admit any correspondent, and therefore I hope you will not reject me. If you publish my letter, it may encourage others, in the same condition with myself, to tell their stories, which may be perhaps as useful as those of great ladies.

I am a poor girl. I was bred in the

country at a charity-school, maintained by the contributions of wealthy neighbours. The chief of our subscribers having passed a winter in London, came down full of an opinion new and strange to the whole country. She held it little less than criminal to teach poor girls to read and write. She was resolved, for her part, to spoil no more girls; those who were to live by their hands should neither read nor write out of her pocket; the world was bad enough already, and she would have no part in making it worse. She was for a short time warmly opposed; but she persevered in her notions, and withdrew her subscription. Few listen without a desire of conviction to those who advise them to spare their money. Her example and her arguments gained ground daily, and in less than a year the whole parish was convinced, that the nation would be ruined if the children of the poor were taught to read and write. Our school was now dissolved. — I could not live at home; and while I was considering to what I should betake me, one of the girls, who had gone from our school to London, came down in a silk gown, and told her acquaintance how well she lived, what fine things she saw, and what great wages she received. I resolved to try my fortune, and took my passage in the next week's waggon to London. I had no snares laid for me at my arrival, but came safe to a sister of my [school] mistress, who undertook to get me a place. She knew only the families of mean tradesmen; and I, having no high opinion of my own qualifications, was willing to accept the first offer.

My first mistress was wife of a working watch-maker, who earned every week more than was sufficient to keep his family in decency and plenty, but it was their constant practice to hire a chaise on Sunday, and spend half the wages of the week on Richmond-hill; of Monday he commonly lay half in bed, and spent the other half in merriment; Tuesday and Wednesday consumed the rest of his money; and three days every week were passed in extremity of want, by us who were left at home, while my master lived on trust at an alehouse. You may be sure, that of the sufferers, the maid suffered most, and I left them, after three months, rather than be starved.

I was then maid to a hatter's wife. There was no want to be dreaded, for they lived in perpetual luxury. My mistress was a diligent woman, and rose early in the morning, to set the journey-men

men to work; my master was a man much beloved by his neighbours, and sat at one club or other every night. I was obliged to wait on my master at night, and on my mistress in the morning. He seldom came home before two, and she rose at five. I could no more live without sleep than without food, and therefore intreated them to look out for another servant.

My next removal was to a linen-dra-per's, who had six children. My mistress, when I first entered the house, informed me, that I must never contradict the children, nor suffer them to cry. I had no desire to offend, and readily promised to do my best. But when I gave them their breakfast, I could not help all first; when I was playing with one in my lap, I was forced to keep the rest in expectation. That which was not gratified, always re-sented the injury with a loud outcry, which put my mistress in a fury at me, and procured sugar-plumbs to the child. I could not keep six children quiet, who were bribed to be clamorous, and was therefore dismissed as a girl honest, but not good-natured.

I then lived with a couple that kept a petty shop of remnants and cheap linen. I was qualified to make a bill, or keep a book, and was therefore often called, at a busy time, to serve the customers, and expected that I should now be happy, in proportion as I was useful. But my mistress appropriated every day, part of the profit to some private use, and, as she grew bolder in her theft, at last deducted so much, that my master began to wonder how he sold so much, and gained so little. She pretended to assist his enquiries, and began very gravely to hope, that *Betty was honest, and yet those sharp girls were apt to be light fingered.* You will believe that I did not stay there much longer.

The rest of my story I will tell you in another letter, and only beg to be informed, in some paper, for which of my places, except perhaps the last, I was disqualified, by my skill in reading and writing. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

BETTY BROOM.

FORT-ROYAL, in the Island of Martinico, is situated on the east side of the Island, and is far from being impregnable, as it is built of earth, and not founded on a rock, but on a little eminence, about 15 or 18 fathom above the level of the sea. On the east side is a neck of land, running out into the bay, which is fortified by two small demi-bastions, and one half moon, that covers

the curtain, with a ditch full of water, a covered way, pallisado'd, and a glacis. The harbour lies on the flank of the demi-bastion, with very narrow stairs, leading up to a platform, mounted with cannon; and all that side of the fort is shut in by a double wall, with flankers. Towards the sea, there is only a parapet, if no addition has been lately made; and over the gate there is another terrace, or platform, with cannon mounted, as a defence against an eminence on the other side of the harbour, which has a great command of the fort. (See the annexed MAP.)

The following Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, has been presented to his Majesty, by the Rev. Dr. Randolph, President of Corpus Christi College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, together with the Rev. Dr. Gregory, Dean of Christ Church, being introduced by the Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber in waiting: Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty. *The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford.*

May it please your Majesty,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Oxford, most humbly beg leave to congratulate your majesty, on the great success, with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless the arms of your majesty, and your allies, in defence of the just rights of your crown, against the encroachments of an ambitious and perfidious enemy.

May it please your majesty to accept our particular congratulations for the victories obtained by your majesty's brave subjects and allies. We cannot but rejoice, to see the enemy trapped in the work of his own hands, and the unjust invasion of your majesty's territories, returned on the treacherous invaders.

To these we beg leave to join our most hearty congratulations, on the success of your majesty's arms, in France, Asia, Africa, and America; but more especially on the acquisition of the most important fortress of Louisbourg, which we hope will be the greatest security to the trade of this nation, and the most effectual check to the ambitious views, and injurious encroachments of France.

It is our duty, in the first place, to return hearty thanks to Almighty God, who

bath



hath blessed your majesty's arms with victory, and delivered us, and our allies, contrary to the sanguine expectations of the enemy, and beyond all human appearance and probability. In the next place, our grateful acknowledgments are due to your majesty. To the wisdom and influence of your majesty's counsels, to the prudent disposition of our fleets, and to the conduct and courage of our officers, soldiers, and sailors, we owe, under God, these signal successes.

May it please your majesty to accept our most sincere and hearty thanks, for the many and great blessings which we enjoy, under your majesty's mild and auspicious government, by whose care and prudence we are enabled to pursue our studies, and enjoy the bounty of our founders and benefactors, in security, free from the miseries and calamities of war.

To these our congratulations, we beg leave to add our most solemn assurances of inviolable duty and affection to your majesty's person, family, and government; faithfully promising, to bring up the youth committed to our care, in principles of virtue, religion, and loyalty, to your majesty; and praying to Almighty God, to grant your majesty a long and happy reign over us, to crown all your attempts with success, and enable your majesty to put an end to a just and necessary war, by a safe, honourable, and lasting peace.

Given at our house of convocation, this 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1758.

LIST of SHIPS taken from the French, continued from p. 473.

TWO privateers near Barbadoes.

Eight small vessels taken off the Island of Rhodes.

Prince de Borde, a privateer of 10 guns.

Le Rofs, from Bayonne, for St. Domingo.

A privateer of 18 guns.

Ditto, of six guns, and 54 men.

Bergen, from Leghorn, for Ostend.

Jeune Anne, from Bourdeaux, for Martinico.

George, from Marseilles, for Hamburgh.

A privateer of two guns and 22 men.

A ship from Cork, for Bourdeaux.

A Dutch ship, from Bayonne, for St. Domingo.

Philippeaux, } From Martinico, for Cape
l'Adventure, } François.

A Dutch ship, from Rotterdam, for Marseilles.

Another of 500 tons.

An East-India ship, of 1000 tons, and 36 guns; in ballast.

A brigantine privateer.

A sloop privateer.

October, 1758.

A Dutch ship, from St. Domingo, for France.

A Spanish brigantine, with East-India goods.

A smuggling cutter.

A privateer of 16 guns, and 115 men.

A brigantine, with coals.

A Dutch ship, from Rochelle, for St. Valery.

A privateer of eight guns, and 90 men.

Ditto, of four guns, and 58 men.

Ditto, of 14 guns.

L'Oriflamme privateer, of 20 guns.

Legere,

L'Heureuse, } Martinico men.

Provost de Paris, a privateer of 24 guns, and 325 men.

A snow, from St. Domingo, for Nantz.

Jonge Peter, a Dutch ship, from Rochelle, for Hamburgh.

Melampe privateer of 36 guns, and 320 men.

Comtesse de Grammont, ditto, of 18 guns, and 165 men.

Morasse privateer of 22 guns, and 220 men.

L'Heureuse,

Rencontre,

Contente,

Comte de Provence,

St. Joseph, } From St. Domingo,
Fleurion, } for Bourdeaux.

A Dutch snow, from Marseilles, for Havre.

St. Famille, from Susa, for Marseilles.

A sloop of war of four guns, and 46 men.

[To be continued.]

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, continued from p. 473.

ELIZABETH, Bartlet, from New London, for Portugal.

John and Robert, Benton, from Newcastle, for Petersburg.

Rowland and Jane, Storer,

Hellen, Clarke,

Mary and Betty, Briscoe,

—, Morris,

Polly, Robinson,

Ceres, Rinde,

Samuel, Warner,

Friendship, Caldwell,

Young James, Bass,

Peggy and Molly, Maclin,

Charming Molly, Oram,

Prince George, Gallepspey,

Success, Hervey,

Serasson, Lindsey,

Two Friends, Hammond,

—, Jones,

—, Shorte,

—, Williams,

—, Dyson,

—, Mountfort,

Experiment, Smallwood,

John. Briggs,

William, Galter,

Lovely Meliora, Hugin,

Fortune, Cutts,

Hodson, Hodson,

Anson, Stroude, of Cork,

Peter and Paul, of ditto,

Lilly, Ross, from Alexandria, for Smyrna.

3 Y

Italia





5.
 'Tis Strephon on the mountain's brow,
 Has won my right good-will;
 To him I give my plighted w. w.,
 With him I'll climb the hill.

Struck with her charms and gentle truth,
 I clasp'd the constant fair;
 To her alone I give my youth,
 And vow my future care.

MISS TOWNSEND'S MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS in OCTOBER, 1758.

The LOVER cur'd. Imitated from the Italian of METASTASIO.

THE indulgent gods unveiling thy deceit,
 Nice at length have pity'd the distress:
 The wretch so late a captive in thy net,
 Is now with freedom, real freedom, blest.
 No more to hide my love despair and shame,
 My brow dissembled airs of scorn displays:
 No more my colour changes at thy name,
 Nor beats my heart tumultuous when I gaze.
 Dream-I? No more in dreams thy form I see:
 No more thy charms my earliest thought employ:
 Thou'rt absent, I perceive no wish for thee;
 Thou'rt present, and I feel no pain, nor joy.
 Calm I can meet, and calm can pass thee by;
 Unhumbled can reflect I fail'd to please;
 Can talk about thy lip, or radiant eye;
 Nay, talk with rivals, and yet talk with ease.
 Frown'st thou disdainful? know thy frowns
 are vain! [part:
 Smil'st thou? thy smiles no extacies im-
 Those lips no more their wanted pow'r retain;
 Nor find those eyes a passage to my heart:
 If now of gay, or gloomy mood I be;
 Nor thou the bliss creat'st, nor thou the care:
 [far from thee;
 Hills, woods, and meads can please tho'
 Nor lours the desert less when thou art
 there.

Still, when I view thee, I confess thee fair;
 Yet equal charms in other nymphs allow:
 And (may thy ear the rude expression bear!)
 That face, once faultless, is not faultless now.

When from my tortur'd heart the shaft I drew,
 [stole:
 Sighs, struggling after sighs, convulsive
 For oh! 'twas hard thy empire to subdue;
 'Twas hard th' impetuous passion to controul.
 The linnet, fluttering on the bird-lime
 sprays, [free;
 Thus leaves his captiv'd feathers, and is
 But soon his little wings new-plum'd displays,
 And flies with caution by the fatal tree.
 So much of freedom and of ease I boast;
 Mistaken Nice thinks I still adore:
 But do not those declaim on hardships most,
 Who most have felt them, and who feel
 no more?

The warrior thus describes th' embattled
 plain; [o'er:
 Thus bares his scars, thus fights his perils
 Thus the freed slave o'erjoy'd points out the
 chain, [thore.
 Which late he dragg'd on Afric's hostile
 I speak of freedom, 'tis the theme I love,
 Nor care if Nice credit what I say;
 I speak, nor curious ask, if she approve,
 Or when she names me if she's grave or gay.
 Thus part a fickle fair, and lover true;
 Let those, who lose the most, the most
 regret!
 A heart so faithful thou can'st ne'er subdue;
 It is not hard to find a new coquet.

The Second Part, to the same Tune: Or, a few further Admonitions, recommended to the candid Perusal of Mr. T..... S.....
(See Lond. Mag. for April last, p. 206, &c.)

Take heed, brethren, lest there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief, in departing from the living God; but exhort one another daily. Heb. iii. 12, 13.

In meekness instructing those that oppose themselves; if God peradventure will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth; and that they may recover themselves out of the snare of the devil. 2 Tim. ii. 25, 26.

WHY makes the man this fearful rout,
Whose faults of such a size are?
Why frets, and fumes, and flings about
So quaint a *f-p-rv-f-r*?

With haggard, queer, infernal look,
You've read (as its reported)
A certain well design'd rebuke,
That had your candour courted.

The gentle reprimand I mean,
That Mr. L..... gave you;
Who, with some other friends (I ween)
Wou'd gladly help to save you.

To save a soul from death's a thing
Of consequence prodigious;
From whence a sure reward will spring,
To men of minds religious.

And out of pure respect, not spite,
The counsel, Sir, was given;
That into better paths you might
Be thus or led, or driven.

The good man oft (but all in vain)
In private had reprovd' you:
For, to have been reform'd, 'tis plain,
That it long since behov'd you.

And so, this publick way, at last,
The zealous *f-p-rv-f-r*,
Who thus has made you look aghast,
Resolv'd (it seems) to try, Sir,

And I, one *mite* or two to add,
Have now, forsooth! a fancy;
Tho' probably you'll term me mad,
And I shall nothing grand say.

But, tho' you'll curse my shallow pate,
And call me stupid dunce, Sir—
Some little to expostulate
Allow me, pray, for once, Sir.

I'm *slow of speech* ('tis very true)
In common conversation;
And, *slow to roarb*, I beg, that you
Will be, on this occasion.

Pride, prejudice, and passion, friend,
And inclinations *trifling*,

To nothing that is good can tend;
O! full of—*vobis capricious!*

What, tho' my verse appear uncouth,
And much my tongue may falter?
Of each reveal'd, undoubted truth,
O desp'rate bold assaulter!

Yet, patiently peruse my rhymes,
And learn, Sir, to be serious;
Nor, in these scurvy, *scotching* times,
Thus rail at things *mysterious*,

On pois'nous books I fondly gaz'd,
When *stiff-rd* you infected;
But now (kind Providence be prais'd!)
Their falshood have detected.

The *p-rf-n* you remember well,
With whom I long have boarded:—
He has assisted me a deal,
And special light afforded.

By this same gentleman's account,
An *atrist* and *free-thinker*
Are, in great measure, *tantamount*,
And *mad*—or else, in drink are.

"No, Sir—(Lonce presum'd to say,
As talking we one night were:)
They're opposite, as *yes* and *no*—
As *darkness* and as *light* are.

And, Sir, I'm very much surpriz'd,
That one, brought up to learning,
(A thing about that's often nois'd)
Shou'd prove so undiscerning.

Abiss (resum'd he) I'll allow,
In name from *diss* differ;
But not in nature much, I vow:—
Since you so mortal stiff are.

Thus, sundry *eminent divines*
Have constantly asserted;
Whilst laymen of corrupt designs
Have foully been perverted."

"O! Sir! the *clergy write for bread*!
And, when they thus awarded,
(With front of *brass*, I rudely said)
Were not to be regarded."

"Vastly *polite*, upon my word!
(Reply'd my friend, and flounced:)
But yet, your *reasoning* seems *absurd*;
If I may so pronounce it.

For sees *physicians*, Sir, prescribe,
While folly has its martyrs:
Of *lawyers* too the fleeing tribe,
For *pelf opinion* barter.

Yet, should, in reason, and in fact,
The *patient*, or the *client*,
Because those learned men thus act,
Refuse, Sir, to be pliant?

Shou'd their good counsel and advice
Be wholly disregarded,
Because, for precepts of less price,
They're often well rewarded?

This mortal body, sure, the *soul*
Prodigiously surpasses;
And quickly must he leave the whole,
That mounts of *gold* amasses.

Then, soon since we're bereft by fate
Of *body*, *house*, and *lands*, Sir,
Our future *everlasting* state,
Our chief concern demands, Sir.

But—to retort upon this head—
(If you can bear appealing)

Don't you *excitemen* gage for bread,
Yet love, forsooth! *fair dealing*?

Do those, that slip the *sliding-rule*,
Agree to make *false measure*?—
Or act the knave, as well as fool,
And *cheat*, & augment their *treasure*?

But, if *divines* must bear disgrace
From each poor, scurvy *joffer*,
See, what on this momentous case,
Wise *laymen* have to offer.

Let those, that at religion mock,
And make their bold objections,
Read *Nelson, Newton, Boyle, and Lock,*
With *Addison's* reflections &c.
Sir *Isaac* seems to be approv'd
By some of you excisemen;
And is as much esteem'd and lov'd
By virtuous, good, and wise men.
Then, on this weighty subject (pray)
As well as on each other,
Examine what he has to say,
Nor full conviction smother.
God never can deceive the good,
That seek him with their whole heart;
Tho' hitherto by thee withstood,
Who such a wicked soul art.
But strange, insatuated elves,
(And now, sure, more than ever)
Strive grossly to delude themselves,
And help the grand deceiver.
To ridicule they boldly dare
A just account hereafter;
Yet scratch—where they don't titch (I'll swear)
When full of foolish laughter.
But, if you're not too wise to learn,
(Tho' you've been so uncivil)
The truth I'll help you to discern,
And save you from—the d-v-l.
In short, Sir—when all's said and done—
In sober, serious sadness,
A risque so horrible to run,
Must needs be desp'rate madness.
Suppose, a future state, my friend,
Were not a thing quite certain,
Yet none in prudence cou'd commend
Profane and impious flirting.
For, after all, if such as you
Shou'd in the wrong be found, Sir—
Tremble to think, what must ensue,
When the last trump shall sound, Sir.
Whereas good christians, tho' mistook,
Fare better for the present,
Forward with satisfaction look,
In peaceful sort and pleasant.
But, if reveal'd religion prove,
(As certainly the case is)
And the belief, that works by love,
To have the firmest basis:
If it be found extremely fit,
The faith, Sir, to abide in,
And truth and goodness infinite,
We safely may confide in;
O! then—what pure, extatic joys,
Such souls will be prepar'd for,
As the supreme, celestial prize,
Have had a due regard for!
And who—(defend us heav'n!) can tell
Of wrath Divine the power?
What cursed reprobate repel
The burning, sulph'rous shower?

The plagues what creature can describe
That are, no doubt, allotted
For the bold, daring, desp'rate tribe,
With unbelief, besotted?
Your miscreant notions then reform,
And that, without delay, Sir;
Lest the fore-mention'd dreadful storm
Upon you light, one day, Sir.
Thus clos'd the p-rf-n, at that time,
His short, awak'ning lecture:
As I shall quickly do my rhyme—
My quondam grand infector.
Oft too has Mr. D-r-e-s-s, since,
Strove (as his aid I needed)
Me of my errors to convince;
And has at last succeeded.
Being thus converted, friend (d'ye see?)
Think not to make a pother,
If I now vain wou'd strengthen thee,
Poor, weak, freebinking brother!
Kick not so madly 'gainst the pricks;
Abstain from impious slander:
Leave off your soul, infernal tricks;
And read my lines with candour.
You know, the sun, Sir, has its spots,
The finest face some freckles:
Then pardon (pray) the blurs and blots,
Of Your old friend,
May 29, 1758. + J^on E^dson.

An EPISTLE to Mr. DODSLEY.

O F all the maladies that taint the mind,
Which first infect, and latest leave
mankind,
Oh Doddsley, tell me which you deem most
strong?
I'll answer for you; "'tis the rage of song."
As in the grove the magpie's clam'rous note
Drowns the sweet swellings of each softer
throat,
So when a Mason sweeps the learned lyre,
Some dunce will twang his Jew's-harp jar-
ring wire.
The bell-man, bird of night, whose deadly
Murders each martyr'd saint a second time,
As well may hope to gain the crown of bays,
As these soul croakers of poetic lays,
Who arm'd compleat in folly's solid lead,
At Gray or Shenstone shake the scornful head.
Observe yon sons of ink, a motley crew,
How lank their carcase! how pale their
hue!
Nature in anger threw them forth a pen,
The worst of writers, as the worst of men;
Oh how they rave! and Garrick soon shall
know,
What 'tis to struggle with a mighty foe;
Soon shall the victim to their wrath submit,
This vile usurper o'er the realms of Wit.
I question mild, pray how did he offend?
I knew him once, he was indeed my friend;

* The evidences of the christian religion, by the Right Hon. Joseph Addison, Esq; To which are added, several discourses against atheism and infidelity, and in defence of the christian revelation, occasionally published by him and others; and now collected into one body, and digested under their proper heads. With a preface, containing the sentiments of Mr. Boyle, Mr. Lock, and Sir Isaac Newton, concerning the gospel revelation. Printed for J. Tonson.

Tho' blest'd with all the pow'rs of ev'ry age,
The Roscius and OEdipus of the stage,
Yet milder joys, and not improving less,
I've often tasted in his calm recess.

Sir, he refus'd my farce from very spite,
I know he's jealous that I sometimes write,
Did he indeed? Oh that's a heinous crime!
Damn on, damn on, thou furious child of rhyme.

Wou'd poultry poets deal alone in praise,
Some wreathy blockhead might reward their lays,

Vauxhall and Ranelagh their goods might
And pay their labours with a pint and cake;
Embalmd in music (as in amber flies)
By adventitious help the insects rise;
Notes lend their nonsense wings, and up they soar,

Who, unassisted, crawl'd like worms before.
Blame not the town, the town has wit and taste,

Whim may prevail awhile, but sense will
While ev'ry disappointed son of rhyme,
Cries wit is sunk in farce and pantomime.
When our gay Charles was to his realms restor'd,

A bard was found in ev'ry knight and lord.
Some rose to merit, but, alas! how few,
The rest a slimzy, gingling, worthless crew;
Those gaudy tulips in the beds of wit,
Impos'd on judgment, and the fancy hit.

Then Milton lay unnoted and unread;
The mountain thrown upon the giant's head,
In vain wou'd overwhelm him, so he strides along,
And distant nations catch the pow'rful song,
Tho' rebel, libeller, or what you will,
His works have flourish'd, and shall flourish still.

Desert will spread, and burst thro' all re-
For worth is worth in sinner or in saint.

Applause extorted from a partial pit,
May show a poet's int'rest, not his wit;
His ends are crown'd if money be his aim,
Kings grants us honours, but th' immortals, fame.

High on Parnassus top her laurels grow,
A base-born sort in clusters rise below,
And oft the bard, too hasty to succeed,
Mistakes th' æth'ial plant, and plucks the weed.

Split in a fork the learned hill appears,
Apollo has his commoners and peers;
Here the great dead of old and modern times,
Mix in sweet converse and repeat their rhymes,
Th' attending critics on their masters wait,
Display their glories and augment their state.

An humbler race the second hill admits,
The seat of bards, sonnetreers, and wits;
No laurel here will spring, but fragrant flow'rs
Twine in rich knots round Amaranthine bow'rs;

No trees but shrubs adorn the nice parterre,
And all is neat, and elegant and fair,
Mark but that ditch, how broad and yet how low,

Around it thistles, and sharp brambles grow,
Whose muddy streams a nauseous vapour send,
Here the dull bard and critic both descend.

Zoilus in vain his answer here would wreak,
None understand him, for he scolded in Greek;
Here Ogilby his mighty forehead laves,
And Gildon soufes in the dirty waves;
Insipid Tate drinks deeply of the tide,
And lordly Grim—cuddles at his side;
Laborious Blackmore bound like Tityus,

groans, [bones;
And Dennis, dreadful vulture, picks his
There I espy'd,—but let me check the strain,
The living dead, 'tis madness to arraign.

Still write the bard from Ludgate's cloister'd cell,

Still scrawl the half-form'd thing that cannot
Still let the patriot weightier matters treat,
And pay the debts of Britain from the Fleet;
Or let the felon, scorcht by Phœbus' ire,
Chaunt forth his lay, and, like the swan ex-
pire.

'Tis not my task their follies to accuse,
Seize them, Grand Magazines, and learn'd
Reviews:

They're lawful prize, condemn them, or ac-
At th' oyers and the terminers of wit.

'Tis held a truth by most of Grub-street's
sons,

(Who count their merit only by their duns)
That wealth or titles dry the Muses spring,
Thus boys blind bulfinches to make them
sing.

Then happy bard, who lives intrench'd in
Almost a Virgil, if he want a shirt.

Ne'er be my lot to travel thus to fame,
In thirst and hunger, labouring for a name;
Much happier he, whose stars afford relief,
From solid pudding, and substantial beef.
Yet oft we see, for all their senseless brags,
Learning in lace, and ignorance in tags.

Taylor, by turns, employ'd the oar and quill,
Remember'd only to be laugh'd at still;
While Buckingham conducts each Muse and
grace,

As famous by his labours as his race.
Then say, thou midwife of the teeming brain,
Who know'st to judge, as well as print the
strain,

Speak I not truth? With me the difference
Betwixt the poet, and the rhyming man.

One, like the mettled courser, snuffs the wind,
Mounts into air, and leaves dull earth behind;
Scales the sun's orb, and in the blest abodes,
Quaffs the rich bowl, presented by the gods;
That, like a hackney'd jade, her vigour gone,
Holds thro' deep roads, her journey blind ring-
on;

In vain you urge her, with the spur or whip,
For if she change her pace, 'tis but to trip.
Such wretched castriffs never shall be rear'd,
Nor mark the page with Tully's awful beard!
No, let them flutter on th' ignoble rail,
Gaz'd at by mobs, the sport of ev'ry gale;
Or, safe from weather, be the sheets releas'd,
To finge fat capons at a city feast.

As for myself, I own the very truth,
I caught th' infection from my earliest youth,
These idle pleasures still my soul engage,
Verse is the rattle of my riper age;

This

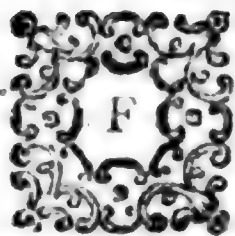
This rolls, more smooth, my peaceful hours
away,
This gilds the darkness of a wint'ry day ;
To graver tasks my willing mind impells,
As horses travel better for their bells.
Yet hence no claim to merit I pursue,
You say 'tis trifling, and I own it too ;
Confess the like, ye senseless garretteers,
And I'll forgive, and you may wear your
ears ;
But reputations, when you seek to wound,
Tho' vain you strive, it proves your mind
unsound ; [flight.
On borrow'd wings, if you attempt your
And boldly father what your betters write ;
By feign'd subscriptions, if you cheat the
town,
And print proposals but to get a crown ;
Then let me tell you, only chang'd in
name,
The bard and pick-pocket are just the same.
Ne'er, oh ! my Dodsley, may your heart sub-
mit,
To nurse these smugglers in the trade of wit ;
Far nobler ends, your gen'rous press pursues,
Rise Warton's hence, and Johnson's manly
Muse :
Vain were the patriot's toil, the hero's strife,
'Tis yours to wake each action into life :
Hence sacred silence shoots her beams from
far, [d'ring star.
Rolls nature's wheel, and counts each wan-

'Tis yours thro' earth to spread the awful
name, [same ;
Rouse the cold dead, and imp the wings of
To trace those rules, by which a Phidias' hand
Bid yielding marble live, and charm a land :
From Raphael's art, what new creations rise,
From Jones's toil, what structures seek the
skies.
Such glorious studies fireth' enraptur'd mind,
Quell fordid views, and harmonize mankind ;
Her harpye talons, rapine whets no more,
Unmask'd deceit flies howling from our shore.
No more corruption saps a falling state,
And envy owns a PITT is truly great.
Tho' greater tasks demand you, yet we know
Not always Phoebus bends his golden bow ;
To trifles oft the fire of wit descends,
And laughs unguarded, when among his
friends ; [pow'r,
These harmless pastimes, sometimes have the
To smooth the ruffled front, and please an
hour. [pass,
At Bath, or Scarb'rough, they for wit may
And give some pause to the revolving glass ;
Prevent the bett, arrest the fatal dice,
And if not teach us virtue, curb a vice.
So when your care descends to meaner things,
Than toils of sages, and than acts of kings ;
When softer subjects ask a lighter air,
A bubbling fountain, or a lady's hair,
You'll find me glad to aid your new designs,
And, as a proof, accept these trifling lines.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

TUESDAY, Sept. 26.



IFTY-three convicts, from
the North of England, were
shipped at Limehouse, for
North-America.

THURSDAY, 28.

Four tea-dealers were
tried before the commission-
ers of excise, and fined in the penalty of
20l. per pound, for selling bohea tea colour-
ed for green tea. The colouring used for this
purpose is supposed to be Dutch pink, which
will make bohea tea of a fine green.

FRIDAY, 29.

A farmer's stable, barn full of corn, and
two stacks of corn, were consumed by fire,
at Foxthard, near Milford, in Suffolk ; da-
mage 500l.

SATURDAY, 30.

John Dandridge and Alexander Masters,
Esqrs. sheriffs of London and Middlesex,
were sworn into their office before the ba-
rons of the exchequer. (See p. 481.)

A part of the battalion of militia for the
county of Dorset, commanded by Edward
Heoper, Esq; a captain in it, were reviewed
near Cranborne, by the lord lieutenant of the
said county, in the presence of their field

officers, several other officers, many gentle-
men and ladies of distinction, and a nume-
rous concourse of inferior spectators. The
men were dressed in their uniform, and
made a handsome appearance. (See p. 437.)

MONDAY, Oct. 2.

The five following malefactors were exe-
cuted at Tyburn, viz. John Carrier, for
forgery ; Thomas Head and John Downes,
for several burglaries ; Richard Spencer, for
robbing on the highway ; and Margaret
Larney, for diminishing the coin of this
kingdom. (See p. 481.)

TUESDAY, 3.

A stable, one horse, with two ricks of
corn and a grainery, were consumed by fire
at Maidenhead, in Berks.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

A hop kiln, two barns full of corn, a
stack containing 60 loads of barley, and a
cinquefoil stack, were consumed by fire at
Chalk, near Gravesend ; damage 1500l. A
poor sick woman perished in one of the barns.

THURSDAY, 5.

Orders were issued for the court's going
into mourning for the late queen of Spain.
(See p. 487.)

FRIDAY,

SUNDAY, 8.

Six dwelling houses were consumed by fire at Idle, about a mile from Exeter. It was occasioned by a man and his wife who, quarrelling, hung fire at each other.

A great storm of wind at W. and W. by S. did considerable damage to the shipping in the Downs, at Portsmouth, and in many other places on the sea coast. At the Isle of Wight, a fish of an enormous size, supposed to be a whale, was cast on shore near Athenfield rocks in that island, where he disembogued daily large quantities of oil into the sea. He was upwards of sixty-six feet in length, and had part of an hawser or cable hoisted round his tail, so that it is supposed he was cut loose from the stern of some ship, to prevent her sinking.

TUESDAY, 10.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Douglas, of his majesty's ship the Alcide, gives an account in his letter of the 8th instant, that having received intelligence of a French frigate called the Felicite, of 36 guns, and a flute called the Robuste, of 24, being sailed from Bourdeaux the 10th of September, he (with his majesty's ship Agleon) steered a course to intercept them; and, on the 15th, twenty leagues to the westward of Cape Finisterre, they came up with and took the Robuste, the Felicite having left her the night before: She is laden with six 24 pounders, 12 of 18, six iron mortars, 3000 shells of thirteen inches diameter, cordage, canvas, flour, and several other stores for the use of the French men of war at Hispaniola.

An account is also received from capt. Hartwell, of his majesty's ship Lizard, that, on the 2d instant, cruising off Brest, he came up with and engaged two French frigates called L'Heroine and Duc d'Hanover, for more than an hour, when L'Heroine, the largest, made all the sail she could for the rocks near the opening of the passage of Fontenoy; and then he bore down and engaged the Duc d'Hanover, which ship, in little more than half an hour struck: She mounted 14 carriage and several swivel guns.

On the 24th past, capt. Gilchrist, of his majesty's ship Southampton, saw a sail to windward at two in the morning, to which he gave chase, and came up with her at noon, when after an obstinate engagement till three in the afternoon, she struck, and proved to be the Caumartin privateer from Dunkirk, commanded by Jean Baptist de Cock, new from the stocks, mounted 16 six pounders, stuck full of swivels and musquetoons, burthen 280 tons, and had on board 147 men.

His majesty's ship Unicorn, capt. Graves, is arrived at Plymouth, who, on the 21st past, after a chase of seven hours, took off the Isle of Bas, the Duke D'Harcourt snow privateer of Dunkirk, of 8 guns and 61 men.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

Admiral Saunders sailed from Plymouth, with 11 sail of the line, for the bay of Biscay. October, 1758.

SATURDAY, 14.

Whitehall. By a letter from admiral Boscawen to Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Louisbourg harbour, the 13th of September last, the following account of the inhabitants of the island of St. John has been received.

| | | |
|----------------------|---|------|
| Point le Prince | — | 700 |
| N. E. river | — | 2000 |
| St. Peters | — | 700 |
| North Point | — | 500 |
| West and north river | — | 200 |
| | | 4100 |

Lieutenant-colonel lord Rollo writes to the admiral, that most of the said inhabitants had brought in their arms.

The admiral's letter further contains that by the best accounts he can get, the said Island of St. John has been the only supply for Quebec of corn and beef since the war, except what has been brought from Europe, having at present above 10,000 horned cattle, and many of the inhabitants declare they grow each of them 1200 bushels of corn annually; they have no other market for it but Quebec: It has been an asylum of the French inhabitants from Nova-Scotia; and from this island has been constantly carried on the inhuman practice of killing the English inhabitants of Nova-Scotia, for the sake of carrying their scalps to the French, who pay them for the same: Several scalps were found in the governor's quarters, when lord Rollo took possession.

SUNDAY, 15.

Three houses were consumed by fire in Wormwood-street, near Bishopsgate.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Orders were issued for leaving off mourning at court on the king's coronation day, and for a change of mourning on the 23d.

THURSDAY, 19.

The house of Mr. Turner, an embosser, in Old-street, was consumed by fire.

Commodore Koppel, in the Torbay, with the Nassau, Dunkirk, Fougueux, Prince Edward, and Experiment, and two bombs, some frigates, and the transports with two regiments, set sail from Portsmouth.

MONDAY, 23.

A workhouse and a dyer's house were consumed by fire, at Poplar.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

Orders were issued for the court to continue in the same mourning it then wore for the late prince Francis of Brunswick, to Nov. 5, and then to be quite left off.

THURSDAY, 26.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Robert Nolan, for firing a pistol at Gustavus Forsholm; Edward Thackerill, for stealing 100 weight of tea, from his master; Stephen Valles, for stealing a gelding; David Bull, for burglary; and William Green, for stealing a mare, received sentence of death: One to be transported for 14 years, nine for seven years, and one to be branded,



asked. The parties that have been scouring near fort Du Quesne say, the Indians are very numerous there. We expect orders to decamp every moment; we wish their arrival. Ray's town is 90 miles from fort Du Quesne.

List of troops employed in this expedition.
 350 Royal Americans, 4 companies.
 1200 Highlanders, 13 ditto.
 2600 Virginians.
 2700 Pennsylvanians.
 1000 Waggoners, sutlers, and followers of the army.

7850 This is the computation, &c.
 800 Deducted, garrisoning the forts. (See P. 483.)

Extract of a Letter from Albany, August 14.

Major Rogers and the enemy, the 8th instant, had a brush near fort Anne, near the Wood Creek. All that we know of the affair is, that the enemy, about 150 Indians, and 300 Canadians, designed to cut off our escort between Saraghtoga and fort Edward; but were met by Rogers with about 600, who received the first fire, which killed and wounded several of his men. The engagement lasted above two hours. We had killed of our own men, some say 50, others 80. The French 60 or 70 at least. We took two prisoners, who say, the enemy lost several persons of note, particularly M. Morrier, one of the principal directors of Indian affairs, a person noted for going among the Indian settlements, and bringing them a great distance to war; he was called the Indian general. Rogers pursued the enemy two miles, but could not come up with them. The next day he buried his dead, and scalped the enemy. Next post it is probable I may be able to send you further particulars of this affair."

Williamsburgh in Virginia, July 14. Last Sunday, about four of the clock in the afternoon, we had a gust of wind, which tore up large trees by the roots, and blew down several old houses, chimnies, &c. It was accompanied with the most violent shower of hail ever known here, which destroyed every thing in its way; not an house in town where windows are not broke to pieces, our gardens entirely levelled, our fruit trees, Indian corn, tobacco and indigo, totally ruined wherever it reached; several of the hailstones were as large as hen's eggs. Its direction was from north-west to south-east, but we do not find it extended itself far; so that the principal damage is in this city and neighbourhood.

E P I T A P H.

To every Briton,

Whose breast knows what it is to glow

With honour's generous warmth,

For ever dear, for ever sacred,

Must the remembrance be

Of that much lamented youth.

Sir JOHN ARMISTAGE, Baronet.

With whom
 Rank, condition, fortune,
 With each advantage besides,
 (And he had many)
 All weighed as nothing
 Against that love of his country,
 Which sent into the field
 The volunteer of active patriotism.
 In the senate uncorrupt;
 In war intrepid;
 To others he left to prove
 Their zeal by speeches,
 He fought!
 And, alas! fighting, died
 In the behalf of Britain.
 On the Gallic shore, by him press'd with
 hostile foot;
 But not with him can die his fame.
 No!

Not death, not tombs, nor graves were ever
 made

To claim the whole of him.

Still, still he lives

In friendship's mournful memory;
 Whilst added to the splendid list of heroes
 Gracefully fallen in their country's cause,

His title to patriot virtue

Stands written with his blood,

In characters indelible,

On the records of immortality.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Sept. 23. **G**EOFFORD Safford, Esq; was
 married to Miss Wotton, of
 Norfolk-street.

26. Golding Griggs, of Missen, in Essex,
 Esq; to Miss Horley.

Sir Woolston Dixie, Bart. to Miss Croft.

29. Cha. Dalrymple, Esq; to Miss Edwin.
 Rev. Dr. Miles, of Tooting, to Miss Emma
 Wood.

30. Philip Blackburn, Esq; to Miss Carter.
 Oct. 10. Rev. Dr. Hallifax, to Mrs. For-
 thergill.

Thomas Pearce, Esq; to Miss Jennings.

12. Samuel Dickenson, Esq; an eminent
 brewer, to Miss Spurling.

16. Charles Seaman, of Rochester, Esq;
 to Miss Elmes.

Oct. 1. Lady Mendez, was delivered of
 a daughter.

5. Lady of Sir Digby Legard, Bart. of a
 son and heir.

6. Lady Betty Wemyss, of a son.

17. — of admiral Frankland, of a
 daughter.

25. — of Henry Compton, Esq; of a
 son.

DEATHS.

Sept. 24. **L**OMAX Martyn, Esq; serjeant
 at law.

25. Philip Southcote, of Woburn Farm,
 in Surrey, Esq;

29. Charles Mafford, Esq; treasurer to
 the Lying-in Hospital in Aldersgate-street.

30. John White, of the Middle Temple,
 Esq;

31. Z. Rev.

Rev. Dr. Richard Baldwin, provost of Trinity college, Dublin.

Oct. 1. George Wyld, Esq; lately nominated for sheriff of London, &c.

5. Jeremiah Ockenden, of Bosworth, in Leicestershire, Esq;

Right Hon. the countess of Granard.

11. Dr. Clephane, physician to the army employed lately in France.

Sir Clement Cotterel Dormer, Knt. master of the ceremonies, aged 73.

13. Right Hon. Richard, lord viscount Molesworth, of the kingdom of Ireland, field marshal of the forces, a privy councillor, and F. R. S. succeeded by his only son, Richard Nassau, now lord viscount Molesworth.

Mr. Moses Lombroso, broker in bullion to the Bank of England.

14. Geo. Andrews, of Grosvenor-square, Esq

Hon. gen. Robert Dalzell, aged 93.

16. Right Hon. Samuel, lord Masham, remembrancer of the court of Exchequer, and principal register of deeds in the county of Middlesex; succeeded in title and estate by his only surviving son Samuel, now lord Masham.

Richard Ince, Esq; secretary of the accounts of the army. He wrote many papers in the Spectator, &c.

17. John Ward, LL. D. professor of rhetoric in Gresham college, F. R. S. and fellow of the antiquarian society, &c. a gentleman of great learning and reputation.

18. John Foote Dinely, Esq; heir to the late Sir John Dinely, Bart. who was murdered by capt. Goodere his brother.

Brian Benson, Esq; a director of the Bank.

William Barrowby, M. D. aged 76.

19. Francis Fane, of Fullbeck, in Lincolnshire, Esq;

20. Right Hon. lady dowager Aberga-venny, mother of the present lord.

Garton Orme, Esq; formerly member for Arundel, in Suffex.

William Morrice, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Kent.

25. Mr. John Staples, bookseller, near Stationers Hall.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. William Norris was presented to the rectory of Riddlesworth, in Norfolk.—Thomas Saunders, LL. B. to the rectory of Eaton-Patva, in Staffordshire.—Mr. Bannatt, to the rectory of Street, in Somersetshire.—Henry Crooke, M. A. to the vicarage of Rippax, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Bruce, to the living of Raynham, in Essex.—Mr. Smeat, to the rectory of Whiteacre All Saints, in Norfolk.—Mr. Hopson, to the vicarage of Halton, in Hampshire.—Mr. Cooke, to the deanery of Kilsenora, in Ireland.—Mr. Bramwell, to the rectory of Sunderland.—Mr. Potter, to the archdeaconry of Taunton.—Mr. Kyre, to the rectory of St. John the Evangelist, in West-

minster.—Mr. Robertson, to the living of Harriot, in Hampshire.—Mr. Wetenhall, to the rectory of Baddiley, in Cheshire.—Dr. Andrews, to the provostship of Trinity college, Dublin.—Mr. Ely, chosen lecturer of St. Gregory and St. Mary Magdalen Old Fish-street.—Mr. John Carter, to the rectory of Tockingham, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Aldrich, chosen lecturer of St. John's, Clerkenwell.—John Ledger, M. A. to the vicarage of Moulton, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Curtis, to the vicarage of Buckland, &c. in Devonshire.—Dr. Patterson, to the rectory of Marston-Cheney, in Wiltshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable Edward Rawlins, LL. B. to hold the vicarage of Sitcombe, in Somersetshire, with the rectory of Upleighton, in Wiltshire.—To enable John Dawson, LL. D. to hold the rectory of Beverley, with that of Shawton, in Worcestershire.—To enable Thomas Clarke, B. D. to hold the rectory of Church-Streetor, with that of Sharnford, in Devonshire.—To enable Mr. Wood, to hold the rectory of Bingham, with that of Boughton, in Northamptonshire.—To enable Tho. Heath, M. A. to hold the rectory of Hil-morton, with that of Wallington, in Wiltshire.—To enable John Vickrey, M. A. to hold the rectory of Colyton, with the vicarage of Danbury, in Devonshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

THE king has been pleased to appoint major-general Edward Carr, to be lieutenant-colonel to the first regiment of foot guards, in the room of the late general Alexander Dury, killed at St. Cas.—James Durand, Esq; to be first major; and Joseph Hudson, Esq; to be second major.—Arthur Graham, Esq; George Hele Treby, Esq; to be captains.—William Tyron, Esq; to be captain lieutenant.—George Garth, Anthony David, Charles Farnaby, and Robert Jenkinson, Esqrs. to be lieutenants.—Charles Cotterell, James Stewart, — Sleigh, — Harvey, Genls. to be ensigns; and lieutenant Robert Jenkinson, to be quarter-master in the said regiment.—Second troop of horse guards, brigadier lieutenant, William Egerton, Esq;—Deputy adjutant-general in North America, William Amherst, Esq;—Col. Haldane, to the rank of brigadier-general.—Capt. Bradford, to be major of the 11th regiment of dragoons, in the room of George Ward, Esq; lieutenant-colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons, in the room of Archibald Douglas, Esq; colonel of the 13th regiment of dragoons, in the room of John Moyston, Esq; colonel of the 5th regiment of dragoons, in the room of lord Molesworth, deceased.—George Jocelyn, Esq; lieutenant-governor of Carlisle.—Alexander Dundas, Esq; major of brigade to the forces under major-general Hopson.—Dr. Brocklesby, one of the army physicians.—Henry Shelley, Esq; an under-teacher in the port of London.—Hon. Richard Grenville,

villed, one of the clerks of the privy seal. — Dr. Reeve elected president, doctors, Feake, Milward, Hinckley, and Brocklesby, censors, Dr. Wilbraham treasurer, and Dr. Lawrence, register of the royal college of physicians.

B—K—T—S.

RICHARD Hawkeswood, of Stowbridge, in Worcestershire, grocer.
John Wills, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, carpenter and chapman.
Richard Whitley, of Castle-court, in the Strand, cheesemonger.
John Spurr, of Chertsey, in Surry, scrivener.
Samuel Mellor and Ebenezer Mellor, both of Manchester, distillers.
Thomas Groome, of Southsea, in Suffex, cornfactor and miller.
Saint George Rudd, of East-Smithfield, haberdasher and hosiery.
Richard Bridges, of Proome, mercer.
William Holland, of Lincoln's-Inn, dealer in corn.
John Smith, of Manchester, grocer.
Abraham Price, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, taylor.
Thomas Chatterles, of Oundle, carrier.
William Cottingham, of Great Yarmouth, innholder.
James Barnham, of Bungay, in Suffolk, money-scrivener.
Thomas Alston, of Great Yarmouth, wine-merchant.
Lancelot Sanderson, of Market-street, innholder.
Oswald Hoskyns, of Limehouse, rope-maker.
Ninian Jaffrey, of Berwick upon Tweed, grocer and baker.
Stowe Wade, of East Retford, in Nottinghamshire, hop-merchant.
John Parrington, of Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, chapman.
James Ridgway, of Wineaston, in Somersetshire, merchant.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,
LONDON, Saturday, October 27, 1758.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| Amsterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Ditto at Sight | — | 36 3 |
| Rotterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Antwerp | — | No Price. |
| Hamburg | — | 36 3 |
| Paris 1 Day's Date | — | 30 5-16ths. |
| Ditto, 2 Usance | — | 30 3-16ths. |
| Bordeaux, ditto | — | 30 |
| Cadiz | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Madrid | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Bilboa | — | 37 7-11ths. |
| Leghorn | — | 47 1-8th. |
| Naples | — | No Price. |
| Genoa | — | 46 5-8ths. |
| Venice | — | 49 |
| Lisbon | — | 58. 5d. 1-8th. |
| Porto | — | 58. 4d. 1-qr. |
| Dublin | — | 7 3-4rs. |

76 MONTHLY CATALOGUE
for October, 1758.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. **A** Compleat Journal of the Campaign on the Coast of France, 1758, pr. 2s. Townsend. (See p. 495.)
2. Reflexions on the Conduct of General Bligh and Lord Howe, pr. 6d. Pridden.
3. An Impartial Narrative of the last Expedition. By an Eye-Witness, pr. 6d. Wilkie. (See p. 519.)
4. A Letter to his E—y L—t G—l B—h, pr. 6d. Henderson.

5. The History of the Marchioness de Pompadour, 2 Vols. pr. 3s. 6d. Hooper. (See p. 511.)

6. Lucas's Voyages and Travels, N^o 1. pr. 6d. Woodfall.

7. An Account of Russia, as it was in 1710. By Charles, Lord Whitworth, pr. 3s. Graham. (See p. 507.)

8. A Description of the maritime Parts of France, N^o 1 pr. 1s. Kinnersley.

9. A Treatise on the good and bad Effects of Tea, pr. 6d. Wilkie.

10. Jacob Behmen's four Complexions, pr. 6d. Scott.

11. A Letter to Mr. Hanway, on the Name of Magdalen-House, pr. 6d. Noon.

12. The Capital, a satirical Admonition, pr. 1s. Staples.

13. A Bone for the Chroniclers, pr. 6d. Coote.

14. An accurate Account of the taking of Cape Breton in 1745, pr. 1s. Staples.

15. The Method of cultivating Madder, &c. By Philip Miller, F. R. S. pr. 2s. 6d. Rivington. (Some account of this method in our next.)

16. Human Nature surveyed by Philosophy and Revelation, pr. 2s. Whiston.

17. Tableau Fidele des Monoye D'Espagne. Par Jean Paraire, pr. 2s. 6d. Henderson.

PHYSICK and SURGERY.

18. Remarks on a serious Address on Inoculation. By Thomas Cooper, Surgeon, pr. 1s. Woodgate.

19. Observations Anatomical and Physiological, &c. By A. Monro, jun, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Wilson and Durham.

20. Notes on the Postscript to Dr. Monro's Pamphlet. By Dr. Akenfide, pr. 6d. Doddsley.

21. The old Man's Guide to Health, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

22. The History of Health. By Dr. M'Kenzie, pr. 5s. Doddsley.

POETRY.

23. The Art of Preaching. By Mr. Moore, pr. 1s. 6d. Henry and Cave.

SERMONS.

24. Dr. Lowth's Visitation Sermon at Durham, pr. 6d. Doddsley.

25. On the Death of Mr. Mayor. By John Stevens, pr. 6d. Keith.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

NOwithstanding the king of Prussia's extraordinary dispatch, in his expedition against the Russians, yet before he could return to Dresden, with the body of chosen troops he had carried along with him, marshal Daun and the prince of Deux Ponts had made themselves masters of the strong fortress of Spandenstein or Konigstein, which was surrendered to the prince of Deux-ponts, and the garrison to be prisoners of war, Sept. 5. The prince had likewise taken possession of the strong camp at Pina;

Pirna; and the marshal had possessed himself of another stronger camp at Stolpen, with bridges of communication over the Elbe between them. In this position the king of Prussia, upon his return, found it impossible to attack them, therefore he had no other course but to endeavour to cut them off from any supply of provisions. With this view he marched as far as Bautzen, which he made himself master of, and thereby he obliged marshal Daun to quit his strong camp at Stolpen, but he possessed himself of another near Lebau, and as both were endeavouring to cut off one another's supplies of provisions, it brought on the action of the 24th instant *.

Since the battle of Zorndorff between the king of Prussia and the Russians, we have had almost by every mail different accounts of the latter; but by the last accounts they have not yet quitted the Prussian Pomerania, for by these accounts, dated Dresden, Oct. 21, the Russian army under general Fermer was at Stargart, and the Prussian army under count Dohna at Pyritz, which is but five or six miles south of Gr. Kussow. But the former will probably make a quick retreat when they hear the following accounts of the Swedish army under count Hamilton.

This army, finding no where any great resistance, had advanced as far as Fehrbellin, so that some of their advanced parties came within 25 miles of Berlin; but the king of Prussia had taken care to dispatch general Wedel with a body of troops from Dresden, with which, augmented by some troops that joined him upon the road, he arrived at Berlin on the 20th ult. from whence he set out on the 22d with an army of about 11,000 men, whilst the prince of Bevern advanced on the other side from Stetin, with about 5000 men. Upon the approach of these troops the Swedish army retreated, without making any resistance, or pretending to defend any place but Fehrbellin, where they had left a garrison of 1400 men, probably to secure the retreat of their army. This place general Wedel attacked on the 28th; and tho' the Swedes disputed the ground from house to house, he at last drove them quite out of the town, after killing about 500, and making above 200 prisoners.

Since our last we had nothing from the armies in Westphalia, Hanover, and Hesse-Cassel, but accounts of marches and counter-marches, attended with some slight skirmishes, until the 20th instant, when the battle happened, of which we have already given the most authentick account; and since then we have only heard, that prince Ferdinand has removed to a camp near Munster, and marshal Contades, to one near Ham upon the Lippe; for we have not yet heard that the prince of Soubize has reaped any fruit from his late victory.

Warsaw, Sept. 29. The 20th instant an express brought the king the agreeable news that prince Charles, his majesty's third son,

is elected duke of Courland. The installation of his royal highness is fixed to the assembly of the general dyet in this city, which opens the 5th of next month.

Lisbon, Sept. 8. The kingdom has been again threatened with a very dreadful accident in the person of the king: On the third instant his majesty going out in the evening to take the air, in a carriage attended only by one domestick, was attacked in the passage of a solitary place near Belem, by three men, one of whom fired a carbine at the coachman, and wounded him very dangerously; the other two discharged their fuses, called buccarmates, loaded with sugar, at the king, and wounded him in the face, and several other parts of the body, but chiefly in the right arm, of which it is feared he will lose the use. His majesty had his wounds dressed immediately. He was let blood seven times, and, God be praised, we are assured he is out of danger. But as he cannot for some time make use of his arm, on the 7th an arret was issued, by which he gave the reins of government to the queen, with an absolute power. No body has access to the king but the first minister, his majesty's physicians and surgeons, and cardinal de Saldanha.

They write from Malta, that Emanuel de Pinto, grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, died there lately, aged 77, and is succeeded by the commander de Tencin, general of the galleys at Malta.

The Art of preserving HEALTH in Hot Climates.

HAVING made several voyages to the coast of Guiney, and the West-Indies, I had an opportunity of making some observations, from which I formed a few rules, that, I am certain, under God, not only preserved my own health, but that of several others; which I communicate, as it may be of use at this juncture.

Avoid rains and the night dews as much as possible.

Drink a little punch or wine, warm, every day, just before the sea-breeze sets in.

Do not eat much flesh, particularly salt meats; let the latter be well watered.

Eat very moderately, but make it up with drink; as weak punch, or wine and water.

When you use punch, let it be clear from the pulp of the limes, because of dry gripes.

Use exercise every morning and evening.

Avoid all manner of fruit.

Though collicive, do not purge, except very gently.

Do not go over thin in cloaths, let the weather be ever so warm. Keep under cover in the heat of the day.

When

When you sleep, let your lodging be quite out of the open air, rather close. Do not think the awning a sufficient cover to sleep under.

When upon watch or duty, in the night, wear your watch-coat (except your business require it off) and neither sit nor lie down, but keep in motion.

Let your cooks, or whoever are obliged to be over the fire, take care of the smoke of the wood which is cut on the coast of Guiney, especially on the Gold Coast and Bite; for it often brings on infectious sore eyes, and many have been blinded without knowing the cause.

Take care what water you use, that it be well examined; for I have reason to believe, that the flesh-worms (called Guiney-worms) are bred by drinking bad water found upon that coast, as I have observed, that those who stuck to the English water entirely the voyage round, until we got to the West-Indies, had not these worms; but those who were careless, and drank the Guiney water, very seldom escaped.

N. B. All our ships going slaving voyages, ought to lay in great stocks of water in England.

It is often remarked, by the natives of that coast, as well as in Jamaica (and I think very justly) that the Europeans, of a light or sandy complexion, do not preserve their health so long, as those who are of a black or swarthy colour.

T. S.

JOCKEY to his MASTER.

Discharg'd from all their pains, where earthly needs

Grazed blissful pastures in Elysian meads,
Jockey, your fav'rite once, and chief delight,
To you, tho' Sir, a critick, dares to write;
His master dares in humble guise to greet,
And thank him for all favours but—his meat.

Tho' Jockey's gone, yet 'tis with joy I find
Things are *in statu quo* I left behind;
For all the fresh dispatches which arrive
Say, you're the merriest mortal now alive;
That you (with your associates at the Bell)
Past your last Christmas tolerably well;
Rang'd but the parish round a jovial guest,
And 'till king Charles the Martyr kept the feast.

But the last news surpass yet all I've heard,
Why, Sir, they say, that you're at last prefer'd!

And by his grace of Canterbury sent,
To preach the gospel to the Men of Kent.
Why could not Jockey live to see the day,
And share your fortune and your cycle of May,
Th' unuseful taste of oats and beans to learn,
And all the comforts of a person's barn!

This could not be while Jockey was alive;
Curse on that maxim, "Wit will never thrive."

Now, Sir, I beg to all my friends above,
You'd recommend my duty and my love;
At Whitton first, for, ah! full well you know,

What mighty obligations there I owe;
(Not that I would to your discredit speak)
When all the year was Lent, but twice a week,

O tell the guardian angel of that place,
Houyhnhnms are grateful still, tho' men prove base.

And when in these blest climes some distant
Assigns her mansions 'midst the good and great,

That her obsequious Jockey would be glad,
Durst he presume so far, to be her pad,
And, 'midst the calm delights this region yields,

To canter with her round th' Elysian fields.

There is a person too who lives that way,
(I've had at times some mouthfuls of his hay)
Distant some half o' mile from Kingston Wick,
I think you us'd to call him honest Dick:
I hear with grief of late you much neglect him,

I beg for Jockey's sake you'll still respect
The man has taste, and this must be confess'd;
Tho' he can't make, that still he loves, a jest;
Always admir'd our wit however coarse,
And most sincerely lov'd you—and your horse!

Pray tell the villain hostler at the Bell,
What tortures, whips, and scorpions are in hell!

And that—but I'm in haste, must now away,
For just arriv'd a courier's horse, they say,
Kill'd on the Seville road, demands attention;
With mighty news concerning your convention.

S I R,

Your most obedient and most
devoted humble servant,
1739. JOCKEY.

A DESCRIPTION.

TO the lily's milk white glow,
And the rose-bud e'er it blow;
To Raphael's touch, and Titian's die,
Add Corregio's symmetry.

Iv'ry bring from Africk's shore,
Corals thence, where billows roar;
Ebony and shining jet,
All be in the casket met;

In Arabia's land exhale,
Odours from the spicy gale;
Rich perfumes from India bring,
Catch the meadows sweets in spring;

More the picture to adorn,
Draw the blushes of the morn;
In Aurora's flowing vest,
Lightly be the damsel dress'd;

Shape and air of Venus show,
Let the graces smiles bestow,
Lastly, to complete the whole,
Give the nymph Minerva's soul.

These, the poets all declare,
Constitute the charming fair;
But, alas! she's only found,
In poet's song, and fairy ground.

Pai-

...

[illegible]

LOTTERY TICKETS, Oct. 2. 11. 173.—21. 12. 13. 6d.—27. 11. 8s. 6d.

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| 352 | 353 | 354 | 355 | 356 | 357 | 358 | 359 | 360 | 361 | 362 | 363 | 364 | 365 | 366 | 367 | 368 | 369 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 373 | 374 | 375 | 376 | 377 | 378 | 379 | 380 | 381 | 382 | 383 | 384 | 385 | 386 | 387 | 388 | 389 | 390 | 391 | 392 | 393 | 394 | 395 | 396 | 397 | 398 | 399 | 400 | 401 | 402 | 403 | 404 | 405 | 406 | 407 | 408 | 409 | 410 | 411 | 412 | 413 | 414 | 415 | 416 | 417 | 418 | 419 | 420 | 421 | 422 | 423 | 424 | 425 | 426 | 427 | 428 | 429 | 430 | 431 | 432 | 433 | 434 | 435 | 436 | 437 | 438 | 439 | 440 | 441 | 442 | 443 | 444 | 445 | 446 | 447 | 448 | 449 | 450 | 451 | 452 | 453 | 454 | 455 | 456 | 457 | 458 | 459 | 460 | 461 | 462 | 463 | 464 | 465 | 466 | 467 | 468 | 469 | 470 | 471 | 472 | 473 | 474 | 475 | 476 | 477 | 478 | 479 | 480 | 481 | 482 | 483 | 484 | 485 | 486 | 487 | 488 | 489 | 490 | 491 | 492 | 493 | 494 | 495 | 496 | 497 | 498 | 499 | 500 | 501 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 505 | 506 | 507 | 508 | 509 | 510 | 511 | 512 | 513 | 514 | 515 | 516 | 517 | 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| 685 | 686 | 687 | 688 | 689 | 690 | 691 | 692 | 693 | 694 | 695 | 696 | 697 | 698 | 699 | 700 | 701 | 702 | 703 | 704 | 705 | 706 | 707 | 708 | 709 | 710 | 711 | 712 | 713 | 714 | 715 | 716 | 717 | 718 | 719 | 720 | 721 | 722 | 723 | 724 | 725 | 726 | 727 | 728 | 729 | 730 | 731 | 732 | 733 | 734 | 735 | 736 | 737 | 738 | 739 | 740 | 741 | 742 | 743 | 744 | 745 | 746 | 747 | 748 | 749 | 750 | 751 | 752 | 753 | 754 | 755 | 756 | 757 | 758 | 759 | 760 | 761 | 762 | 763 | 764 | 765 | 766 | 767 | 768 | 769 | 770 | 771 | 772 | 773 | 774 | 775 | 776 | 777 | 778 | 779 | 780 | 781 | 782 | 783 | 784 | 785 | 786 | 787 | 788 | 789 | 790 | 791 | 792 | 793 | 794 | 795 | 796 | 797 | 798 | 799 | 800 | 801 | 802 | 803 | 804 | 805 | 806 | 807 | 808 | 809 | 810 | 811 | 812 | 813 | 814 | 815 | 816 | 817 | 818 | 819 | 820 | 821 | 822 | 823 | 824 | 825 | 826 | 827 | 828 | 829 | 830 | 831 | 832 | 833 | 834 | 835 | 836 | 837 | 838 | 839 | 840 | 841 | 842 | 843 | 844 | 845 | 846 | 847 | 848 | 849 | 850 | 851 | 852 | 853 | 854 | 855 | 856 | 857 | 858 | 859 | 860 | 861 | 862 | 863 | 864 | 865 | 866 | 867 | 868 | 869 | 870 | 871 | 872 | 873 | 874 | 875 | 876 | 877 | 878 | 879 | 880 | 881 | 882 | 883 | 884 | 885 | 886 | 887 | 888 | 889 | 890 | 891 | 892 | 893 | 894 | 895 | 896 | 897 | 898 | 899 | 900 | 901 | 902 | 903 | 904 | 905 | 906 | 907 | 908 | 909 | 910 | 911 | 912 | 913 | 914 | 915 | 916 | 917 | 918 | 919 | 920 | 921 | 922 | 923 | 924 | 925 | 926 | 927 | 928 | 929 | 930 | 931 | 932 | 933 | 934 | 935 | 936 | 937 | 938 | 939 | 940 | 941 | 942 | 943 | 944 | 945 | 946 | 947 | 948 | 949 | 950 | 951 | 952 | 953 | 954 | 955 | 956 | 957 | 958 | 959 | 960 | 961 | 962 | 963 | 964 | 965 | 966 | 967 | 968 | 969 | 970 | 971 | 972 | 973 | 974 | 975 | 976 | 977 | 978 | 979 | 980 | 981 | 982 | 983 | 984 | 985 | 986 | 987 | 988 | 989 | 990 | 991 | 992 | 993 | 994 | 995 | 996 | 997 | 998 | 999 | 1000 | 1001 | 1002 | 1003 | 1004 | 1005 | 1006 | 1007 | 1008 | 1009 | 1010 | 1011 | 1012 | 1013 | 1014 | 1015 | 1016 | 1017 | 1018 | 1019 | 1020 | 1021 | 1022 | 1023 | 1024 | 1025 | 1026 | 1027 | 1028 | 1029 | 1030 | 1031 | 1032 | 1033 | 1034 | 1035 | 1036 | 1037 | 1038 | 1039 | 1040 | 1041 | 1042 | 1043 | 1044 | 1045 | 1046 | 1047 | 1048 | 1049 | 1050 | 1051 | 1052 | 1053 | 1054 | 1055 | 1056 | 1057 | 1058 | 1059 | 1060 | 1061 | 1062 | 1063 | 1064 | 1065 | 1066 | 1067 | 1068 | 1069 | 1070 | 1071 | 1072 | 1073 | 1074 | 1075 | 1076 | 1077 | 1078 | 1079 | 1080 | 1081 | 1082 | 1083 | 1084 | 1085 | 1086 | 1087 | 1088 | 1089 | 1090 | 1091 | 1092 | 1093 | 1094 | 1095 | 1096 | 1097 | 1098 | 1099 | 1100 | 1101 | 1102 | 1103 | 1104 | 1105 | 1106 | 1107 | 1108 | 1109 | 1110 | 1111 | 1112 | 1113 | 1114 | 1115 | 1116 | 1117 | 1118 | 1119 | 1120 | 1121 | 1122 | 1123 | 1124 | 1125 | 1126 | 1127 | 1128 | 1129 | 1130 | 1131 | 1132 | 1133 | 1134 | 1135 | 1136 | 1137 | 1138 | 1139 | 1140 | 1141 | 1142 | 1143 | 1144 | 1145 | 1146 | 1147 | 1148 | 1149 | 1150 | 1151 | 1152 | 1153 | 1154 | 1155 | 1156 | 1157 | 1158 | 1159 | 1160 | 1161 | 1162 | 1163 | 1164 | 1165 | 1166 | 1167 | 1168 | 1169 | 1170 | 1171 | 1172 | 1173 | 1174 | 1175 | 1176 | 1177 | 1178 | 1179 | 1180 | 1181 | 1182 | 1183 | 1184 | 1185 | 1186 | 1187 | 1188 | 1189 | 1190 | 1191 | 1192 | 1193 | 1194 | 1195 | 1196 | 1197 | 1198 | 1199 | 1200 | 1201 | 1202 | 1203 | 1204 | 1205 | 1206 | 1207 | 1208 | 1209 | 1210 | 1211 | 1212 | 1213 | 1214 | 1215 | 1216 | 1217 | 1218 | 1219 | 1220 | 1221 | 1222 | 1223 | 1224 | 1225 | 1226 | 1227 | 1228 | 1229 | 1230 | 1231 | 1232 | 1233 | 1234 | 1235 | 1236 | 1237 | 1238 | 1239 | 1240 | 1241 | 1242 | 1243 | 1244 | 1245 | 1246 | 1247 | 1248 | 1249 | 1250 | 1251 | 1252 | 1253 | 1254 | 1255 | 1256 | 1257 | 1258 | 1259 | 1260 | 1261 | 1262 | 1263 | 1264 | 1265 | 1266 | 1267 | 1268 | 1269 | 1270 | 1271 | 1272 | 1273 | 1274 | 1275 | 1276 | 1277 | 1278 | 1279 | 1280 | 1281 | 1282 | 1283 | 1284 | 1285 | 1286 | 1287 | 1288 | 1289 | 1290 | 1291 | 1292 | 1293 | 1294 | 1295 | 1296 | 1297 | 1298 | 1299 | 1300 | 1301 | 1302 | 1303 | 1304 | 1305 | 1306 | 1307 | 1308 | 1309 | 1310 | 1311 | 1312 | 1313 | 1314 | 1315 | 1316 | 1317 | 1318 | 1319 | 1320 | 1321 | 1322 | 1323 | 1324 | 1325 | 1326 | 1327 | 1328 | 1329 | 1330 | 1331 | 1332 | 1333 | 1334 | 1335 | 1336 | 1337 | 1338 | 1339 | 1340 | 1341 | 1342 | 1343 | 1344 | 1345 | 1346 | 1347 | 1348 | 1349 | 1350 | 1351 | 1352 | 1353 | 1354 | 1355 | 1356 | 1357 | 1358 | 1359 | 1360 | 1361 | 1362 | 1363 | 1364 | 1365 | 1366 | 1367 | 1368 | 1369 | 1370 | 1371 | 1372 | 1373 | 1374 | 1375 | 1376 | 1377 | 1378 | 1379 | 1380 | 1381 | 1382 | 1383 | 1384 | 1385 | 1386 | 1387 | 1388 | 1389 | 1390 | 1391 | 1392 | 1393 | 1394 | 1395 | 1396 | 1397 | 1398 | 1399 | 1400 | 1401 | 1402 | 1403 | 1404 | 1405 | 1406 | 1407 | 1408 | 1409 | 1410 | 1411 | 1412 | 1413 | 1414 | 1415 | 1416 | 1417 | 1418 | 1419 | 1420 | 1421 | 1422 | 1423 | 1424 | 1425 | 1426 | 1427 | 1428 | 1429 | 1430 | 1431 | 1432 | 1433 | 1434 | 1435 | 1436 | 1437 | 1438 | 1439 | 1440 | 1441 | 1442 | 1443 | 1444 | 1445 | 1446 | 1447 | 1448 | 1449 | 1450 | 1451 | 1452 | 1453 | 1454 | 1455 | 1456 | 1457 | 1458 | 1459 | 1460 | 1461 | 1462 | 1463 | 1464 | 1465 | 1466 | 1467 | 1468 | 1469 | 1470 | 1471 | 1472 | 1473 | 1474 | 1475 | 1476 | 1477 | 1478 | 1479 | 1480 | 1481 | 1482 | 1483 | 1484 | 1485 | 1486 | 1487 | 1488 | 1489 | 1490 | 1491 | 1492 | 1493 | 1494 | 1495 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-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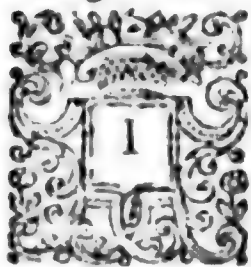
T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For NOVEMBER, 1758.

A future SPEECH to a present MINISTER.

A Pamphlet has lately been Published, entitled, An Examination of a Letter, published under the Name of L——t G——l B——gh, and addressed to the Right Hon. W——m P——t, Esq;



In this Pamphlet the author endeavours to prove, that the letter cannot be a true copy of what was wrote by the g——l; and with many arguments for this purpose, in which are contained several strictures upon our publick conduct, he gives us a speech, which he supposes may be made to the Right Hon. gentleman, to whom the letter was addressed.

This speech is as follows :

“ You cannot, Sir, but confess, that in the commencement of our war with France, a war so just, that considering the notorious encroachments and aggressions of that nation in America, it might very properly be termed a war of necessity : We stood matched with France alone : The other powers of Europe were as yet neutral, with respect to us ; and the greater number of them were undoubtedly our well-wishers. At that time you was yourself in a considerable place under the government, which you had obtained by renouncing your opposition to its measures, and kept it for some years, by running mute with the m——n——t——r——l pack, in the pursuit of all its objects. At length, however, you saw your occasion fair for flaming out again. You observed, and justly observed, the war feebly administered, Minorca infamously lost, the nation itself dishonoured, by listening to the panick alarm of impracticable invasions, as well as by many other unnational measures. It was then that this country had the obligation to you of your exerting your ever-victo-

November, 1758.

rious eloquence against the conduct of the administration of that time, and especially against the continental connections that had so long hung a fatal bias on the British councils. The nation, in a rapture, to find herself not utterly deserted, and that there was one man that would at length embrace her part, and vindicate her interest, seemed to have forgot, and certainly forgave your former departure from much the same professions. Attentive only to the exigencies of the moment, it imagined power could be in no hands so bad as those out of which you was, with such apparent patriotism, employing yourself to wrest it : No change, in short, could well be presumed, but what must be for the better. In that presumption you had the whole force of the community on your side. After various fluctuations then, power seemed to have settled in yourself ; and the people, whose idol you was, unaccountably enough, become, thought they saw the great man in you, because you had appeared to them the good man, or in other words, the man of your country, the greatest of all titles in all countries, and perhaps in this one alone, not only not dangerous, but pregnant with the greatest honour and advantages. What marks too did you not receive of this honest, generous, though unadvised sense of the people ? Under what engagements did they not lay you to deserve this unparalleled confidence, after such strong reasons as they had against it ? We shall now see the consequences of this glorious acquisition of a minister after the nation's own heart. The Germanick system, so loudly, to justly fulminated against, and almost given up, began, under your auspices, too be once more the predominant one. Circumstances were said to be changed, and so indeed they were ; but so as to afford tenfold reason more than before, to keep clear of it. Instead of employing your superiority of political knowledge,

knowledge, to repress the people's insatiation with a meteor, a people doubly deceived by the grossest mis-information, and by their own passion, the more dangerously, for its being founded on the most virtuous motives, you made your use of it to renew, under no better a sanction A than that of this popular error, the most unpromising, and the most exceptionable of all the connections on the continent. Austria, with whom it was so much our interest to keep the greatest measures, to detach her from her new perfidious ally, was not, it seems, enough exasperated by B our first treaty with Prussia; but, in order to cement an alliance so pernicious to Europe, as that of France and Austria, we must, by a fresh one, draw the ties closer between us and a prince, whom we could neither effectually serve, nor be served by him, a prince whom Hanover itself had C plainly judged in the career of perdition, and done him the truly friendly office of dissuading him from it. By this means, every power in enmity with him, naturally turned hostile to us, who, at the bottom, had nothing in our own cause that was D common with his; and to whom the best service we could do, was the not feeding it with supplies, which could only protract his ruin, to make it ultimately the more certain, the more indispensably necessary to the powers in arms against him, and the less lamented. But how far is this from being all of the bitter fruits Germany has produced to us, since the inoculating us her politics? It is not enough, that Britain's greatest interest must be subordinated to that of some of her provinces, but what ought to be infinitely dearer to this nation, and certainly with- all implies her interest, her honour must be most cruelly brought into question, for the part imputed to her ministers, in abetting the Hanoverians in the resumption of their arms, after they had been laid down in virtue of a solemn convention authenticated by the sacred word of her sovereign's own son. Be it granted, however, against the general sense of Europe, that the perfidy of the French absolved the Hanoverians. But what good on earth could result to Britain, from instigating or encouraging them to such a step, for which she was not only to give them the arrears they had forfeited, but re-in- H state them upon her pay-books, on which it would, perhaps, have been better they had never stood? If it shall be said, that the respect to the interest of our ally, whom they were to strengthen against France, our common enemy, was the mo-

tive, nothing can be plainer, than that for one power we were so vainly opposing to her, we were giving her a number for friends, so that it was ultimately involving ourselves in the certain ruin that must, sooner or later, await that single ally of ours, and bidding fair to frustrate all the advantages which our own force, exerted on a purely national footing, might produce to us in the course of the war. In this so probably just a view of things, that great, that valuable acquisition of Louisbourg, so strongly suggested by the unanimous voice of a sensible people, that it may be called exclusively their own act and deed, is likely to be an affliction to them, instead of matter of triumph and advantage. France might, indeed, in vain demand a restitution of it: We might justly laugh to scorn at her re- claimer, and defy her to retake it. But the keeping it in the teeth of all those united powers in Europe, we have indisposed towards us, by our fatal continental connections, may, perhaps, be easier to say than to make good. But, without those connections, where is that power in Europe that could have the shadow of a right, or would think themselves interested to prescribe to us in this point? May not the restoration of Louisbourg even be made an indispensable condition for the saving the king of Prussia, if he is to be saved; and but through the interposition of France, who has undoubtedly an interest to rescue him, there is no appearance of his being rescued; and yet France will probably have effronterie to insist on herself being paid by Britain for what she knows to be of so much importance to her; and who, Sir, can oppose F this? Not surely those who have been instrumental to the linking us with that ally? Granting them all imaginable intrepidity, and disembarassment of countenance, can they with any tolerable grace employ all the fire and smoke of their oratory, in opposition to a motion, which G it is however to be hoped never will be made, and for the making of which there could never have existed so much as a pretence, but for the consequences of themselves having, in their procedure, set their own principles at defiance? Can they have so thorough an assurance of the people's H aptness to receive what impressions they please, as to attempt so barefaced an imposition, as exclaiming against their own work would be? Can they expect that those who are uninfected with party, those who have ever seen the Germanick connections in their true colour, who detect the

the thought of restoring Louisbourg, that they will not spurn their joining them in the opposition they may make to it, or will suffer so good a cause to be discountenanced by the appearance in it of those to whom, if it should not be successful, they and the nation must originally owe its not being successful? If ever, which God forbid! Louisbourg should be restored to the French, those who the last promoted, or rather renewed our continental connections, are those who will have, in fact, given it up. As little will the clear spirited opponents to the restitution of that conquest, be the bubbles of any endeavours that may be used to sink its value, and raise that of Minorca, purely by means of such false weights to make the exchange be accepted. The people of England know as well as the French themselves the immense difference. In short, the side of those who declare for the genuine interest of this country, cannot be weakened by any thing so much as by your embracing it. What can you say for us? British measures, that will not make against yourself?—Will you, Sir, especially, declare against the measure of sending troops to Germany? You! who know so well who it was that encouraged, perhaps, solicited the Hanoverians to take up arms and our pay again, which affords some colour, at least for the reinforcements sent them from hence, that they might not complain of being deserted, or unsupported in the step they had taken in deference to the wise patrons and avowers of it here? Yes, Sir, to convince you, that in this address to you, there is not the least mixture of that spirit of party, which, those who are infected with it, see in every thing that contradicts the sense of their own; I fairly and solemnly own to you, that even your holding your power, as disadvantageous as it may have been to the true interests of this country, is still preferable to the horror of the nation's being delivered up again into the wretched hands of the old administration, or exploded chiefs of factions. You have, at least, paid to virtue the homage of appearance, and your own interest has lost nothing by those appearances. They on the contrary, have to the rest of their imbecility joined that of avowing and practising the most determinate corruption. If Britain no longer produces any truly unexceptionable men of high rank, extensive influence, and unimpeachable character, it is over with her; and in that case, I do not see why you more than another should be

envied the task of pushing her down that precipice, on the brink of which she actually stands tottering, and to which she has been equally brought by those whom she distrusted, and by those in whom she has confided."

An Authentick ACCOUNT of the Reduction of LOUISBOURG.

THE author of this account modestly calls himself a spectator, but if he was only a spectator, he appears to have been a very diligent, and a very judicious enquirer.

We shall give our readers only his account of the two most remarkable parts of this enterprize, as they set the conduct of the commanders, and the bravery of our troops and seamen, in the most conspicuous light. *

C "The commanding officers in the expedition against this important fortress, were these that follow:

Of the fleet. The Hon. Edward Boscawen, admiral of his majesty's blue squadron, and commander in chief of all his majesty's ships and vessels employed, and to be employed in North-America. —Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. rear-admiral of the white.—Philip Durell, Esq; commodore.

Of the army. Major-general Jeffery Amherst, commander in chief of his majesty's forces to be employed in the Island of Cape Breton, &c.—Brigadier general Edward Whitmore. — Brigadier-general Charles Laurence. — Brigadier-general James Wolfe.—Colonel Baltide, chief engineer. — Colonel George Williamson, commander of the train of artillery.

The Fleet consisted of the following SHIPS.

| Guns. | | |
|------------|----|---|
| Namur | 90 | { Hon. Edward Boscawen. Capt. Buckle. |
| Royal Wm. | 84 | { Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. Capt. Evans. |
| Pr. Amelia | 80 | { Philip Durell, Esq; Capt. Bray. |
| Dublin | 74 | Capt. Rodney. |
| Terrible | 74 | Collins. |
| Northumb. | 70 | Rt. Hon. Ld Colvil. |
| Vanguard | 70 | Swanton. |
| Orford | 70 | Spry. |
| Burford | 70 | Gambier. |
| Somerset | 70 | Hughes. |
| Lancaster | 70 | Ho. G. Edgecumbe. |
| Devonshire | 66 | Gordon. |
| Bedford | 64 | Fowke. |
| Captain | 64 | Amherst. |
| Pr. Fred. | 64 | Man. |
| Pembroke | 60 | Simcoe. |

Kingston

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| Kingston 60 | Parry. |
| York 60 | Pigot. |
| Pr. of Ora. 60 | Ferguson. |
| Defiance 60 | Baird. |
| Nottingham 60 | Marshall. |
| Centurion 54 | Mantell. |
| Sutherland 50 | Rous. |

FRIGATES.

Junco, Diana, Boreas, Trent, Gramont, Shannon, Hind, Portsmouth, Nightingale, Kennington, Squirrel, Beaver, Hunter, Scarborough, Hawke, Æna, Lightning, Tyloe."

And the army consisted of 11,936 men, officers included, together with 324 men of the train.

May 28, they sailed from Halifax, and June 2, they anchored in Gabarus Bay, in Cape-Breton *. "That very evening the general, with the brigadier-generals Laurence and Wolfe, reconnoitred the shore, as near as possible, and made a disposition for landing in three places. They observed that the enemy had a chain of posts along the shore, from Cape-Noir to Flat-Point, and irregulars from thence to the bottom of the bay; with works and batteries at all the places, where it was probable or practicable for any troops to land.

The 3d, they discovered several encampments of the enemy along the shore of a little bay, at the N. E. end of Gabreufe, which was the most convenient place for the intended descent: This bay has since been called Kennington-Cove, from that frigate's being stationed there, as closely as she could venture to the shore, to play her cannon upon the enemy, and their batteries, on the day of landing the troops."

But the surf was every day so great, that they could not attempt landing till the 8th. On that day, about two o'clock in the morning, the troops were debarked in the men of war and the transports boats, rowed by their proper crews; the former under the direction of a lieutenant, mate, or midshipman, and the latter under that of the officer of the troops in each boat; and proper orders, for landing in three divisions, were given by the general.

"Previous to the landing, capt. Rous, in the Sutherland, and several other frigates, had, by the admiral's direction, stationed themselves as near the shore as was convenient, to terrify and annoy the enemy's fortified encampments, the better to prepare for the attempt of the boats.

Their disposition was—the Sutherland and Squirrel on the right, near White-Point; the Kennington and Halifax snow on the left, near Kennington-Cove; and

the Gramont, Diana, and Shannon frigates, in the centre. Accordingly, after commodore Durell had reported it as his opinion, that the troops might land on the left, without any great interruption from this morning's surf, about two o'clock,

A this day, a most furious cannonading was begun, by the Kennington and Halifax snow, which was continued by all the rest, with only some necessary intermissions in favour of the attempt, until about eight o'clock. About four this morning, under cover of the ship's guns, the boats, with a division of the troops, after a general rendezvous near White-Point, made an attempt of landing to the left of Kennington Cove, with 600 light-infantry, the whole battalion of Highlanders, and four companies of grenadiers, under the command of brigadier-general Wolfe; while a feint of landing was made to the right, towards White-Point, conducted by brigadier-general Whitmore; and the brigades in the centre were commanded by brigadier-general Laurence, who made a shew of landing at the Fresh water Cove, the more to distract the enemy's attention, and to divide their force.

The left wing, finding the shore at Kennington-Cove impregnable, withdrew, with some loss, from the warm fire of two batteries, discharging grape and round shot upon them in flank; while several swivels, and small arms almost without number, showered on them from the lines, that were about 15 feet above the level of the boats. As the enemy had, for some years, been preparing against such a probable attempt, they had now been, some days, in expectation of our visit: They had accordingly posted themselves along the shore, to the number of more than 3000 regulars, irregulars, and a few of the native Indians, in all the probable places of landing, behind a very strong breast-work, fortified at proper distances with several pieces of cannon, besides swivels of an extraordinary calibre, mounted on very strong perpendicular stocks of wood, driven deep into the ground. They had also prepared for flanking, by erecting redans, mounted with cannon, in the most advantageous situations.—Nothing of the kind has perhaps been seen more complete than these fortifications. Besides, all the approaches to the front lines were rendered so extremely difficult, by the way they had laid very thick together upon the shore—round all the Cove, with their branches lying towards the sea, for the distance of 20 in some, and of 30 yards in other places, between the lines and the water's

water's edge; that, had our people not been exposed to such a fire from the enemy, the bare attempt of possessing these lines, would have been like that of travelling towards them through a wild forest, from the interwoven branches of one tree to those of another, with incredible fatigue and endless labour.

Nor, was this stratagem possible to be suspected at any great distance, as the place had the appearance of one continued green of little scattered branches of fir. And, but very few of the guns on their lines were to be distinguished out of the reach of their metal; the rest were artfully concealed from our view, with spruce branches, until the boats advanced towards the shore, with the resolution of forcing the works.—The latent destruction was then unmasked, by the removal of the spruce-branches, and the adventurous spectators were soon convinced, those works were not capable of being forced by numbers much superior to theirs. The enemy depended much on their strength here, which, perhaps, occasioned them to be somewhat premature in their exertion of it: For, before our boats came near the water's edge, they began, with great alertness, to play their batteries, and to fire red hot balls, besides a continual discharge of their small arms among them. The consequence had been much more fatal to our people, few if any of whom would have escaped, had the enemy timed their fire with more judgment, by permitting the boats to have actually landed their men on that narrow shoal beach, taking no other notice of them, until they had been all in their power, than they had done before of the fire from our frigates, and of some boats that had been with commodore Durell, to reconnoitre the shore, before any of the troops had put off from the transports.

Exasperated, not discouraged, at this repulse from the enemy's irresistible fire, the troops of that wing drew off with all convenient expedition towards the centre, determined to rush on shore wherever they saw any probability of success, whatever loss they might sustain. Soon after this, the lieutenants Browne and Hopkins, with ensign Grant, and about 100 of the light infantry, happily gained the shore over almost impracticable rocks and steep, to the right of the Cove. Upon which, brigadier Wolfe directed the remainder of this command to push on shore as soon as possible, and as well as they could—which heightened their eager impatience so much,

that the light infantry, Highlanders, and grenadiers intermixed, rushed forwards with impetuous emulation, without regard to any previous orders, and picked themselves mightily which boat could be most dexterous and active in getting first on shore. In this manner, though all the while exposed to the fire of a battery of three guns, that sometimes raked, sometimes flanked their boats very furiously, and of small arms within 20 yards of them, they were all expeditiously landed with little loss, besides about 22 grenadiers, who were unfortunately drowned, by having their boats stove in the bold attempt.

Among the foremost of these parties was brigadier Wolfe, who jumped out of his boat into the surf, to get to the shore, and was readily followed by numbers of the troops, amidst a most obstinate fire of the enemy. Soon after landed brigadier Lawrence, and was followed by the rest of the brigades with all possible expedition. After him, in a little time, brigadier Whitmore, and the division of the right wing, gained the shore, amidst a continual discharge of shot and shells from the enemy's lines, several of the latter reaching also as far as the brigades in the centre. And, last of all, landed the commander in chief, major-general Amherst, in the rear, full of the highest satisfaction from seeing the resolution, bravery, and success of the troops, in surmounting difficulties and despising dangers. A noble specimen of the spirit he had to depend on their exerting, in the course of this undertaking, where they must expect to encounter so many of the one and of the other. In short, never, perhaps, might this observation be more justly applied to the heroic bravery and conduct of English officers and soldiers, than on this remarkable occasion—*Regis ad exemplum totius componitur orbis.*

It would be an injurious diminution of the glory our landing parties acquired in this hazardous enterprize, not to remark particularly the difficulties they had to surmount.—Such a boisterous surf drove on most parts of the shore at that time, as stove a great number of their boats; by which several of the men were so much hurt and bruised, as to be very incapable of helping and taking care of themselves, and some others were crushed to pieces between the boats and the rocks. Most, if not all of those who did land, were obliged to wade through the great swell, themselves and their arms much wetted; and,

and, after that, to scramble up such rugged rocks, and almost perpendicular precipices, as to the wary enemy's engineers, seemed in need of no fortification or defence, their own steep, rough ascent, having been judged beyond the attempt of men under arms, before this glorious morning. And, to complete the discouraging scene, they were all the while exposed to the utmost fury of the enemy's fire, and not in a situation of exerting themselves in any kind of defence, except by terrifying the astonished foe, with the resolute bravery of gaining what had till now been thought an inaccessible shore, and landing in the most unexpected, one who had not the strongest proofs of the fact might say, incredible places. But none, nor even all these discouragements, were able to damp the true English spirit of our people in this brave attempt—A national spirit that our soldiery are never known to want under the conduct of such commanders as signalized themselves here—a spirit that will give both the officers and soldiers of this memorable day an honourable distinction among Englishmen, as long as British bravery shall be successful in the defence of British liberty.

The spirit and fortitude, which thus visibly actuated all these troops in this heroic attempt, no less remarkably distinguished their whole succeeding conduct, which was but one continued exertion of the greatest bravery. They instantly attacked the next battery to them in flank with so much vigour, as soon forced a numerous body of the enemy to abandon their strong post with great precipitation. And, so great was the resolution they shewed in surrounding and attacking the enemy's extensive lines, that they had hardly given there a specimen of true English bravery, before they saw themselves masters of the shore with all its strong works. The dastardly panick that appeared to slacken the enemy's fire as soon as they saw our men land pretty near them, now shewed itself very conspicuously by its effects, the little resistance they made when their numbers are compared with ours, and the great confusion with which they fled every way before our men into contiguous woods; while several of them were killed in their flight, and upwards of 70 taken prisoners: Among these two captains of grenadiers and two lieutenants, who with the men were immediately sent on board the fleet. The French officer that commanded here was lieutenant col. M. St. Julien. Our general

officers were all this time remarkably active: And, it would be an injustice to their merits not to say, that we owe this success chiefly to their animated presence and prudent conduct.

The enemy's flight was the more precipitate, from an apprehension, that brigadier Whirmore, who had landed the troops on the right, would attempt to cut off their retreat into the garrison of Louisbourg; which must then soon have fallen into our hands, as there were not, by their own accounts since, above 300 men left in it that morning, the rest having been drawn to the shore to oppose our landing: For they well knew, that the success of their efforts there was effectually to decide the fate of Louisbourg; which is not tenable for any long time against a numerous army with a good train of artillery, assisted and supported by such a fleet as we had so near at hand.

[The rest in our next.]

THE MAP of the seat of war in the southern part of Lusatia, with part of Saxony, that fronts our title, must be very agreeable, as well as absolutely necessary for our readers inspection at this crisis, when they every day read of the marches, countermarches, and various operations of four great armies in those parts, viz. Two armies of Prussians; the grand army under the king, returning from Silesia, and now about Bautzen, and another under general Itzemplitz, near Dresden; the grand army of Austrians under Daun, and that of the empire under the prince of Deux-Ponts, besides other small armies of Prussians and Austrians: This beautiful Map, though upon so small a scale, will afford them abundant satisfaction.

The annexed PLAN of the fort and bay of Frontenac, with the adjacent countries, will demonstrate the importance of that conquest, an account of which, see at p. 593. The fort stood in W. long. 77. and lat. 43. 20. and was situate on the river St. Laurence, where it discharges itself into the Lake Ontario, which lake is 300 miles long, and about 100 broad. The five nations of Iroquois possess all the east and south shores of this lake, and always disputed the right of the French to the lake itself. Some persons were not a little surprized at the demolition of fort Frontenac, and imagine it would have been more to our interest in those parts, to have kept it in our hands with a strong garrison.

The

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The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 502.

THESE were all the bills that were brought in and passed into laws, in pursuance of the resolutions of the committees of supply, and ways and means; and as to the other bills which were last session brought in, and had the good fortune to be passed into laws, I shall give an account of the most important of them according to the order of time, in which they were introduced into the house, consequently I must begin with the affair relating to corn; for in pursuance of the resolution agreed to *nem. con.* the first day of the session *, the order for going into the committee thereby appointed being the next day read, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the mayor, magistrates, and merchants of Liverpool, in behalf of themselves, subscribers thereto, and the rest of the inhabitants of that borough; complaining of the then present high price of wheat, and other grain, and expressing their fear, that the same would continue to rise, unless the time for the importation of foreign corn, duty free, should be prolonged, or some salutary measures should be taken by parliament, to prevent corn being engrossed by dealers therein, and its going thro' so many hands as it then did; and submitting to the great wisdom of that house, a total prohibition of the distilling and exporting of all grain, during the high prices thereof; and therefore praying, the house would take the premises into immediate consideration, and grant the petitioners such a seasonable relief, by a continuance of a free importation of corn; and taking such other effectual means to reduce and keep down the growing price of corn, as should seem most meet and necessary.

This petition was referred to the said committee, and the house having resolved itself into the same, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer reported, that the committee had directed him to move for leave to bring in a bill for continuing certain laws, &c. (as mentioned in the aforesaid resolution.) And he having moved accordingly, the same was agreed to *nem. con.* and he, together with the lord Dupplin, Sir John Philipps, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Potter, Mr. Bayntun, Mr. Alderman Dickenson, Sir Ellis Cunliff, Mr. Jarrit-Smith, and Mr. Pole, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

November, 1758.

As the bill had been before prepared, and was very short, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented it the same day to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house; and, on the 6th, when the order of the day for the house to go into the said committee, was read, an instruction was moved for and ordered, that the committee should have power to receive a clause, authorizing his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, to permit, in case of exigency, the exportation of such quantities of the commodities mentioned in the bill, as might be necessary for the only use, supply, and sustentation of any forces in the pay of Great Britain, or of those of his majesty's allies, acting in support of the common cause. As the motion for this instruction could not be opposed by any one who had approved of our treaties with Prussia or Hesse Cassel, or of this Island's making a common cause with any prince or state upon the continent, therefore it was agreed to, and a clause added by the committee pursuant thereunto, without any debate; and, on the 7th, the bill was read a third time, passed *nem. con.* and sent to the lords, where it was passed without opposition or amendment, and returned to the commons the very next day; so that it received the royal assent by commission on the 9th, which was the more necessary, as the act of last session to prohibit the exportation of corn was to expire on the 25th, and the act to prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn on the 11th; and the act for allowing the importation of corn, duty free, had expired on Nov. 15. But by this new law all these acts are to continue in force until Dec. 24, 1758; and a clause was, likewise by an instruction to the committee, added, by which it is enacted, that during the continuance thereof no bounties shall be paid upon the exportation of any of the commodities therein before mentioned.

Presently after this bill was ordered to be prepared and brought in, that is to say, on Dec. 2, it was moved, that an act made in the 51st year of the reign of Henry the Third, entitled, *The Prices of Bread and Ale shall be according to the*

A B

Prices

* See Lond. Mag. for August last, p. 186.

Prices of Corn; and also an act made in the 8th year of the reign of queen Anne, entitled, *An Act to regulate the Price and Affize of Bread*, might be read: And the same being read accordingly, it was ordered *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill for the due making of bread, and to regulate the price and affize thereof; and that Mr. Alderman Dickenson, Sir John Philipps, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Bayntun, should prepare and bring in the same. Dec. 8, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Alderman Dickenson, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and printed. Feb. 1, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house. But as it was a long bill, and as it was found that it would require several alterations and amendments, it was on the 7th transmitted to a select committee; and, March 13, Sir John Philipps reported, that the committee had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments, when the bill was again ordered to be printed, together with the amendments, and, April 25, the report was taken into consideration by the house, when several of the amendments were disagreed to, the rest, with amendments to several of them, agreed to, and a clause was added, and several amendments were made to the bill, after which it was ordered to be ingrossed. May 2, the bill, which was now entitled, *A Bill for the due making of Bread, and to regulate the Price and Affize thereof, and to punish Persons who shall adulterate Meal, Flour, or Bread, in that Part of Great-Britain called England*, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, where it likewise met with some amendments, one of which was, to make the bill general all over Great Britain, and these amendments having on June 5 been agreed to by the commons, the bill received the royal assent by commission at the end of the session; the words, *in that Part of Great-Britain called England*, having been, by virtue of the above amendment, left out of the title of the bill.

Of this act the reader may see an abstract in the London Magazine for July last, p. 358; and in the act itself there are inserted two tables for directing the magistrates how to settle the price of the several sorts and sizes of bread, in proportion to the price the several sorts of corn or meal are then fairly and honestly sold for at the respective publick markets.

But this was not all the gentlemen of the house of commons endeavoured last

session to do for relief of the poor, by reducing the high price of corn; for, Dec. 5, a motion was made by Mr. Nugent, and agreed to *nem. con.* that the house would on the 8th resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the then present high price of grain, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; which committee in several sittings came to the following resolutions, viz.

That it is the opinion of this committee, 1. That all corn and grain be bought and sold by one and the same weight throughout this kingdom.

2. That whenever the several sorts of corn or grain shall have continued to be sold at the London market, for the space of three weeks, above certain prices to be fixed, the ports shall be opened for a limited time, for the free importation of foreign grain.

3. That no bounty be allowed on the exportation of malt, barley, rye, wheat, or flour, unless at the time of such exportation the said several sorts of grain and flour shall have been sold at the London market, for the space of three weeks, at lower prices than are limited by an act of the first year of the reign of king William and queen Mary, entitled, *An Act for encouraging the Exportation of Corn*.

4. That whenever the several sorts of corn and grain shall have continued to be sold at the London market, for the space of three weeks, above certain prices to be fixed, no low wines or spirits whatsoever shall be made, extracted, or distilled within this kingdom, from any wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain.

5. That the violences committed by mobs in many parts of this kingdom, have been one cause of the present high price of corn, by preventing the proper and usual circulation thereof.

These resolutions being taken into consideration by the house, February the 9th, the 3d, and 5th, only were agreed to; and pursuant to them a bill was then ordered to be brought in; and Sir John Philipps, Mr. Potter, and Mr. West, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. On the 13th, Sir John Philipps presented the bill to the house, being entitled, *A Bill for prohibiting the Payment of the Bounty upon the Exportation of Corn, unless sold at a lower Price than is allowed in the Act of the first Year of the Reign of William and Mary*; when the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was on the 21st, and committed to a committee of the whole house; but the

tho' this order was, by many renewals, continued to May 10, it was then dropt; consequently this bill had not the good fortune to pass into a law, probably because there was no necessity for passing it last session, as the payment of these bounties had already been prohibited until Dec. 24 next. However, as this bill had such a connection with the former, I thought it necessary to subjoin an account of it in this place; and I hope it will be taken up again next session, for I am convinced, that the bounty is too high, and also payable when the price of corn is too high.

As the preserving and much more the extension of all the manufactures in the kingdom, depend upon enabling our poor labouring manufacturers to work for less wages than those of their rank can do in any of our rival countries, and as this depends entirely upon their having provisions, especially bread, at a greater certainty, and a less rate, than the same sort of provisions can be had in any other country, it seems to me ridiculous to grant a bounty upon the exportation of our corn, when the price here is above what it may be purchased at in any other country; and still more ridiculous to grant such a large bounty as may enable our merchants to sell it to our foreign rivals at a less price than our manufacturers are obliged to pay for it here at home; which will always be the case, when the bounty exceeds the charge and risk of exportation.

From hence it is easy to see, what we ought to have under our consideration, when this affair comes next before parliament. In the first place, as Poland, Sicily, and Barbary, are next to us the three chief granaries of Europe, we ought to examine carefully into the usual middle price of corn in these three countries, and no bounty ought to be granted upon the exportation of our corn, when it sells here above that price. Suppose, for example, that a Dutch or French merchant may usually purchase as much wheat as he has occasion for, from 30 to 35s. per quarter, and other sorts of grain in proportion, at Dantzick, Sicily, or Barbary, in such case no bounty ought to be allowed upon the exportation of corn from hence, when it sells at the London market above that price. I say the London market; because if it sells cheaper at any country market, they ought not to be encouraged to export it, rather than bring it to London; for if we grant a bounty upon exportation, when our corn sells at any higher price at the London market, we do a great injury to all our manufactures, by

enabling our rivals to have that principal part of their provisions at a cheaper rate, than they could have them from any other country, and thereby enabling them to work at less wages than they could otherwise do.

A This we should in our present circumstances be particularly careful to avoid; because the wages of all sorts of manufacturers, and the price of every sort of labour, is at present in this country very much enhanced by our taxes, and by the vast circulation of paper credit among us; consequently we ought to avoid every thing that may any way contribute towards lowering the rate of wages, or the price of labour, among our foreign rivals. For this reason many are of opinion, that no bounty ought ever to be granted upon the exportation of corn; but it can do us no harm, when our foreign rivals can have corn at as low a price at home, or from other countries, as they can have it from hence; and the granting of a bounty upon exportation when corn sells here at as low a price as it does in any other country, will always be attended with two advantages; for the exportation will increase our general balance of trade, and the bounty will keep our corn here at home always about a certain fixed price, which is of great advantage in every country, because the rate of wages cannot alter so fast as the price of corn may do; and when a labouring man can support his family by five days labour in the week, many will sit idle the sixth; consequently a sudden and extraordinary plenty will for some time diminish the quantity of labour in the kingdom, which is always a national loss; but if that plenty continues for two, three, or more years, wages, or the price of labour, will at last fall in proportion; and then if a sudden scarcity ensues, the most industrious cannot support their families by their labour, which will always produce mobs and riots in the kingdom. This shews, that it is the duty of every government to keep the price of corn at as certain and fixed a rate as possible; and for this purpose no practicable scheme can be so effectual, as that of granting a bounty upon exportation, when corn sells at the London market at as low a price as it usually sells for in any other corn country.

I shall now obviate one mistake, which I believe is pretty general, and is this, that our bounty upon the exportation of corn is an advantage to our farmers, and has contributed to the increase of our agriculture. As to our farmers, I shall ad-

mit, that, if the bounty raised the price of corn here at home, it was, when first granted, an advantage to those farmers whose leases were unexpired; but as soon as the lease they were then in possession of expired, their landlords would of course raise their rents, and consequently the bounty can now be an advantage only to our landholders, by enabling them to raise or keep up their rents or their fines. Then as to the increase of our agriculture, the bounty could no way be the cause of it, unless it could be affirmed, that the bounty has raised the price of our corn, which it certainly cannot; for since that bounty was first granted, the price of our corn has generally been lower than it was for many years before. The increase of our agriculture can therefore be owing to nothing but that spirit of improvement and industry which has for many years prevailed among all ranks of people in this country, and has been excited by the custom of granting leases for lives, or long leases to farmers, which had become general over England before the revolution; and by that security and freedom we have enjoyed in the possession of our estates, especially our lands, ever since all tenures have been converted into free socage, and the fines, quit-rents, and services of most copyhold lands, have gradually become certain by the custom of the manor. This security and freedom will in every country, as well as this, produce the same spirit; for agriculture would be extremely profitable, even though corn should sell at less than half the price it does at present, as is evident from the price it now sells for in Pennsylvania and the two New-Jerseys in America, though labour bears a higher price in that country than it does in Great-Britain; and if corn should come to sell at the same, or near the same price, in this country, it would in a few years so much reduce the rate of wages, and produce such an increase in every branch of manufacture, that there would not be a common, nor a spot of ground in the kingdom, that would not be improved to the utmost by agriculture.

We ought therefore to endeavour to improve and increase every branch of manufacture, even for the sake of increasing our agriculture; and for this reason we ought to take care not to encourage our foreign rivals in manufacture, by letting them have corn from hence at a much cheaper rate than they could have it any where else; consequently no bounty should ever be granted but when corn sells here as cheap as it is sold usually at Dantzick,

Sicily, or Barbary. I make no question, but that the gentlemen who were last session ordered to prepare and bring in this bill, had examined what the price of corn was in those countries; but as their knowledge in this respect was not what may be called a parliamentary knowledge, I hope, that when the affair comes next before parliament, some of the traders to those countries will be called and examined as to this fact, which it is of so much importance to know, before we settle at what price corn is to be sold here, before it becomes entitled to a bounty upon exportation.

And then as to the *quantum* of the bounty, it ought always to be a little below what the expence and risk of exporting it to France or Holland may be computed to amount to, because if it be higher, we thereby enable the manufacturers of our foreign rivals to purchase this staff of life at a cheaper rate than our own manufacturers can have it here at home; the fatal consequence of which stands in no need of explanation. For example, if wheat sells here from 30 to 35s. per quarter, a bounty of 5s. per quarter upon exportation, gives the exporter a profit of 14 or 15l. per cent. and if the freight and insurance to France or Holland does not amount to above 7 or 8l. per cent. at most, as a ship may make several voyages in a year, and consequently the exporter may have his money returned to him with a profit several times in a year, he may sell his corn in France or Holland at least a shilling per quarter cheaper than any wholesale dealer can sell the same sort of corn here at home, and consequently the poor labourers and manufacturers in those countries may have bread about 3l. per cent. cheaper than our poor can have it here at home.

Surely it cannot be deemed good policy in us to throw such an advantage into the hands of our rivals, and still worse to do it at the expence of our publick revenue, even though we should thereby encourage our agriculture; for after having by agriculture provided a sufficient supply of corn for our own people, it is more our interest to encourage the production and export of our manufactures, than to encourage the production and export of corn; because the export of 100,000l. worth of manufactures is of equal advantage to our general balance of trade, with the export of 100,000l. worth of corn, but the producing of 100,000l. worth of manufactures, furnisheth subsistence for a much greater number of industrious poor here at home,

home, than the producing of 100,000l. worth of corn can furnish; and the increase of our industrious poor will always be the best and the most certain encouragement we can give to our agriculture.

It is therefore evident, that our giving so large a bounty upon the exportation of our corn, as we did at the revolution, was a very wrong step, and was perhaps first suggested by some long-headed Dutchman, in order to give an advantage to the manufacturers of his native country. The encouragement of our agriculture was made the specious pretence, and the hopes of its raising the price of corn might perhaps at first give a fillip to that spirit of improvement which had been before raised among our landholders and farmers, chiefly by the act of the 11th of Charles the Second, which turned all tenures into free and common socage. But in these hopes they were soon disappointed; and indeed it could not be otherwise; for we never can export any corn, until it comes to sell here at home at such a low price, that our merchants may, with the additional advantage of a bounty, be enabled to sell it to foreigners at as cheap a rate as they can have the same sort of commodity, either at home, or from any other corn country; and for this purpose experience has shewn, that the price of corn here must be greatly below 48s. per quarter, unless it be when a general scarcity happens in all other corn countries. When this is the case, we should begin to take care at home: At least we should not, at the expence of our publick revenue, enable our merchants to let our rivals in manufacture have corn from hence, at a cheaper rate than they can have it from any other country.

I have enlarged the more upon this subject, because of the general mistake, as if the increase of our agriculture had been owing to the bounty upon the exportation of corn. Yet the least reflection must convince us, that the bounty could not have been the cause of this increase, unless it had raised the price of corn, the contrary of which is manifest. We must therefore look some where else for the cause of this increase of agriculture, and we shall easily find it in that spirit of improvement which has been raised, and will be preserved, by that security and freedom now enjoyed in the possession of the lands we hold, either as freeholders, copyholders, or leaseholders. Therefore no man can reasonably think, that our agriculture will be discouraged, or diminished, by our lessening the bounty upon

the exportation of corn, or by our not allowing any such bounty, unless when corn sells in the London market, at prices much below those fixed by the act of the first of William and Mary, which by a want of reflection, or by a mistaken regard to the landed interest, have been ever since made the standard. I say a mistaken regard to the landed interest; for if by continuing in the same error, our manufactures should be ruined, or even diminished, the landed interest will lose much more than it can ever gain by the exportation of corn, as many tenements would then be laid waste, and much less consumption for all those sorts of the land's produce which cannot in any shape be exported.

In your Magazine for last May, I gave some account of the bringing in of a bill in the session 1756-7, for the encouragement of seamen employed in his majesty's navy, &c. and of the chief reason why it then failed of success. In order to prevent the same reason's having any force in this last session, as soon as the resolutions of the committee of supply relating to the sea service were agreed to, on Dec. 8, Mr. Grenville moved for leave to bring in a bill for the encouragement of seamen employed in the royal navy, and for establishing a regular method for the punctual, frequent, and certain payment of their wages, and for enabling them more easily and readily to remit the same for the support of their wives and families, and for preventing frauds and abuses attending such payments.

This motion was agreed to, and leave accordingly given *nem. con.* and Mr. Grenville, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Philipps, and Mr. Bowes, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same. Jan. 24, Mr. Grenville presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 27th, which it was accordingly, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 31st. On that day the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the bill; and Mr. Bacon reported, that they had gone thro' the same, and made several amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report when the house would please to receive the same; and the report being ordered to be then received, it was accordingly made, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Feb. 9; which order being put off until the 13th, the amendments made by the committee were then read, and, with amendments

to several of them, agreed to; and a clause was added, and several amendments were made by the house to the bill; after which it was, with the amendments, ordered to be engrossed; and, on the 24th, it was read a third time, when a clause was added by way of Ryder, and several amendments being made by the house to the bill, it was passed *nem. con.* and Mr. Grenville was ordered to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence.

As their lordships had now sufficient time, they resolved upon having the bill fully considered in their house, therefore, after reading it a first time, they ordered it to be read a second time on March 16; and on the 13th they, by message, desired, that the house of commons would give leave to the Right Hon. George Grenville, Esq; member of that house, to attend their lordship's house on the Thursday following, in order to be examined on the second reading of the said bill; the same day, by another message, they desired the house of commons to give leave, that Dr. George Hay, Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq; Gilbert Elliot, Esq; and Hans Stanley, Esq; members of that house, might attend their lordships house on the Thursday following, in order to be examined (as before;) and the next day, by a like message, they desired leave for the attendance, as before, of Isaac Townshend, Esq; Thomas Griffin, Esq; Thomas Frankland, Esq; and the Right Hon. lord Harry Pawlett. To all which messages the commons returned, that they would send an answer by messengers of their own; and upon taking these messages into consideration, after reading several precedents, a debate arose in the house, as to their formality, which being adjourned till next day, the 15th, it was then resolved *nem. con.* "That a message be sent to the lords, to acquaint them, that this house not being sufficiently informed by the said messages, upon what grounds, or for what purpose, their lordships did desire, that this house would give leave to such of their members as are named in the said messages, to go to the house of lords, in order to be examined upon the second reading of the said bill, doth desire their lordships to inform them of the same."

This message Mr. Bowes was ordered to carry to the lords; and in consequence thereof their lordships, by message next day, acquainted the commons, that their lordships did desire the attendance of the gentlemen named in their messages, in order to their being examined as witnesses

upon the second reading of the said bill. Upon this the commons gave leave to all the gentlemen named in the said messages to go to the lords, if they thought fit; of which they acquainted the lords by a message, sent by Sir John Philipps; and the gentlemen all attending accordingly, they were fully examined at their lordships bar, as to the inconveniences that had formerly attended the sea service, as to the remedies proposed by the bill, and as to every new inconvenience that might be occasioned by the bill, especially as to those suggested in a petition presented to their lordships by several officers of our navy; so that in that house the bill met with a good deal of opposition. However, it was at last agreed to by a considerable majority, and, on April 14. the commons were acquainted by message, that the lords had agreed to it, without any amendment; but it did not receive the royal assent until June 9, as all the bills ready on April 13 had on that day received the royal assent.

Of this act the reader may see a full abstract in the London Magazine for July last, p. 355; and the chief as well as best founded objection made against it was, the heavy penalties which a captain may be made to incur, merely by the negligence or ignorance of his clerk; for as a captain's clerk is no post of honour, and of very small profit, no captain can get a gentleman of character and education to serve him as his clerk, much less one who can give him good security for his diligence and fidelity; and it is hard that a captain should suffer for the ignorance or negligence of his clerk, when it is not in his power to procure a better; but this objection may be easily obviated, by increasing the pay of the captain's clerk, so as to make it worth the acceptance of a gentleman of some character and education; and upon the whole, the act will certainly be attended with many good consequences, especially that of putting it out of the power of ministers, to apply the navy supplies towards paying off navy bills, and leaving the wages of our poor seamen greatly in arrear; for it is expressly enacted, that such sums of money shall in the first place be appropriated, and shall, from time to time, be issued and applied out of the supplies granted, or to be granted, for any naval services, as shall be sufficient for the regular payment of all tickets made out pursuant to the act, and for the regular discharge of all wages due, or to grow due, in manner following, &c.

As the militia act passed in the session 1756-7, had upon trial, like most other new acts, been found in some things a little defective, therefore, on Dec. 9, Mr. Townshend moved, and it was ordered *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill to explain, amend, and enforce an act made in the last session of parliament, entitled, *An Act for the better ordering of the Militia Forces in the several Counties of that Part of Great-Britain called England*; and Mr. Townshend, Mr. Northey, the lord George Sackville, Mr. Cooke, the marquis of Granby, Sir John Turner, B Mr. Bacon, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Stanley, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Sir Armine Wodehouse, Mr. George Pitt, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Grenville, Sir John Philipps, Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Hanger, Mr. Vyner, jun. Mr. Rose Fuller, Mr. George Onslow, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. John Fuller, Mr. Cholmondeley, Mr. Bagot, Sir Charles Mordaunt, and Sir George Montgomerie Metham, were ordered to prepare and bring in the said bill; and to these were added on the 13th, Sir Francis Dashwood, D Sir John Cust, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Harbord, Mr. Charles Townshend, Mr. Charles Townshend of Yarmouth, the lord Robert Sutton, Mr. Curzon, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Molyneux; from whence we may suppose, that if the militia spirit were as general and as warm E without doors as it seems to be within, we should soon have the act established, and duly executed, in every county of the kingdom.

On March 3, Mr. Townshend presented the bill to the house, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed: On the 15th it was read a second time, and committed; and, on the 21st, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the bill, as it did likewise on the 23d, and on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of April, when Mr. Bacon reported, that they had gone thro' the bill, and made several amendments thereunto, which were on the 10th, with amendments to several of them, agreed to by the house, and a clause was added, and several amendments were made, by the house to the bill; after which it was ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, should be engrossed; and on the 14th it was read a third time, and, with some new amendments, passed and sent to the lords; where it likewise met with some amendments, which were agreed to by the commons on

June 9, and the bill received the royal assent by commission at the end of the session.

[To be continued in our next.]

In our Magazine for April last, p. 180, we gave our Readers an Account of certain efficacious Methods to clean foul Paintings, from the first Volume of the Handmaid to the Arts. From the second Volume of the same Work, lately published, we shall give them the following curious Extract, which will serve as a Supplement to our former.

Method of taking off Paintings in Oil, from the Cloths or Wood on which they were originally done; and transferring them entire, and without Damage, to new Pieces.

C "THE art of removing paintings in oil, from the cloth or wood on which they are originally done, and transferring them to new grounds of either kind of substance, is of very great use: As not only pictures may be preserved, where the canvas is so decayed and damaged, that they would otherwise fall to pieces; but paintings on cieling or wainscot, which, when taken away from the places where they were originally placed, would have little value, may be conveyed to cloths; and, by being thus brought to the state of other pictures, become of equal worth with those painted originally on canvas. The manner in which this is done is, by cementing the face of the picture to a new cloth, by means of such a substance as can afterwards be dissolved, and consequently taken off by water, destroying the texture of the old cloth, by F means of a proper corroding fluid; and then separating the corroded parts of it entirely from the painting: After which, a new cloth being cemented to the reverse of the painting in its place, the cloth cemented to the front is in like manner to be corroded and separated, and the cemented matter cleansed away by dissolving it in water, and rubbing it off from the face of the picture. The particular method of doing this, with most convenience, is as follows.

Let the decayed picture be cleansed from all grease that may be on its surface, which may be done by rubbing it very gently with crumb of stale bread, and then wiping it with a very fine soft-linen cloth. It must then be laid, with the face downwards, on a smooth table covered with fan-paper, or the India paper; and the cloth on the reverse must be well soaked

soaked with boiling water, spread upon it by means of a sponge, till it appear perfectly soft and pliable. The picture is then to be turned with the face upwards; and, being stretched in the most even and flat manner on the table, must be pinned down to it in that state, by nails driven in thro' the edge, at proper distances from each other. A quantity of glue should be then melted, and strained thro' a flannel cloth, to prevent any gravel, or other impurities, from lurking in it; and when it is a little stiffened, a part of it should be spread on a linen cloth, of the size of the painting, where it should be suffered to **B** set and dry; and then another coat put over it: When this is become stiff also, the glue should be again heated; and while it remains of such heat as to be easily spread, it should be laid over the face of the picture, and a linen cloth immediately put over it in the most even manner, and nailed down to the picture and table at the edge likewise. The glue should not be used boiling hot, as that would hazard some of the more delicate colours of the painting: And the linen cloth should be fine and half worn, that it may be the softer, and lie the flatter on the surface of the picture: In order to which it is proper to heat it till the glue be soft and pliable before it be laid on, and to compress each part gently with a ball formed of a linen rag tied round with thread. The table, with the picture, cloth, &c. nailed down to it in this state, **E** should be then exposed to the heat of the sun, in a place where it may be secured from rain, and there continued till the glue be perfectly dry and hard; at which time the nails should be drawn, and the picture and linen cloth taken off from the table. The picture must now be again **F** turned with the face downwards, and stretched and nailed to the table as before; and a border of wax must be raised round the edge, in the same manner as is directed for the copper-plates—forming, as it were, a shallow trough with the surface of the picture: Into which trough should be **G** poured a proper corroding fluid, to eat and destroy the threads of the original canvas or cloth of the picture. The corroding fluid used for this purpose, may be either oil of vitriol, aqua fortis, or spirit of salt: But the last is preferable, as it will more effectually destroy the thread, when it is so weakened by the admixture of water, as not to have any effect on the oil of the painting; which ever is used, it is necessary they should be properly diluted with water: To find the due pro-

portion of which, it is expedient to make some previous trials; and when they are found to be of such strength, as to destroy the texture of thread, without discolouring it, they are in the due state. When the corroding fluid has done its office, a **A** passage must be made thro' the border of wax at one end of it; and the fluid must be poured off, by inclining the table in the requisite manner: And the remaining part must be washed away, by putting repeated quantities of fresh water upon the cloth. The threads of the cloth must then be carefully picked out till the whole **B** be taken away; but if any part be found to adhere, all kind of violence, even in the least degree, must be avoided in removing them: Instead of which, they should be again touched, by means of a pencil, with the corrosive fluid less diluted than before, till they will readily come off **C** from the paint. The reverse surface of the painting being thus wholly freed from the old cloth, must be then well washed with water, by means of a sponge, till the corroding fluid employed be thoroughly cleansed away: When being wiped with a soft sponge, till all the moisture **D** that may be collected by that means be taken off, it must be left till it be perfectly dry. In the mean time a new piece of canvas must be cut of the size of the painting, which now remains cemented to the linen cloth put on the face of it; and the reverse of the painting being dry, and **E** spread over by some hot glue, purified as before, and melted with a little brandy, or spirit of wine, the new canvas must be laid on it, in the most even manner, while the glue yet remains hot, and settled to it by compression; which may be performed by thick plates of lead, or flat pieces of polished marble. Great care should now-**F** ever be taken in the laying them on, to prevent the edge from cutting or bruising the paint; as also during the setting of the glue to take them off; and wipe them at proper intervals, to prevent their adhering to the cloth by means of the **G** glue, which may be pressed thro' it. The lead or marble, by which the compressure is made, being removed when the glue is set, the cloth must be kept in the same state, till the glue be perfectly dry and hard; and then the whole must be again turned with the other side upwards, and **H** the border of wax being replaced, the linen cloth on the face of the painting must be destroyed by means of the corroding fluid, in the same manner as the canvas was before: But greater care must be taken with respect to the strength of the

the corroding matter, and in the picking out the threads of the cloth; because the face of the painting is defended only by the coat of glue which cemented the linen cloth to it. The painting must then be freed from the glue, by washing it with hot water, spread and rubbed on the surface by a sponge; which should be cleaned frequently, during the operation, by dipping and squeezing it in clean water. The painting may afterwards be varnished as a new picture: And, if the operation be well conducted, it will be transferred to the new cloth in a perfect state.

When the painting is originally on wood, it must be first detached from the ceiling or wainscot where it was fixed; and the surface of it covered with a linen cloth, cemented to it by means of glue, in the manner before directed for the paintings on canvas. A proper table being then provided, and overspread with a blanket, or thinner woollen cloth, if laid several doubles, the painting must be laid upon it with the face downwards, and fixed steady; and the boards or wood on which it was done must be planed away, till the shell remain as thin as it can be made, without damaging the paint under it. The proceedings must afterwards be the same as were before practised in the case of the paintings on canvas, till that on the wood be in like manner transferred to a cloth or canvas.

The whole of the above operation must be managed with the greatest care, otherwise the painting will receive some damage; and so much nicety is required in the corrosion, and taking off the threads of the cloth, that it can scarcely be performed rightly, but by such as have had some experience in the matter. It is proper, therefore, for any person who would practise it in the case of valuable paintings, to try it first with some old pictures of little value, till they find they have the right method of proceeding: And even then in some instances, where the coats of paint lie very thin on the cloth, it is scarcely practicable without miscarriage. But, as in the case of pictures greatly decayed, or paintings on wood taken from buildings that do not admit of being commodiously replaced elsewhere, there can be no great loss if a failure should happen; and a considerable advantage may accrue, if the experiment succeed; for which there is good chance, if the operation be properly conducted, and the subject favourable; it is very well worth while to make the trial."

November, 1758.

We cannot more satisfactorily Answer the Queries of Mr. R. T. than by giving him the following Observations on the lithontriptic Virtue of the Carlsbad Waters, Lime-water, and Soap: in a Letter to Dr. John Pringle, F. R. S. from Dr. Robert Whytt, F. R. S. and Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh. From the last Volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

S I R,

FROM the experiments related in Dr. Springsfeld's *Commentatio de prerogativa thermarum Carolinarum, &c.* which you were so good as to send me some time ago, it appears, that these waters are not only possessed of a very extraordinary power of dissolving the stone, but that in this respect they greatly exceed lime water.

(A) Thus Dr. Springsfeld having infused, for 14 days, in a heat of 96 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale, three pieces of the same *calculus*, each weighing 30 grains, in eggshell lime-water, the Carlsbad water, and in the urine of one who daily drank this last water, renewing these several menstrua every day, he found, on the 15th day, that the *calculus* in the lime-water had lost one grain, the *calculus* in the Carlsbad water six grains, and that in urine five grains.

(B) Again, having divided another *calculus* into four parts, each of which was reduced to 80 grains, he put the first in oyster-shell lime-water, the second in Carlsbad water, and the third in the urine of a person who drink this water. After 20 days, during which time the menstrua were renewed every day, and kept in a heat of 96 degrees, the dried *calculi* had lost of their weight, as follows: The first three grains, the second 18 grains, and the third 14 grains.

Altho' I make no doubt that Dr. Springsfeld, who appears to be a man of candour, as well as learning, has faithfully related the event of the experiments which he made; yet either the lime-water he used must have been very weak, or some other mistake must have happened in his experiments: For in all the numerous trials I made, about 15 years ago, of lime-water, as a solvent for the stone, I always found its dissolving power much greater, than it appears in Dr. Springsfeld's experiments. And as in these trials different urinary stones were used, it can scarcely be imagined, that it was owing to the peculiar hardness of Dr. Springs-

feld's *calculi*, that the lime-water made so little impression on them. However, to be still further satisfied of this matter, I made the following experiments.

1. I put a piece of a very hard *calculus*, which I shall call *x*, weighing 80 grains, in oyster-shell lime-water, renewing the lime-water every day, and keeping it in a heat between 90 and 106 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale. After 20 days, I took out the *calculus*; and having set it by for some days, till it was become quite dry, I brushed away all the rotten part of it, which was reduced to a kind of chalky powder, and found that the undissolved part of it weighed 57 grains.

2. At the same time a piece of another *calculus*, *z*, weighing 15 grains, was, after a like infusion of 20 days in oyster-shell lime-water, reduced to 10 grains.

3. I put a piece of *z*, weighing 14 grains, in a solution of half an ounce of the internal part of Spanish soap, in nine ounces of water, and every third day renewed the solution, which was kept in a heat of about 60 degrees. After 14 days, I found the undissolved part not to exceed 11 grains.

4. A piece of a white chalky *calculus*, *y*, weighing 30 grains, had near four grains of its substance dissolved, by being 14 days infused, as above, in a solution of soap.

From N^o 1. above, compared with Dr. Springsfeld's experiment (B), it appears, that the dissolving power of oyster-shell lime-water, is to that of the Carlsbad water, as 23 to 18, supposing the *calculi* used in these experiments to have been equally easy to dissolve.

N^o 3. compared with Dr. Springsfeld's experiment (A), shews, that the dissolving power of a solution of the inner part of Spanish soap, in a heat of 60 degrees, is to that of the Carlsbad water, in a heat of 96 degrees, as 15 to 14.

From N^o 4. compared with (A), the dissolving power of soap is to that of the Carlsbad water only as 4 to 6; but it is probable, that had the solution of soap been kept in a heat of 96 degrees, its dissolving power would, even in this experiment, have nearly equalled that of the Carlsbad water. It may, perhaps, be worth while to observe, that a piece of the white chalky *calculus* of N^o 4. was not in the smallest degree dissolved by lying in lime-water 20 days.

5. In experiment 19. of my Essay on the Virtue of Lime-water, a piece of a *calculus*, *b*, weighing 31 grains, lost seven grains by being infused 36 hours, in a heat

of above 100 degrees, in very strong oyster-shell lime-water. And in the same water, of a moderate strength, another piece of *b* lost, in the same time, five grains.

In this last experiment, the lithontriptic virtue of lime-water appears to be stronger than in N^o 1. and 2. above; and greatly exceeds that of the Carlsbad water in Dr. Springsfeld's experiment (A) and (B).

But altho', from what has been said, it appears not only that lime-water, but also a solution of soap, dissolves the stone in close vessels as fast, nay faster, than the *therma Carolina*; yet these last waters, when the *calculi* were so placed in open vessels, that the water from the fountain might constantly flow along them, effected a much quicker dissolution than lime-water, or even soap-lye, or indeed any known menstruum, except, perhaps, strong spirit of nitre: For, in the first experiment made by Dr. Springsfeld, a *calculus* of two ounces and a half was, in this manner, quite dissolved in six days. From this experiment, compared with that of Dr. Springsfeld, mentioned above (B), it will be found, upon calculation, that the dissolving power of the Carlsbad water, when it is allowed to flow constantly from the fountain along the stone, is nearly 39 times greater than when it is only poured fresh on the *calculus* once a day. What may have been the reason of this surprising difference of the lithontriptic power of the Carlsbad water in these different circumstances, I will not pretend to say. I think it can scarcely be accounted for from the gentle motion of the water along the surface of the *calculus*. Was it then owing to some very volatile active part, which the water quickly loses, after being taken from the fountain?

But how great soever the dissolving power of the Carlsbad water may be, when they issue from the bowels of the earth, yet that they do not communicate a much greater dissolving power to the urine, than lime-water, will appear from comparing the two following experiments.

In Dr. Springsfeld's experiment (A) above, the urine of a person, who drank the Carlsbad waters, reduced, in 14 days, a piece of *calculus*, weighing 30 grains, to 25 grains. And in an experiment made by Dr. Newcome, now lord bishop of Blandaff, who drank four English pints of oyster-shell lime-water daily, his lordship's urine reduced, in four months, a piece of *calculus*, weighing 31 grains, to three small bits, weighing all six grains.

grains. Whence it follows, that the dissolving power of his lordship's urine must have been to the dissolving power of the urine of the person who drank the Carlsbad waters, nearly as 35 to 65. But if we consider, that the *calculus* infused in the urine of the person who drank the Carlsbad waters was kept always in a heat of 96 degrees, while in Dr. Newcome's experiment, which was made during part of the autumn and winter, no artificial heat was used, it will appear probable, that the dissolving power of his lordship's urine was little inferior to that of the person who drank the Carlsbad waters; for lime-water, in a heat of 96 degrees, dissolves the *calculus* at least twice as fast, as in the common heat of the air in winter. Further, if it be attended to, that the quantity of Carlsbad waters drank every day before dinner, is from six to eight lib. while his lordship only drank four lib. of lime-water in 24 hours, it will follow, that whatever the different dissolving powers of the lime-water and Carlsbad waters may be out of the body, yet the former seems, in proportion to the quantity drank, to communicate, at least, an equal dissolving power to the urine.

But without presuming to decide certainly, as to the comparative virtue of the Carlsbad waters and lime-water, I shall conclude with observing, that tho' the Carlsbad waters are less disagreeable to the taste, and may be drank in larger quantity than lime-water, yet this last may be drank equally good in all places, and at all seasons of the year; which is not the case with the Carlsbad waters.

Nov. 30, 1757.

It may be necessary to refer our readers to the account of the Carlsbad waters, by Dr. Springsfeld, in our Vol. for 1757, p. 390, &c. and to that by Dr. Milles, in p. 294, of our present Volume. Our insertion of the foregoing observations will also, we make no doubt, relieve the uncertainty of Amicus and of Chronicus, who have wrote to us on this subject.

To such of our Readers as remember or suffered by the excessive Heat of the Weather in July, 1757, the following Memoir will be agreeable.

Remarks upon the Heat of the Air in July, 1757, in an Extract of a Letter from John Huxham, M. D. F. R. S. Dated at Plymouth the 19th of that Month. With additional Remarks by Dr. Walson. From the same.

FROM the beginning of June last we have had a very dry season,

generally very warm, and sometimes excessively hot. From the 7th to the 14th of this month the heat was violent; greater, indeed, than has been known here in the memory of man. I have talked with several persons who have lived a considerable time in Jamaica, Gibraltar, and Minorca; and they severally assert, that they never felt such intense heat in any of those places. Upon the 11th, 12th, and 13th of this month, Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the shade, about three o'clock in the afternoon, was at 87; nay, upon the 12th, it was even above 88.

Abundance of people have suffered very severely from these excessive heats: Putrid, bilious, petechial, nervous fevers, are exceedingly common every where. Dysenteries, hæmorrhages, most profuse sweats, affect not only those in fevers, but a vast many others. The days and nights were so intolerably hot, that little or no sleep was to be gotten day or night. The wind we had, like the Campden, actually blew hot, tho' strong.

Upon the 15th, about seven at night, at Falmouth, Penryn, Truro, and thereabouts, a pretty smart shock of an earthquake was felt, attended with a hollow rumbling noise, throwing down pewter, china-ware, and such-like. The tinnets felt it eighty fathom under ground. No great damage however was done. The day before we had, about eleven o'clock before noon, a most violent hurricane, which lasted five or six minutes, attended with a heavy shower."

Thus far Dr. Huxham.

The heat of the air at London, during the period above-mentioned, was much greater than has been usually observed in these high latitudes; tho' it was never quite so severe here as at Plymouth. The following table exhibits the degrees of the heat, taken here upon the respective days, about four o'clock in the afternoon, by a Fahrenheit's thermometer. The instrument was placed in the shade; and the accuracy of the observer, who favoured me with his minutes, is not to be questioned.

| | | | | |
|------------|----|---|---|-----|
| 1757, July | 5 | — | — | 75 |
| | 6 | — | — | 78 |
| | 7 | — | — | 75½ |
| | 8 | — | — | 78 |
| | 10 | — | — | 80½ |
| | 11 | — | — | 83½ |
| | 12 | — | — | 80½ |
| | 13 | — | — | 80 |
| | 14 | — | — | 85 |
| | 15 | — | — | 81 |
| | 16 | — | — | 73 |

From

From hence it appears, that the air at London was, upon several days, hotter than it had been observed at Madeira for ten years together: For, by Dr. Thomas Heberden's observations, mentioned in the Philosophical Transactions, the heat of the air at Madeira, during that period, was never but once at 80.

WILLIAM WATSON.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IF you please to give the following law B question a place in your Magazine, you will oblige your constant reader,

PHILONOMUS.

A. bequeaths all his personal estate, amounting to 6000l. to B. in trust, to be divided amongst his relations, according to the statutes of distribution. The testator C had a wife (who had no other advantage under the will) a grandfather and brother. Query how is the estate to be distributed?

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I WAS led into many serious reflections, by the melancholy account from Georgia, of the publick filature at Savannah being burnt down: As this infant colony seemed to be making successful advances towards increasing that valuable branch of trade*, the loss is more deplorable: Shall we behold it, and not be willing, in some measure, to mitigate, to lessen the burthen of the poor sufferers? No, let us endeavour to cheer them, to encourage their perseverance in this truly laudable and publick spirited undertaking: With this view, I would propose, that a publick subscription might be opened, at some of the noted bankers in London, that a fund might be raised, to try either in whole, or in part, to make up their loss, and excite them again, to rebuild their house, and provide necessary utensils: And that the society for encouragement of arts and commerce, might be desired to afford what relief is in their power, and undertake the management of this subscription. As the usefulness of this proposition seems undeniable, you are requested to insert it in your Magazine.

B. D.

* The raising of silk: They inform us, that had not this misfortune happened to them, they would have raised this year about 7000 pound weight of cocoons: and that the fire was so violent, as to cause the loss of between two and three thousand pounds weight of cocoons, besides other things of value.

Extract of a Letter from Thomas Stevenson, Esq; in Barbadoes.

"IT seems probable to me, that the expected comet will not come to its perihelion till the beginning of the year 1759. As the opinion is somewhat singular, I will give you the reasons on which it is founded.

It appears from the history of that comet, that it was seen,

| | | |
|------------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 1 In Easter 1305 | 74 | D. D. of the periods |
| 2 Summer 1456 | 151 | 74 a double period |
| 3 Aug. 24, 1531 | 75 | 60 76 y. 14 d. 11 h. 2 m. |
| 4 Oct. 16, 1607 | 76 | 53 358 d. 1. than a. |
| 5 Sept. 4, 1682 | 74 | 323 17 95 d. 11 h. 1 m. |

The variations in these periods seem too considerable to belong to any one comet, how irregular soever we may suppose those bodies to be in their revolutions. I have therefore been inclined to think, that we have here a register of two different comets; the one of which is near its aphelion when the other is in its perihelion, and that the period of each is upwards of 151 years. On this supposition, the comet that appeared in 1305, 1456, and D 1607, is the comet that we are next to expect.

In 1305 Easter day fell on the 12th of April. It is most probable, however, that the comet would not be observed till ten days after it had past its perihelion, when being about 40° distant from the sun, and 1000 from the earth, it would be very visible. On this supposition, the time of its perihelion was April 1, 1305, the 91st day of the year. From thence to the 16th of October, 1607, is 302 years, 198 days. The half of which is 151 years, 99 days, for the period of the comet. If we reckon forward from the 16th of October, 1607, by adding 151 years, and 99 days, it brings us to the 23d of January, 1759, O. S. or the 3d of February, N. S. for the time of its next perihelion. If this supposition is right, it will cross the ecliptic about the 12th of November next, in Taurus 17 44.

You know me too well to imagine that I offer this as any thing more than conjecture. The history of comets is still too imperfect to build any thing of certainty upon, and past observations too limited to enable us to point out their future appearances." (See p. 464.)

To

To the Rules, inserted in our last, p. 542, for preserving Health in hot Climates, may be added the following.

AVOID drinking that pernicious liquor (the juice of a tree which grows on the African coast) called Palm Wine.

I should be far from encouraging any manner of vice, but I have found it useful to overlook, among our white men, a moderate familiarity with the black wenches, provided they were not yawed.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S. I. R,

BY inserting the following question in your Magazine, you will oblige your constant reader,

ANATOMICUS.

A brisk lively young man, neither fat nor lean to excess, and weighing 96½ pounds, had eight ounces of blood taken out of his right arm; but by accident the bandage fell off at night, and he bled to death. It is required to know in what proportion his vital strength was diminished, when only one quart of blood was drawn off? How long he continued bleeding? And how much blood was left in his body at the time he expired?

ON MR. POPE'S FRONTISPIECE to his ESSAY on MAN.

THIS Frontispiece, says Dr. Warburton, was designed and drawn by Mr. Pope himself; and would on that account be a kind of curiosity, had not the excellence of the thought otherwise recommended it. We see it represents the vanity of human glory, in the false pursuits after happiness: Where the ridicule, in the curtain-cobweb, the death's head crowned with laurel, and the several inscriptions on the fastidious ruins of Rome, have all the force and beauty of one of his best wrote satires: Nor is there less expression in the bearded philosopher sitting by a fountain running to waste, and blowing up bubbles with a straw, from a small portion of water taken out of it, in a dirty dish; admirably representing the vain business of school-philosophy, that, with a little artificial logic, fits inventing airy arguments in support of false science, while the human understanding at large is suffered to lie waste and uncultivated."

I cannot but think Mr. Pope's Frontispiece deserves a more ample explication than is here given of it by Dr. Warburton; and perhaps in some respects a different one.

The design, in general, seems to aim at representing, by the most forcible examples, the mortifying circumstances that attend all human glory. In order to impress more deeply the fugacity of all ambitious projects, he chuses to ridicule the pursuit of Fame, under four species of it that bid fairest for perpetuity. And these are either what is acquired by military exploits, by poetical merit, by superb edifices, or by systems of philosophy.

The first example he gives regards military reputation. On the left hand in the picture is a pedestal inscribed *Viro Immortali*. This inscription applied to the ruins of a statue placed upon it (the sole preserver or guardian, as it were, of the hero's immortality) sufficiently shews, and with a beautiful conciseness, the emptiness and futility of this kind of honours. Perhaps the hand, with the truncheon separate from the head, and both from the body, may be meant to engage particular observation: I mean, that as conduct and execution must always unite in an able general, it exalts the ruinous idea to see the head and the right hand separated in the representation. But I am afraid of growing too minute in my observations, lest I should seem to discover what was never meant, and thereby imitate some other interpreters.

The second, is the representation of a poet's monument. The death's head crowned with laurel is obviously intelligible. The faded rose on the right hand, and extinguished taper on the left, indicate the different effects of reputation after death, according as the person that acquired it was either virtuous or vicious. The fame of the former intimated by the fragrance of a faded rose; that of the latter signified by the offensiveness of an extinguished candle. What Dr. Warburton calls a curtain-cobweb, I take it for granted from the shape and position of it, were more properly called a cobweb-canopy. If it were meant for a curtain, it shews the weakness of our endeavours to conceal the disagreeable catastrophe of our natures, (tho' it would then seem as if we would conceal our laurels too.) If for a canopy (as I think one need not doubt) it is meant as a contrast to those more pompous ones of human contrivance, and indeed better suits with the general design. Below is a pipe and musick book, attributes of poetry; the broken reed an emblem of its vanity. Beyond is, according to my sentiments, the wild fig-tree, so remarkable amongst the ancients for heaving under, and overthrowing monuments:

See Juvenal's Satire beginning, *Omnibus in terris, &c.*

The third instance is a broken column, and a ruined amphitheatre, with inscriptions bulesqued by the buildings on which they are placed.

The fourth instance. Here Dr. Warburton says, a philosopher sits by a fountain running to waste; which he explains into the human understanding's being suffered by philosophers to lie waste and uncultivated. If the fountain has here any particular meaning, which I should greatly question, I would take it to signify the flux of time. The philosopher makes use of his little portion of it to form some perishable system, which, together with his glory, vanishes in an instant; while this stream of time might be applied to so much better purposes.

The BY-STANDER. N^o 13.

— *Tua sim, tua dicar oportet:*
Penelope conjux semper Ulyssis ero.

IN the reign of Charles II. when licentiousness was at its height in Britain, a private yeoman of the guards refused the mistress of a prince. The lady, who was dissatisfied with her noble lover, had fixed her eyes upon this man; and thought she had no more to do than speak her pleasure. He got out of her way; he refused to understand her; and when she pressed him farther, he answered, *I am married.*

The story reached the king, with all its circumstances; but they who expected an extravagant laugh upon the occasion, were disappointed. He sent for the person; he found him a gentleman, tho' reduced to that mean station; and "Odds fish, man, says he, tho' I am not honest enough to be virtuous myself, I value those that are." He gave him an appointment, and respected him for life.

We say, this is an age of less debauchery; I wish it would afford an instance of modesty so well rewarded. The reader smiles at a man's modesty: The word did not escape me; it was a trap to catch that guilty smile, which, if I had the art and eloquence to write what I feel truly, I would convert into a blush, before its dimple smoothed upon the cheek. Why is not modesty as laudable in our sex as the other? It is a virtue surely: And the more to be valued, because it is uncommon. Wherefore should the faith of marriage be ridiculous? We give it as our choice, and we establish it by all that is most sacred in the church.—He who vio-

lates that oath has neither constancy of mind nor honour; and the sop that ridicules it, mocks religion.

I am afraid we are more abandoned than the age which we call most licentious; and add one crime, hypocrisy. Who regards now the dignity of virtue, or the authority of heaven? Who has a sense of the delicacy of marriage, or who tastes the true delights of it? There are a few; or it would have been vain to name the opposite folly: For admonition would have had small power, unless with some examples. These will be displeased, perhaps, to be called forth into the world's eye, for virtue is naturally reserved in a world of vice; but they must pardon me the slight confusion; and suffer a momentary blush without offence, since it is for the good of thousands.

C I am afraid debauchery accompanies those arts, which, they say, civilize a people; but if it be so in this instance, however strange it may sound, we had better yet have remained savage. The extreme parts of our united Scotland, whose people we despise for their frugality (another virtue which good company have made ashamed to shew itself) are honest in this article, to a wonder: And in the Sweden dominions, towards the Pole, there is no name for adultery. They thought it an offence man could not commit against man; and have no word to express it in their language. The unpolished Lapland peasant, with these thoughts, is, as a human creature, much more respectable than the gay Briton, whose heart is stained with vices, and estranged from natural affection; and he is happier. The perfect confidence mutually reposed between him and the honest partner of his breast, entails a satisfaction even on the lowest poverty: It gilds the humble hearth, and lights the cabin; their homely meal is a sacrifice of thanks, and every breath of smoke rises in incense. If hand be laid upon the hand, it is sure affection; and if some infant plays about their knees, they look upon him, and on one another, with a delight that greatness seldom knows, because it feels distrust; each sees the others features in the growing face, and the paternal love strengthens the marriage union.

H This is their course of life: And see the difference which it raises in their conduct! With us the husband falls in war; the widow mourns ten days, and then to cards. With them, if the poor fisher slips out of his boat, the wife cries, heaven will protect my children, and she follows him.

him. She does not judge amiss; her family becomes the common care, and while the wives of others blame, they also envy her.

This is savage wedlock: This, the behaviour of the poor. Greatness should blush and imitate. Perhaps there has been no time, in which a violation of the marriage oath was so common as at present. I am concerned that I must say the women hold it light: But to palliate, in some degree, a crime which nothing can excuse, it must be owned the husbands lead the way, and give the provocation.

There is a baseness in abandoning an honourable wife for the common prostitute, which custom cannot at all justify: And they add insult to the perfidy who do it openly. Can any man suppose a woman of delicacy can receive him to her chaste arms from a common creature? It poisons conjugal affection.—Or that she can respect him as she did, who treats her with a manifest contempt? Beside the sacred character of virtue, there is something due to the place of a wife: And this is an indignity, if she has spirit, never to be forgiven: The breach is, at the best, but covered, not made up; and true happiness is afterwards impossible.

The happiness of marriage must depend on love, and this is much more delicate than common friendship; the merit, the claim to it, is not to have offended; for to be truly forgiven is impossible. They may be content with one another, who have had this cause of disagreement; and friends, by intercession, or necessity of circumstances, may keep them together: But content, and living in one house, do not amount to marriage. He who has given offence this way may do it again: There is reason to believe he who never did it, never will; and there is no true confidence, but that which springs from having no sin on remembrance.

I know this doctrine of a husband's chastity will sound strangely in the present age; for truth must do so to the ear of error; but it is not less true. Men are familiarized to it by example; and induced by publick invitation. There is scarce a family where the prostitution is not committed, or a news paper which does not invite men to it, under all the false allurements of a viriated sense, and promises of false security. "Gentlemen, come on, this is their common language, beauty was made for you, and variety is pleasure!" What do you want? Of what are you afraid? The prostitute advertises her beauty in a copy of verses, and the

Green Canister offers you security; nay, if you neglect this, the doctor in the next paragraph promises a speedy cure, and your wife shall not know of it." Vain and ridiculous man! If you suppose the advantages are all your own; read farther, convenient lodgings are offered to your wife; or if your daughter boggles at consequences, she reads where she may lie in privately.

The government should interfere in this. It may be that some path to the poor folly should be open; but posts should not be set at every corner to direct men to it. Half the ill they commit is forced upon them; and, perhaps, the wildest young man of the present age would have made an honourable member of the state, if those who lived upon his vices had not led him into them.

These open invitations should not be permitted. We are a christian, if we are a free people; and that restraint, which is not withheld in one place, should no more be omitted in another. If a man, for bread, prints an indecent word about the state, he is arraigned; and the sponge liberty of the press shrinks as it is squeezed by the hard hand of justice: Why should those laws, which hold government sacred, pay less regard to religion? Or why should not our rulers shew as much regard to the morals, as the allegiance of the people?

Perhaps authority is all we want. To suppress the invitations might prevent the crime; for tho' custom pleads with many voices in its favour, they are coarse and mean ones: And those who are inclined to a more just conduct, do not want examples.

Happily these are among the most distinguished persons, distinguished not by rank alone, but wisdom. Observe the person of fashion, who is seen with his lady in publick; and recollect who they are that avoid it: The first, depend upon it, is the man of sense and honour; and she who is seen always alone is married to an opposite character.

The abuse of wives is a vice of carmen: Gentlemen should be ashamed of it; and only fools are guilty of it: As it is among the men of worth and sense we find affectionate husbands, it is in the women of the greatest rank we see wives who deserve them. Beggars, raised out of their spheres, will retain the principles belonging to their natural condition; for they can have no delicacy; and there requires some dignity of mind to entertain a sense of gratitude. These will remain what their good for-

tone found them : But the examples I have named come from a nobler origin. If I were to say who is the best wife I know, the most honourable, and most affectionate, I should dignify my paper with no less a name than *Piercy* : And if any man equals this lady's husband in that character, it is the richest commoner in the kingdom.

Extracts from the MANIFESTO of the Court of France, lately published by Authority at Paris.

THIS sophistical and scurrilous piece consists of three parts : The first contains what they call *Preliminary Eclaircissements* : The second is called, *Parallel of the King's Conduct with that of the King of England, Elector of Hanover* ; and the third contains the *Vouchers* of the facts mentioned in the two former.

The first labours to prove the justice of the king's sending his armies into Germany, and attacking the elector of Hanover and landgrave of Hesse Cassel ; and the reasoning in it would have some foundation, if they had proved, that the king of Prussia was the first aggressor, and consequently the first infractor of the peace of the empire. But this they take for granted, so that the whole is founded upon a *Petitio Principii*, or what we call *a begging the Question*, therefore deserves no notice.

As to the second part, after some scurrilous strictures upon the conduct of Hanover, with relation to the convention of Closter-Seven, they proceed as follows.

"As it is chiefly from the king's alliance with the empress-queen of Hungary and Bohemia, that the king of England, elector of Hanover, has sought to take advantage for stirring up the States of Germany against their most Christian and Imperial majesties, and cover with a specious pretext his pernicious attempts against the quiet and safety of the empire ; the first thing must be to defeat the false impressions intended by him to be made on the publick.

To this end it will be demonstrated, that this alliance which his Britannick majesty has pretended to be so very unnatural and so dangerous for the Germanick liberty, has, on the contrary, been quite natural ; that the kings of England and Prussia have themselves rendered it necessary, and that if the liberty of the empire is threatened with the greatest danger, it is from those who have attacked it, and who in contempt of the Germanick constitutions, and of whatever among sove-

reigns is most sacred, labour to oppress it, and not from those who defend it, pursuant to their engagements, in conformity to the resolutions of the empire, and at the hazard of their own safety.

It is manifest that on the first hostilities in North-America of the king of England against the French, the king formed the design of confining himself to his own defence against the English, in order, were it possible, to preserve to Europe in general, and the empire in particular, the advantages of peace, of which he found himself deprived by the injustice and ambition of his enemies.

But very different were the thoughts of other powers ; the king of Prussia dazzled, as he himself owns, by the king of England's glittering promises, quitted the alliance of France ; and suddenly came to light a particular treaty betwixt the courts of London and Berlin, containing the most dangerous views, and which, among other objects, imposed laws on the princes of Germany, interdicting them the liberty of foreign succours, which is reserved to them by the Germanick constitutions, in case of their being attacked.

These two courts indeed gave out *, that this treaty tended only to the support of the tranquillity of Germany, and that it was the motive for the clause expressing, that they would suffer no foreign troops to enter it under any pretence whatever ; but as the empire had in no wise commissioned them with this care, and the king of Prussia, in concert with the king of England, was making immense preparations of war, at a time when he had no enemies to fight, it was easy to judge, that the real scope of a clause so contrary to the Germanick constitutions, was to hinder any opposition coming from without Germany to the war which those two princes had determined to kindle within, if they should not find the court of Vienna favourable to the project of exciting a general war, in which France might be implicated.

If the expression of this clause drew a suspicion on their views, they were entirely laid open by the omission of another ; that is, by their affectation of not inserting into the treaty of Westminster the neutrality of the Low Countries, in favour of the empress-queen, at the same time as that of Germany. The publick soon saw into this artifice. The king of England having, to no purpose, used all his endeavours with that princess, for drawing her into the scheme of the general war which he was concerned and resolved to bring on the continent ; their Britannick

here renews the authentick declaration, that he never entertained a design of doing the least hurt to either of those three religions; and that he will, with the greatest punctuality, fulfil the engagements which, on that head, he has entered into with the crown of Sweden; what greater security would the Protestant states have? Should they after this suffer themselves to be drawn into real calamities by an imaginary fear; a fear suggested to them merely as a veil to such ambitious views as are highly detrimental to the whole empire?

After this discussion, let us reassume the thread of the events. When the war, which had been meditated by the king of England, elector of Hanover, in concert with the king of Prussia, had broke out in Germany; the ideas which these two princes had formed from the king's fidelity to his engagements, were not mistaken; the states of the empire attacked by the king of Prussia, together with the princes, who had most at heart the Germanick system, applied for assistance to his majesty, both as an ally of the empire and guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia, as in virtue of his alliances merely defensive with several courts of Germany; and tho' the king was engaged in a personal and onerous war with England, he did not hesitate to form the generous resolution of employing the greatest part of his forces in the defence of his allies, and the maintenance of the laws of the empire, and of the Germanick system, threatened with a total subversion from their Britannick and Prussian majesties, both as kings and electors.

Sweden being joint guarantee of the peace of Westphalia, together with the king, was required to make good its guaranty; and such was its magnanimity, its regard to honour and good faith, that immediately it formed the same resolution.

The king at the same time signified to the empire, that he would act up to his quality of guarantee; he expressly assured it that he would support the liberty of the three religions jointly with Sweden, which has always been the most declared protectress of the Protestant religion; and his majesty made all the necessary preparations for fulfilling his engagements, by sending a considerable body of troops to the Lower and Upper Rhine.

The king of England was conscious, that every kind of reason authorised his majesty not to make the chimerical distinction he was for establishing betwixt his quality of king and that of elector, espe-

cially, when one raises a war and pays the costs, and the other takes upon him the execution of it. It was a critical conjuncture for that prince, as great part of the Hanoverian troops, by the allurements of the ample subsidies which the elector had got from the parliament, and under colour of defending the British nation, had been drawn over to England; but this nation sending them back, the elector was afraid that France would march a detachment of its army into the electorate of Hanover before the Hanoverians, who were to return into Germany, should get back.

It was in these moments of incertitude and dread, that the election caused some insinuations to be made for a neutrality of his German dominions.

The king and the empress-queen, animated with an equal zeal for the good of the empire, were desirous that the war should not spread to the states forbearing to assist the infractor of the publick peace, and with this view her Imperial majesty solicited the king to grant a neutrality to the elector of Hanover.

The proposal was not without difficulty; the forced situation of that prince, and the instance of the neutrality in 1742, no sooner concluded than violated by the Hanoverians, raised suspicion of the sincerity of the insinuation made by his ministers. It was natural to apprehend that their own drift was to disturb the operations of the then opening campaign, to procure his electoral highness time for stirring up a part of the princes of Germany against the king and the empress, and then to join all their troops to his, in order, at the first favourable opportunity, safely to fall on the French army.

These reflections, in themselves so just, and of which the solidity was confirmed by past experience in a like circumstance, certainly deserved great regard; but the king's deference for an ally in all respects so faithful and respectable as the empress-queen, together with the fear that his majesty might one day be reproached with having rejected a measure which seemed to promise a more speedy restoration of the peace of the empire, prevailed in his mind above every other consideration, and he consented that her Imperial majesty should offer on his part a neutrality for the Hanoverian states.

The elector answered it in the memorial of the 20th of February, hereto annexed, but it will be seen that the loftiness with which his electoral highness expresses himself in it, and the invectives against

against France scattered throughout it, with so little decency, do not indicate very sincere intentions towards a neutrality. The truth is, this prince had almost at the same time asked and obtained from his parliament subsidies for the king of Prussia, and likewise for assembling an army composed of his electoral troops and those of his allies, under the name of an army of observation, in order to support the cause of the infractor of the publick peace against the king's troops which had been sent to the assistance of his allies, and the defence of the liberty of the empire. The duke of Cumberland had already been appointed for commanding this army, and the 8000 Hanoverians were on the point of passing from England into Germany, so that there seemed to remain no hope for the success of the negotiation; yet did the empress, on fresh intimations from the elector, desire that the king would empower her to make new trials with that prince. The courts of Russia and Denmark added to them their good offices; they offered their guaranty, and the king was pleased again to come into this fresh negotiation, and condescend to the conditions which alone could render the neutrality solid and lasting; and of which a copy is annexed to this memorial.

The elector's fresh overtures * having no more sincerity in them than the former, this second trial had no better fate than the first; the elector of Hanover clamoured against the conditions proposed, and especially rejected that of the *free passage thro' his dominions*, and the possession of Hameln for a cautionary town, as unjust, contrary to his honour, and containing suspicious views; yet that he might not seem totally to renounce the neutrality, his electoral highness proposed to accept of it, provided that instead of the king's troops passing thro' his dominions they should take their way thro' the countries of Cassel, Brunswick, Gotha, and Weimar; but this rout being naturally longer and more difficult, it could not be accepted of; and from this the elector took occasion to break off the negotiation, and throw the blame on the pretended injustice of the French conditions.

Then, after giving several reasons why the king of England, elector of Hanover, ought to have accepted of the terms offered, and why they could not accept of the terms he proposed, they proceed thus, "From the concurrence of all these reasons it results, that the elector of Hanover in his overtures for a neutrality,

aimed only at getting time; that he never intended to accept of it, and that he has refused it unjustly and on false pretences. It results further, that the king of England, elector of Hanover, having been the author of this war, and having, to the neutrality offered him, preferred the party of supporting the king of Prussia's cause, and to take up arms against the king's and empress-queen's troops, he has declared himself the aggressor of their most Christian and Imperial majesties, and an accomplice of the breach of the publick peace, and that he was to be treated as such by the king, by the empress, and by the empire.

This proposition, besides its inherent justice, has acquired a new degree of force by the behaviour of the Hanoverian troops, both with regard to those of the king and of his allies. The first, far from confining themselves according to the assurance given of it by the elector in publick instruments, to the defence of the territories of the electorate in case of a design to attack them, entered with open force into the states of the elector of Cologne, where those of France were; they pillaged the substances destined for the French army, carried off the grains and forage, dispersed the troops of the empire's contingent; in a word, they have committed all kinds of violences in the states of the elector of Cologne, the king's ally; yet would not his majesty begin hostilities against the elector of Hanover; and even, if possible, to avert them from his dominions, he caused a demand to be made by the marshal d'Estrees to the Hanoverian general, of a *free and amicable passage thro' his electoral highness's territory*; but that prince had already dispersed manifestoes against the entrance of the French troops into Westphalia; and the duke of Cumberland sent answer by general Sporken, that he was ordered to attend to the defence and conservation of the states of the king of Prussia and of his allies, and to hinder the passage of any foreign troops thro' the said states.

At length the Hanoverians having provoked his majesty's troops by hostilities of every kind, the moment came for repelling force by force, and to make them and their allies repent of their outrages; and victory seconded the justice of the king's arms, by the successive advantages which the French troops obtained over them.

They then come to the convention of Closter-Seven †, as follows.

"But the king's generous sentiments have never shone with greater lustre than in

in the capitulation of Closter-Seven. The Hanoverian army being forced to fly before that of the marshal de Richelieu, had been obliged, as its last shift, to betake itself to Strade. In a more dangerous condition it could not be. It was the concern of the duke of Cumberland, general of the Hanoverians, besides fearing the just discontent of his allies, which was near breaking out, to save his troops from the total destruction with which they were threatened, to secure the treasure of the king his father, and to hinder the dutchies of Bremen and Verden from becoming the theatre of the war, and to exempt all the king of England's dominions in Germany from the miseries consecutive to a general defeat, and which by a concurrence of circumstances would have been but too justifiable.

It was no favourable conjuncture for softening the victor. The king of England was sending away a very strong squadron, with land forces, for a descent, with a design of making themselves masters of Rochefort, or at least burn the docks, the storehouses; in a word, to commit all possible hostilities on the Coasts of France.

Besides many subjects of apprehensions for the defeated party, there was one of greater weight than all the others; past experience seemed to have inspired a grounded mistrust of any proposal from the king of England, elector of Hanover; of this the duke of Cumberland had recent proofs. After he had been obliged to retreat into the dutchy of Bremen, he had proposed a neutrality, and it was refused him; he had acquainted the French ministry, that he was authorised by full powers from the king his father, to treat of a peace, of a neutrality, or of a preliminary accommodation; and the king, faithful to his allies, would hearken to no proposal but in concert with them.

From all these reasons, the duke of Cumberland did not believe that he should be able, by himself, to obtain the capitulation, which alone could secure him from all the several dangers he had to fear; but being informed of the king's great regard for the king of Denmark, his ally, he implored the assistance of that prince, and got a cessation of arms to be proposed to the marshal de Richelieu by the negotiation of the count de Lynar, the king of Denmark's minister, and under his Danish majesty's guaranty.

On this proposal the marshal deliberated which was best for the empire, to grant or refuse the capitulation. By the latter

he answered the king's just vengeance; in the former he considered the advantages of keeping the Hanoverians and their allies inactive during the remainder of the war, and consequently of reserving his troops for marching without delay to Halberstadt, and by the celerity of his operations to hasten the evacuation of Saxony, and the restoration of the peace in Germany. As the king's sentiments were perfectly known to him, he immediately preferred that measure which he judged might be most beneficial to the empire and the allies of France, and he granted the capitulation or military convention which the duke of Cumberland offered to him thro' the count de Lynar. It was concluded at Closter Seven on the 8th of September; and the execution of it was secured both by the marshal de Richelieu's word of honour and that of the duke of Cumberland, lodged in the count de Lynar's hands, and by the engagement of the king of Denmark's guaranty, accepted by the two generals.

As in the first moment of the conclusion, several particulars and explanations in favour of the Hanoverians and their auxiliaries had been omitted, the duke of Cumberland two days after, and by the mediation of the count de Lynar, desired such omissions might be supplied by some separate articles, which marshal Richelieu made no difficulty of granting.

After some remarks on this convention, they proceed thus.

"The king, such was his zeal for his allies and for the empire, approved of the marshal de Richelieu's conduct, and to strengthen the capitulation proposed the adding of some explications, which should so clearly fix its meaning, as to obviate any misinterpretations. These explications were of the following tenor.

1. That the cessation of hostilities should last during the whole time of the present war.

2. That the Hanoverian troops which were to go on the other side of the Elbe into the dutchy of Lawenburgh, should not come out of it, and, together with the troops remaining on this side, should not commit any hostility neither against the king, nor against his allies; and that the French troops likewise should not commit any hostilities against them.

3. That no English troops should be admitted into the dutchies of Bremen and Verden.

4. That the troops, both the Hanoverian and those of the auxiliaries, should not serve during the present war, either against

against the king, or against his allies, nor join those of the king of England, nor those of his allies.

Had there on the side of the court of Hanover been the same good faith as on the king's side, these explications would have met with no difficulty.

The sense they offer had been contained in the conventions of the 8th and 10th of September, either in equivalent terms, or by a natural inference; and so just were they, that the count de Lynar, to whom they were delivered, judged them to be the true meaning in which the convention had been understood, and the court of Copenhagen was of the same opinion.

They then endeavour to shew, that these explications were virtually contained in the convention, that tho' not agreed to, the convention remained in full force, and that the Danish minister was of this opinion. After this they go into a long and tedious account of the behaviour of the Hanoverians, Hessians, and Wolfenbutters, and the methods which the Hanoverian generals took to deceive the French general, by making him believe, that they were resolved to observe punctually the convention, while at the same time they were concerting with the king of Prussia, and preparing to recommence hostilities, as soon as they should find a favourable opportunity, by the French army's being dispersed into winter quarters; and this second part they conclude as follows.

One reflection shall put a period to this detail. If the duke of Cumberland asked to capitulate, it was because he found himself in a critical position, and justly feared that, should the marshal de Richelieu attack him, he would ruin the Hanoverian army irretrievably, and make himself master of the town of Stade, and of the depositum lodged there. Had not his situation been so dangerous in every respect, can it be supposed that a prince, whose courage all Europe has beheld, would have asked to capitulate at the head of an army of near 40,000 men, under the cannon of the town, and in a post of difficult access and well intrenched? But this prince, whose capacity gave him to perceive, that no retreat remained for him in case he should be beaten, preferred the glory of saving the king his father's troops, and those of his allies, to the vain honour of fighting the king's army, without any grounded hope of success. The more of his self-love he had by this step sacrificed to the good of mankind, and the interest of the king his father, the more sacred and inviolable did the capitulation, which he

had asked and obtained, become to him. It is unquestionable in the rules of honour and war, that a capitulation is never to be asked of an enemy till an extremity, but when reduced to it, it is not lawful to employ those arms against him, which

A by promise were to be laid down. Honour would look on such a procedure with indignation; and if private persons detest a treachery of this nature, is it not still more unworthy of sovereigns, who are the protectors of good faith, and who are more concerned than private persons to preserve their glory and reputation?

B Accordingly the duke of Cumberland, by laying down his military employments, was for saving himself the infamy of breaking such sacred engagements; he has proved by that step, that he is incapable of being so far wanting to himself; but in sheltering his own honour, why has he not been afraid of exposing that of the king his father?

C If the king of England, elector of Hanover, on his receiving advice of the capitulation had disowned the duke of Cumberland his general and son, still would the king have had cause of complaint, military conventions not requiring a ratification; but, at least, there would have been in this proceeding an appearance of good faith; but to temporize during near three months, in seeking occasion for breaking the capitulation with impunity, D let the French army march away for Halberstadt, wait till it was separated in the bad season, lay hold of the circumstances of a check to come out of the prescribed limits, under pretence of extending quarters, afterwards taking advantageous posts, equally contrary to the convention; make every disposition for the siege of Harburg, without any previous declaration of war; and when all these preparations are made, and the enemy is thought to be sufficiently weakened and deceived, to be fought with advantage, to declare to him, that hostilities are to be renewed, and that the capitulation is looked on as broken, E at the very same moment that the troops are marching to him, and his posts are attacked; to engage one prince, by seducement, to violate this capitulation, and to hinder another by open force from executing it; to imprison the general of the latter, and detain his troops, and take away his son from him; to make him serve as an instrument to the treachery; this is trampling on the law of nations, on the laws of justice, honour, and good faith; the rights of the sovereignty of the states of the empire; the ties of nature

and of blood; it is to fear neither the judgment of contemporaries, or of posterity; it is wilfully branding one's life and memory with an indelible mark of infamy; in a word, it is daring to set up and give a sanction to the pernicious maxim, "That every means is lawful to obtain one's end."

Principles and procedures so heinous are to be attributed only to the artifices and evil councils of corrupt ministers. To suspect princes themselves of them, would be wanting to the respect due to them.

After the preceding faithful representation of the king's conduct, and that of the king of England, elector of Hanover, all Europe, and especially Germany, may easily judge of the difference of the intentions of these two princes, and it is hoped, that they will impute the blame of the consequences of this war to those only, who, in contempt of all laws and all rules, have again taken up arms to hinder the conclusion of it.

This is the cause of all sovereigns, but especially that of the empire; it being the bad faith of the Hanoverians which has retarded the success of the king's operations for restoring the peace of Germany; and their unjust and violent proceedings, both towards the king and the duke of Brunswick, are a fresh breach of the publick peace, and of the treaties of Westphalia.

The king will omit nothing to acquit himself of what he owes to his dignity, injured by the outrage done him by the court of Hanover. As to the Germanick body, his majesty will redouble his efforts for preserving it from the new dangers with which it is threatened; and fulfil the engagements he has entered into both with his allies and the empire. He is persuaded that the electors, princes, and states, will do justice to the uprightness and generosity of his sentiments; and he with the greater confidence hopes they will second his measures and operations, as agreeably to the wish and resolution of the diet, they tend only to succour the allies of France, to maintain the Germanick system, and to restore order and peace in Germany."

Verfailles, December
the 30th, 1757.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

DURING the civil wars in England the Dutch were, by the most clandestine and infamous methods, making parties in all the courts of Europe, against

the interests of England. They cut the English out of some of their most valuable possessions in the East-Indies, and the massacres they committed at Amboyna, and in other parts, which never were punished, nay, never disavowed by their government, leave to this day doubtful whether the perpetrators were enemies or friends, though we are certain they were Dutch.

This is the most proper place for observing, that those inhuman barbarities, are so far from being discontinued by the subjects of that republick, that authentick proofs have been offered of their having been equalled (exceeded they could not be) even since the accession of his present m——y, when the whole crew of an English ship, amounting to some scores, were met by a Dutch ship, or ships, superior in force, in a certain latitude, and were man by man thrown overboard and drowned.

That this fact, execrable as it is, is no fiction of mine, I can appeal to the records of a certain office, from whence representations upon it were made. What, or if any satisfaction was obtained, I know not. But a certain great sea commander, who is lately dead, made it no secret, that he went upon another pretext to Holland, on purpose to get full intelligence of the fact, and that he was ready to produce the strongest proofs of the same.

This fact, it may be said, admitting it for truth, is no more to be charged upon the Dutch government, than the piracies of our privateers ought to be charged upon the English government. I am far from pretending it is; but I cannot help observing, that we never heard, that any publick reward was offered by that government, for discovering the authors of such barbarity, and bringing them to trial, as our government has done in the case of the English offenders, whose outrages never were pretended to have proceeded to such inhumanities.

T. TOUCHIT.

References to the Plan of the Battle of An-rat, in the Plain of Crevelt, for an Account of which see p. 335.

A. Camp of the allied army between Hulsen and Kempen, from June 20, to 23.—B. March of the right wing, consisting of 16 battalions under the command of the hereditary prince of Brunswick, and 24 squadrons under the duke of Holstein, from the camp at Kempen, by St. Anthony, Vorst, and Anrat, to gain the flank of the French army.—C.

March

March of lieutenant-general Oberg towards the center of the French.—D. March of the left wing under lieutenant-general Spörcke to Clevelt, to check the French army.—E. Position of the French army on the 23d, at 11 o'clock in the morning.—

F. A triple ditch called Landwehr, the avenues to which were defended by a numerous artillery.—G. Brigades of the French infantry, which, by the approach of the allied right wing, retired behind a ditch eight feet deep, and in many places triply covered with bushes and morasses.—H. Two French batteries from which they incommoded the cavalry during their approach, but which were soon dismounted by the artillery of the Hanoverians.—

I. Two openings thro' which the cavalry of the allies, during the engagement, were obliged to march two by two, then directly under the cannon of the enemy, upon the right wing, and formed and attacked the French cavalry. In the interim the infantry of the allied army spread itself and advanced toward the wood and the left wing of the French in the middle of the engagement; drove some French squadrons, who fell with great fury upon three Hanoverian battalions, but with considerable loss, repulsed the center of the allied army, advanced at the same time by (E) Graven-Baum, and fell in with the left wing of the infantry.—

L. Second position of the allied army.

M. Second position of the French army.

N. Retreat of the French army, in six columns, towards Neus, at seven in the afternoon, and lieutenant general Spörcke with the left wing of the allied army moved towards Vilschen.

The Method of cultivating MADDER in England, from many Experiments, made in the Course of thirty Years on the Culture of that useful Plant. Extracted from a Treatise lately published on that Subject, by Philip Miller, F. R. S. before which is given a beautiful coloured Plate of the Plant and Root.

THIS Piece is dedicated to lord Folkestone, president of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. The author, in his Preface, imputes the total neglect of cultivating Madder in England, for a great number of years, to the many disputes occasioned about ascertaining the tithes upon it; a neglect the Dutch availed themselves of, by whom it is cultivated with the utmost diligence, and almost monopolized. This ingredient is so very essential in dying of cloth and flannel, that it is not till the latter end of November, 1758.

ing of linen, that neither can be carried on without it, and the Dutch have received from us, for many years past, upon an average, more than 180,000*l.* per ann. for that commodity. In England there is ground better adapted to the growth of Madder, than the best land they have in Holland, and it may be raised at less expence: The legislature have been so well convinced, therefore, of the national utility of raising Madder, as to pass two laws, in the last session, to ascertain the tithes for 14 years; and the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. have offered a handsome premium to promote the planting thereof, see p. 196.

“The root of the cultivated Madder, (our author says) is composed of many long fibres larger than a goose quill; they are taper and much branched, of a brown colour on the outside, but clear, transparent, and of an orange colour within, having a tough slender pith in the middle, of a bright yellow colour, of a sweetish taste, mixed with a little bitter; from these arise many four-cornered stalks, which grow from four to six or seven feet high, according to the goodness of the land; they are armed with short herbaceous spines, and at each joint are garnished with five or six spear-shaped leaves about three inches long, and almost one broad in the middle, drawing to a point at each end; their upper surfaces are smooth, but their mid-rib on the under side is armed with short, crooked, herbaceous spines, which fasten to the clothes of those who rub against them. The leaves are placed in whorls round the stalks, spreading out every way like the points of a star. From the side of the stalk, at each joint, come out the foot stalks which support the flowers; they are opposite on each side the stalk, and branch into several divisions, having a few small leaves at bottom, in shape like the other; there are sometimes three of these at the same joint, and at others but two. The flowers are small, of a bright yellow colour, and have but one petal or leaf, which is cut into four parts, which spread open. These appear in July, and are sometimes succeeded by small, rough, burry seeds, growing by pairs, which never ripen in this country. The stalk or haulm of this plant decays in autumn, and new shoots arise in the spring; the roots send out many side fibres to a good distance, and these also put out shoots, when by the plants propagate greatly.

The country where this plant grows naturally, is supposed to be the Levant.

I was informed, by a gentleman, who brought over several specimens of the plant to the late Sir Hans Sloane, that he gathered them between Scanderoon and Aleppo, where he saw the plants growing wild without culture."

Mr. Miller next gives a curious account of the culture, &c. of this plant, as practised by the Dutch, with drawings, viz. Plan of the cold stove, section of the kiln-room and kiln, plan and section of the drying tower, and plan and section of the pounding-house. His method of cultivating it in England, take in his own words, as follows.

"The land upon which I have found Madder thrive best, is a soft sandy loam, and if it has been in tillage some years, it will be better than that which is fresh broken up. This should have at least a depth of two feet and a half, or three feet of good earth, that the roots may run down without obstruction, and must be quite clear from couch, or the roots of any bad weeds; for as the roots of Madder should remain three years in the ground, so where there are any of those weeds which spread and multiply at their roots, they will intermix with the Madder roots, and in three years will have taken such possession of the ground, as to greatly weaken the Madder, and render it very troublesome to separate when the Madder is taken up.

The ground should be ploughed deep before winter, and laid in very high rough ridges to mellow; and if it is not too strong, there will be no necessity for ploughing it again, till just before the time of planting the Madder, when the land should be ploughed as deep as the beam of the plough will admit; and there should be men following the plough in the furrows, who should dig a full spit below the bottom of the furrow, and turn it up on the top; by preparing the ground of this depth, the roots of the Madder will strike down and be of greater length, in which the goodness of the crop chiefly consists. The land being thus prepared and made level, will be fit to receive the plants. The best time for planting the Madder, is about the middle, or latter end of April, according as the season is more or less forward, which must be determined by the young shoots; for when these are about an inch and a half or two inches above ground, they are in the best state for planting. When the shoots are longer, they are very apt to droop upon being moved, especially if the season should prove warm and dry, and if

their tops wither and decay the roots will be greatly weakened.

In the taking up of these shoots for planting, the ground should be opened with a spade, that they may be separated from the mother plants with as much root as possible; for if the roots are broken off, they will not succeed: These plants should be drawn up no faster than they are planted, for if they lie long above-ground, they will shrink, and their tops wither, and then they often miscarry; therefore if they are brought from a distant place, the slips should be taken off as soon as they begin to shoot, for the less top they have the better they will bear carriage; there should be great care taken in the packing of them up for carriage; especial regard should be had not to pack them so close, or in so great quantity, as to cause them to heat, for that will soon spoil them; but if they are a little withered by laying out of the ground, their roots should be set upright in water for a few hours before they are planted, which will stiffen and recover them again.

In the planting of Madder, there are some who make the rows but one foot asunder, others one foot and a half, some two feet, and others who allow them three feet distance: I have made trial of the three last distances, and have found when the roots have been left three years in the ground, that three feet distance row from row is the best; but if they are taken up in two years, two feet asunder may do very well; and the distance in the rows, plant from plant, should be one foot, if to stand two years, or a foot and a half if to stand three.

If there is no danger of the ground being too wet in winter, the plants may be planted on the level ground; but if, on the contrary, the ground should be raised in ridges where each row of plants is to be set, that their roots may not reach the water in winter, for if they do, it will stop their downright growth; and this is the reason why the Dutch, who plant Madder in the Low Countries, between Helvoetsluys and the Brill, raise their ridges so high as two or three feet, but in Zealand, where the ground is drier, they do not raise the beds more than four or five inches above the intervals, that the wet may drain off from the beds where the Madder is planted.

The method of planting the Madder on level ground is as follows, viz. The ground being made smooth, a line is drawn cross it to mark out the rows, that they may be straight for the more convenient

nient cleaning, and for the better digging or ploughing the ground between the rows; then with an iron-shod dibble, holes are made, at the distance which the plants are to stand from each other. The depth of the holes must be in proportion to the length of the roots of the plants, A which must be planted the same depth in the ground which they had been while they were upon the mother plants, for if any part of the root is left above ground, the sun and winds will dry it, which will retard the growth of the plants; and, should any part of the green be buried in B the ground, it will not be so well, tho', of the two, the latter will be less prejudicial, especially if there be not too much of the green buried. When the plants are put into the holes, the earth should be pressed close to them to secure them from being drawn out of the ground, for crows C and rooks frequently draw the young plants out of the ground, before they get new roots; where there is not this care taken; so that in two or three days, I have known half the plants, on a large piece of land, destroyed by these birds.

If there happens to be some showers of D rain fall in a day or two after the plants are planted, it will be of great service to them, for they will presently put out new roots, and become strong, so that, if dry weather should afterward happen, they will not be in so much danger of suffering thereby, as those which are later planted. E There are some who, from a covetous temper of making most use of the ground, plant a row of dwarf peas, or kidney-beans between each row of Madder, and pretend that hereby the land is kept cleaner from weeds, but I am very certain the crop of Madder is injured thereby much F more than the value of those things which grow between the rows, as I have experienced; therefore I advise those persons who plant Madder, never to sow or plant any thing between the rows, but to keep the Madder quite clean from weeds, or any other kind of vegetable.

In order to keep the ground thus clean, it should be scuffled over with a Dutch hoe, as soon as the young weeds appear in the spring. When a man can perform a great deal of this work in a day, and if it is done in dry weather, the weeds will die as fast as they are cut down; H whereas, when the weeds are left to grow, so long as to get strength, they are not so soon destroyed, and the expence of hoeing the ground then will be more than treble what it might be performed for early in the season; besides, there will be danger

of cutting down some of the weaker plants with the weeds, if the persons employed to perform this work are not very careful, therefore it is much cheaper, as also better for the Madder, to begin this work early in the spring, and to repeat it as often as the weeds render it necessary; for by keeping the ground thus constantly clean, the Madder will thrive the better, and the expence in the whole year will be less, for when weeds are suffered to grow large, they are not easily subdued.

During the first summer, the only culture which the Madder requires, is that of keeping it clean in the manner before directed, and, when the shoots or haulm of the plants decay in autumn, they should be raked off the ground; then the intervals between the rows should be either dug with a spade, or ploughed with a G hoeing plough, laying up the earth over the heads of the plants in a roundish ridge, which will be of great service to the roots. The Dutch cover the haulm of their Madder with earth, leaving it to rot upon the ground; this perhaps may be necessary in their country to keep the frost out of the ground, but, as I have never found that the severest winters have ever injured the Madder roots in England, so there is not the same necessity for that practice here.

The following spring, before the Mad- der begins to shoot, the ground should be E raked over smooth, that the young shoots may have no obstruction, and, if there should be any young weeds appearing on the ground, it should be first scuffled over to destroy the weeds, and then raked over smooth; after this the same care must be taken in the following summer, as in the F former, to keep the ground clean from weeds, and, if it is performed by the hoe-plough, the earth of the intervals should be thrown up against one side of the ridges, which will earth up the roots, and greatly increase their strength; but, before the ground of one interval is so hoed, G the haulm of the plants should be turned over to the next adjoining interval, and, if they are permitted so to lie for a fortnight or three weeks, and then turned back again on those intervals which were hoed, observing first to scuffle the ground to destroy any young weeds, which may have appeared since the stirring of the ground, then the alternate intervals should be ploughed in like manner, turning the earth up against the opposite sides of the H roots; By this method the intervals will be alternately ploughed, and the plants earth- ed up, whereby the ground will be kept clean

clean and stirred, which will greatly promote the growth of the roots, and by this method the superficial shoots will be subdued, and the principal roots greatly strengthened. The following autumn the ground should be cleared of the haulm and weeds, and the earth raised in ridges **A** over the roots, as in the foregoing year.

The third spring the roots will furnish a great supply of young plants, but, before these appear, the ground should be cleaned and raked smooth, that the shoots may have no obstruction to their coming up; and, when the young plants are fit **B** to take off, it should be performed with great care, always taking off those which are produced at the greatest distance from the crown of the mother-plants, first, because those are what rob them most of their nourishment, and the wounds made by separating them from the old roots are **C** not near so hurtful as those near the crown, for the stripping off too many of the shoots there, will retard the growth of the plants.

The culture of the Madder in the third summer must be the same as the second, but, as the roots will then be much stronger, **D** the earth should be laid up a little higher to them at the times when the ground is cleaned and ploughed, and, if all the distant superficial shoots, which come up in the intervals, are hoed or ploughed off, it will be of service to strengthen the larger downright roots, and, as the haulm will **E** now be very strong and thick, the frequent turning it over, from one interval to another, will prevent its rotting, for if it lies long in the same position, the shoots, which are near the ground, where there will be always more or less damp; and being covered with the upper shoots, the air will be excluded from them, which will cause them to rot, for the shoots of Madder are naturally disposed to climb upon any neighbouring support, and in places where they have been supported, I have seen them more than ten feet high, but the expence of staking the plants to support their shoots would be much too great to be practised in general, therefore the other method of turning the haulm over, from one interval to the other, will be found of great use, for hereby it is kept from decaying, and by so doing the sun is alternately admitted to each side of **H** the roots, which is of more consequence to the growth of the Madder than most people conceive, and from many repeated trials I have found, that where the haulm has decayed or rotted in summer, it has

greatly retarded the growth of the roots. There have been some ignorant pretenders who have advised the cutting off the haulm in summer, in order to strengthen the roots, but whoever practises this, will find, to their cost, the absurdity of this method, for I have fully tried this many years ago, and have always found that every other root, upon which this was practised, was at least a third-part smaller than the intermediate roots, whose haulm was left entire. The occasion of my first making this experiment was, because the plants had been set too near each other, and the season proving moist had increased the number and strength of the shoots, so that they became so thick, as that many of them began to rot; to prevent which, I cut off the shoots of every other plant to give room for spreading the others thinner, but soon after this was done, the plants produced a greater number of shoots than before, but they were weaker, and the effect it had upon the roots was as before related, and since then I have frequently repeated the experiment on a few roots, and have always found the effect **D** the same.

As soon as the haulm of the Madder begins to decay in autumn, the roots may be taken up for use, because then the roots have done growing for that season, and will then be plumper, and less liable to shrink, than if they are dug up when the plants are growing, for I have always found that the roots of every kind of plant, which are taken out of the ground during the time of their growth, are very apt to shrink, and lose much of their weight in a short time.

When the season for digging up the **F** Madder roots is come, it should be done in the following manner, viz. A deep trench should be dug out at one side of the ground next to the first row of Madder, to make a sufficient opening to receive the earth, which must be laid therein in digging up the row of roots, so that it should be at least two feet broad, and two **G** spits, and two shovelings deep, and should be as close as possible to the roots, without breaking or cutting them in doing it; then the row of roots must be carefully dug up, turning the earth into the trench before mentioned. In the doing of this there should be to every person who digs, two or three persons to take out the roots, that none may be lost, and as much of the earth should be shaken out of the roots as possible, and after the principal roots are taken up, there will be many of the long fibres

fibres remaining below, therefore, in order to get the roots as clean as possible, the whole spot of ground should be dug of the same depth as the first trench, and the pickers must follow the diggers to get them all out to the bottom. As the digging of the land to this depth is necessary, **A** in order to take up the roots with as little loss as possible, it is a fine preparation for any succeeding crop, and I have always found that the ground, where Madder has grown, produced better crops of all kinds than land of equal goodness, which had not the like culture.

After the roots are taken up, the sooner **B** they are carried to the place of drying, the finer will be their colour, for if they lie in heaps, they are apt to heat, which will discolour them, or if rain should happen to wet them much, it will have the same effect, therefore no more roots should be taken up than can be carried under shelter the same day.

The first place, in which the roots should be laid to dry, must be open on the sides to admit the air, but covered on the top to keep out the wet. If a building is to be erected new, such as the tanners have for drying their skins, will be as proper as any, for these have weather-boards from top to bottom, at equal distances, to keep out the driving rain, but the spaces between being open, admit the air freely; and if instead of plank floors or stages above each other, they are laid with hurdles or basket work, upon which **C** the roots are laid to dry, the air will have freer passage to the under side of the roots, which will dry them more equally.

In this place they may remain three or four days, but the roots should be turned over once or twice, that every part may dry equally, by which time the earth, which adhered to the roots, will be so dry as easily to rub off, which should be done before the roots are removed to the cold stove, for the slower the roots are dried, the less they will shrink, and the better will be the colour of the Madder; and the cleaner the roots are from earth, **D** the better the commodity will be for the use when prepared.

Wherever there are any large barns, or other buildings, whose sides are open to admit the air, there will be no occasion for erecting buildings for this purpose; because these will answer full as well; **E** but if there are different stages of hurdles erected in these buildings, at three or four feet above each other, to lay the roots upon them, the hurdles being open, will

admit the air to the under side of the roots, whereby they will dry more equally than when they are spread on a close floor; and hereby a much greater quantity of roots may be dried under the same roof. During the time they remain here, the doors and all other apertures of the building should be kept constantly open, for the greater quantity of free air is admitted to the roots, the better they will dry; and the slower they dry at first, the less of their weight will be diminished, and the colour will be the better; but they must be guarded from wet, which will be very prejudicial to the colour. When the roots have lain in this place so long as to dry their outsides sufficiently to rub off the dirt which adhered to them, then they should be carried to the kiln to be farther dried; and as there are in most parts of England kilns already built for drying of malt and hops, they may be used for drying of Madder; but if there were ventilators fixed to these kilns, for blowing a sufficient quantity of air thro' the rooms where the Madder roots are drying, in the manner directed by the Rev. Dr. Hales for drying of malt and hops, it will be found a much better method than that which is practised by the Dutch, and will save a great expence of fuel. (See our last Vol. p. 157.)

When the outside of the roots have been sufficiently dried in this cold stove or kiln, they should be removed to the threshing floor, which may be the same as in a common barn where corn is threshed. The floor of this should be swept, and made as clean as possible; then the roots should be threshed to beat off their skins or outside coverings; this is the part which is prepared separately from the inner part of the root, and is called **F** Mull, which is sold at a very low price, being the worst sort of Madder, so cannot be used where the permanency or beauty of the colours are regarded; these hulks are separated from the roots, pounded by themselves, and are afterwards packed up in separate casks, and sold by the title of **G** Mull. If this is well prepared, and not mixed with dirt, it may be sold for about fifteen shillings per hundred weight, at the price which Madder now bears, and this, as is supposed, will defray the whole expence of drying the crop.

After the Mull is separated from the roots, they must then be removed to the kiln again, which must now have a greater heat than before, where they must be dried with care, for if the heat is too great,

great, the roots will dry too fast, whereby they will lose much in weight, and the colour of the Madder will not be near so bright; to avoid which, the roots should be frequently turned, while they remain in this stove, and the fires must be properly regulated, and a sufficient quantity of fresh air blown thro' the kiln, which will drive out the foul air occasioned by the perspiration of the roots, which will be found very useful in preserving their colour. If some trials are made by fixing a good thermometer in the room, the necessary heat may be better ascertained than can be done any other way, but this will require to be greater at some times than at others, according as the roots are more or less succulent, or the weather more or less cold or damp, but it will always be better to have the heat rather less than over hot, for, tho' the roots may require a longer time to dry with a slow heat, yet the colour will be better.

When the roots are properly dried in this stove, they must be carried to the pounding-house, where they must be reduced to powder, but whether it is necessary to separate the Krap from the Cemeens as is now practised by the Dutch, the consumers of Madoer will be better judges than myself.

The expence in erecting of the pounding-houses in Holland is very great, so need not be built here, for any common building will serve for this purpose, where there is room to fix up the apparatus for pounding the roots; the blocks for this purpose should be like those used in Holland, as should also be the stampers, which are bound round at bottom with thick iron bands, framed like the points of a star; for if the surface of the stampers are smooth and even, the Madder will adhere to them so closely, as to render it impossible to pulverize the roots properly. The stampers may be so contrived as to be worked by water, where there is conveniency, or perhaps by wind, but if it is done by horses as in Holland, there need not so great an apparatus, for no doubt many of our mechanicks, when they see the Dutch plans, can make great improvements to them."

Mr. Miller, at the close of his performance, answers such objections as have been made against retrieving the cultivation of Madder in England, and gives a short abstract of the two acts mentioned above, and we hope for the honour and interest of this country a spirit of emulation will be exerted to recover so valuable a branch of agriculture.

The History of the Marchioness de Pompadour, continued from p. 513.

THE king, at the sight of her, readily confessed, that her picture had done her less than justice. Her extreme beauty, the freshness of a complexion, of which the comparison to roses would be a compliment to the roses, her springing bloom, her infant graces, the air of sweet timidity natural to that age, and yet encreased by the over-powering sense of his presence, that innocence he presumed, and it is assured, that he found in her: all conspired to excite desires, of which there was no necessity for one of his rank to languish an instant for the gratification with one of hers.

He signified his pleasure, and she had been purposely brought to him, ready disposed, and having had her cue to conform to it. Then it was that he enjoyed a feast of pure nature; a feast too good for a king. Since there are so few in that station of life, but have their taste too vitiated by all the false refinements of courts, to have even an idea of beauty's being exalted by simplicity. Unhappy enough never to be acquainted with truth in any thing, their whole life is one dull mistake or taint for her, and in nothing more than in their choice of mistresses. In these how often do they take the grossest art and design for pure love, the nauseously affected art acquired by education, for improved nature, and rich cloaths, jewels, paint, and all the non-naturals of dress for charms above those exquisite ones of naked nature! We shall soon see that in the case of the young Murphy, this reflexion is not entirely an impertinent one.

She was now become the king's little mistress in form, the essential part of the ceremony having been consummated upon her. He had, however, no mind to produce her openly at his court, though, if beauty could give rank, she might have taken place of an empress. He was not unaware, nor perhaps above fearing the railery and sneers, to which an air scarce polished enough, the natural simplicity of her answers, and her childish strangeness and admiration of every thing new to her, would probably expose her. Neither could it indeed be expected, that she would not be even unpleasingly dazzled with so sudden a transition from the deepest obscurity to the strongest glare of pomp and magnificence. At courts there are many things to giddy the head, and but few to touch the heart. The privacy in which he proposed to keep his little novice, was rather

a kindness to her. If he should think fit afterwards to bring her into publick life, she would by this means be broke into it by more tolerable degrees. As to La Pompadour, it could not well be thought, that, circumstanced as things were between them, he pushed his delicacy with regard to her, to the length of laying himself under any constraint of concealment from her. Yet that has been said, and not without some grounds of reason.

The point was now to procure some snug retired place at hand, and convenient of access to the king, where she might be kept, under the care of proper persons. But a place accommodated to all these ends, was not easily to be found. His good friend, La Pompadour, helped him out in this perplexity, to which she added the merit of not appearing to know that she was helping him.

As there was not a motion made, nor a step taken by the king, of which she had not the earliest intelligence by her spies, and persons of confidence near his person, she was soon apprized of his new fancy. She could not but be prepared for some such thing, and nothing was less fit to alarm her, than his thus picking out a raw unexperienced girl for his amusing himself with, in the way that she could not amuse him herself. She had at least nothing to apprehend from purely her head. So obvious was the fitness of this choice to calm any alarms of hers, at the king's engaging with another than herself, that it was by many believed to be of her own suggestion, and even management. But in this she was wronged. She had too much art and experience of things to contribute her ministry, to the provision of a mistress for him. The dilemma was plain. If he should like her enough to attach himself to her, she herself was supplanted in course. If, on the other hand, his mistress should come to disgust him, he would have to reproach her with the badness of her choice for him. Besides, that it would have shewn too gross, too indelicate in her, to be active in such a procurement. On the whole, however, she took a far better part. It was that of winking hard, and feigning ignorance.

Proceeding on this plan, upon being acquainted with the king's embarrassment, about getting a private convenient place for his new mistress; she took the first opportunity of letting him know, that she was heartily tired of a small house, for which she had once had a great fondness. This was a solitary retreat that had been built for her, and was together with the

gardens, taken out of that part of the park of Versailles, nearest to the road to St. Germain, which was another of the encroachments in her favour, that had given no small offence to the publick. She intreated his majesty to relieve her from the care of it, and dispose of it as he pleased; she did not at the same time drop him a single hint of her knowing that he wanted such a conveniency, nor for what he wanted it.

If the offer publicly made in this manner, with such reserve of the reason of it, was not, however, a pre-concerted collusion between them, for the sake of saving appearances, the king could not but be sensible that La Pompadour must know what was no secret to the whole court. He gave her then, or affected to the world to give her, double credit for her readiness to oblige him, and for her discretion in the manner of it. Another less prepossessed would have seen nothing in this her procedure, but the artifice of it, and that not of the finest spun.

He accepted, however, this her so well-timed resignation of a place extremely convenient for his actual purpose. It was commonly called La Pompadour's Hermitage. Imagination can hardly figure to itself, a more delicious retreat. The most rural style was preserved thro' every part of it. The house itself was a small, unshowish building, much in the manner of a farm house, and had a dairy on the back of it. Every thing for the use or ornament of the inside expressed a sweet neatness and a noble simplicity. No expence had been spared to embellish it, that could take place without prejudice to propriety. Every thing breathed a country air. The paintings, all of the most masterly hands, presented nothing but gay landscapes, pastoral scenery, and country revels on the green. Little images of swains and nymphs were properly disposed, with here and there, for the contrast sake, that of some hoary hermit. The apartments were furnished and hung with nothing but with the finest and most lively coloured chintz that gave them a cool airy look.

The gardens without being laid out in frigidly symmetrized compartments had nevertheless an imperceptibly regular variety. There was in one part of it a large bosquet of roses, with a statue of the God of Love, finely executed, in the center of it. Here myrtles, there jessamines offered their embowering shade. The flower-pots, tho' seemingly without order, had each its particular kind, unconfused

confused with others; jonquils, pinks, violets, tuberoles, all at a certain nearness, yielding, for their being thus unmixed, their respective odours, the more pure and the more distinctly marked; which yet at a little distance, blendingly united into one general fragrance.

On each side of the garden door into the park, open arcades circularly disposed, and raised in stories over one another, formed two kind of amphitheatres of flowers covering their surface with a most beautiful variegation. Plats of verdure, a fine piece of water, enlivened by swans in front of the house, walks of evergreens, all found a place, uncrowded in this not very extensive spot. No beauty, in short, was omitted, that art could steal unobserved into nature. Nothing, in truth, was unnatural in this retreat, except the owner of it La Pompadour herself, who, with a ridiculous and surfeiting affectation, used to come, in recess, here, in the style of a shepherdess of Arcadia, and give herself the air of amusing herself with country housewifery, and playing the dairy maid, by way, forsooth, of unbending from the fatigues of a court, and of forgetting, for a while, her present greatness, as she long had done her primitive littleness.

To this retreat so far preferable, in point of true taste, to the pompous palace of Versailles, where true pleasure is lost in a crowd of false ones, or catches its death of cold in an uncomfortable vastness of apartments, was the young Murphy brought; a figure and character much more congenial to the spirit of the place than the owner, who had just quitted it for the time. Here the king resorted to her, at his hours of convenience or desire. Here under the shade of privacy, adding yet a poignancy to enjoyment, he passed minutes, he might have justly called the most voluptuous of his life, if he had had the taste to set the just value on his happiness. But a long use of the seventh high diet of made sauces, *a la Pompadour* had furred his palate, and spoiled his relish for this plain, more wholesome, and infinitely better tasted dish. It is not that wit may not claim great consideration, even where youth and beauty may have declined, or not exist in a very superior degree. But then that must be on its best condition, that such wit should not be, as it most often is, mischievously or dangerously employed, and thus stand rather a reproach than a merit. When to dangerous a creature as the young Murphy needed no more of its seasoning, than would just defend her from impudency. For

at her age, she could, properly speaking, only give the hope of wit, and that she did give, being remarkably sprightly, and quick of apprehension. Compare her then in imagination with La Pompadour, and her whole system of faded attractions, and

only the more forbidding for that rankness of artifice which obtained her the king's preference, and it will not be hard to pronounce on which of the two objects the choice of a man of taste would fall. The exquisite beauty of this young creature, her florid bloom, her artless innocence, her native ingenuity; all these points so captivating and endearing to a truly refined voluptuary, who would have even found an additional pleasure in trying to form and qualify her for more than one sort of conversation, were lost upon one insensible to the charms of unadorned nature, from his having so long been a captive to the enchantment of art. An enchantment he had not it seems the power to break. For La Pompadour's favour so far from suffering any decline, seemed to gather fresh strength from an incident, in respect to which, one less sure of her ascendant than she was, could scarce have even acted the coolness and unconcern that she did. The king behaved all the while to her as if he thought himself obliged to make her reparation for an injury; and it is credibly averred that from a delicacy, to which she certainly had very little title, he avoided making her any confident of his new engagement, whilst it lasted, lest that confidence should have the air of an insult. At least, and what was nearly the same thing, the publick never knew that he communicated it to her.

He continued, however, for some months, his visits to the young Murphy, who was kept in such sequestration, that very few indeed of the ladies of the court, had admittance to her. And even those few, so dangerous are all court connexions, she could not see with impunity, as may be observed by the following instance, in which the king gave so strong a proof of his superior attachment to La Pompadour.

[To be concluded in our next.]

AS we have annexed a fine Plan of the memorable action near Meer, it is proper to refer our readers to the account of that action, which they may see at p. 419.

A remarkable Speech made by Charles the Great to his Nobility.

S I R,

ALAE anonymous writer upon the origin of the ancient government of France, Germany, and Italy, has given us



us a most remarkable speech made to the nobility of France, by Charles the Great, their king, who conquered Germany, Italy, and a great part of Spain. As you may think it worthy of a place in your Magazine, I shall give it you both in French and English, as follows.

Vous autres nobles, dit ce monarque, sortis des premières maisons du royaume, élevés dans la mollesse et insatiables de votre beauté, vous avez compté sur votre naissance et sur vos richesses ; vous vous en êtes fait un titre pour mépriser mes ordres, et pour préférer à l'étude la débauche, le jeu, l'oisiveté et de vains exercices : Mais, par le dieu du Ciel, votre noblesse et vos charmes ne me font rien, quoique d'autres les admirent ; comptez que si vous ne changez de conduite, jamais vous n'aurez à vous louer de Charles.

And it may be expressed in English thus:

As for you noble lords, said that monarch, born of the first families in the kingdom, brought up in effeminacy, and accustomed to think of nothing but dress, you value yourselves upon your high birth and great riches ; and you claim from thence a right to contemn my orders, and to prefer debauchery, gaming, idleness, and useless exercises, to the service of your country : But, by the God of heaven, your noble birth and elegant dress, so much admired by others, I despise ; and you may depend upon it that, unless you change your manners, you shall never find yourselves in the least respected by Charles.

From this speech it seems to be evident, that Charles the Great did not much employ his nobility in the many glorious and successful wars he carried on, tho' he was himself the son of a nobleman who had been raised to the throne by a faction among the nobility. How highly then must the French nobility at that time have deserved the character he gives them ?

I am, &c.

HISTORY of BETTY BROOM concluded.

(See p. 528.)

From the IDLER. N^o 30.

S I R,

HAVING left the last place in haste to avoid the charge or the suspicion of theft, I had not secured another service, and was forced to take a lodging in a back street. I had now got good cloaths. The woman who lived in the garret opposite to mine was very officious, and offered to take care of my room and clean it, while I went round to my acquaintance to enquire for a mistress. I knew

November, 1758.

not why she was so kind, nor how I could recompence her, but in a few days I missed some of my linen ; went to another lodging, and resolved not to have another friend in the next garret.

In six weeks I became under maid at the house of a mercer, in Cornhill, whose son was his apprentice. The young gentleman used to sit late at the tavern, without the knowledge of his father ; and I was ordered by my mistress to let him in silently, to his bed under the counter, and to be very careful to take away his candle. The hours which I was obliged to watch, whilst the rest of the family was in bed, I considered as supernumerary ; and having no business assigned for them, thought myself at liberty to spend them my own way : I kept myself awake with a book, and for some time liked my state the better for this opportunity of reading. At last, the upper-maid found my book, and shewed it to my mistress ; who told me, that wenches like me might spend their time better ; that she never knew any of the readers that had good designs in their heads ; that she could always find something else to do with her time, than to puzzle over books ; and did not like that such a fine lady should sit up for her young master.

This was the first time that I found it thought criminal or dangerous to know how to read. I was dismissed decently, lest I should tell tales, and had a small gratuity above my wages.

I then lived with a gentlewoman of a small fortune. This was the only happy part of my life ; my mistress, for whom publick diversions were too expensive, spent her time with books, and was pleased to find a maid who could partake her amusements. I rose early in the morning, that I might have time in the afternoon to read or listen, and was suffered to tell my opinion, or express my delight. Thus fifteen months stole away, in which I did not repine that I was born to servitude. But a burning fever seized my mistress, of whom I shall say no more than that her servant wept upon her grave.

I had lived in a kind of luxury, which made me very unfit for another place ; and was rather too delicate for the conversation of a kitchen ; so that when I was hired in the family of an East-India director, my behaviour was so different, as they said, from that of a common servant, that they concluded me a gentlewoman in disguise, and turned me out in three weeks, on suspicion of some design which they could not comprehend.

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I then fled for refuge to the other end of the town, where I hoped to find no obstruction from my new accomplishments, and was hired under a housekeeper in a splendid family. Here I was too wise for the maids, and too nice for the footmen; yet I might have lived on without much uneasiness, had not my mistress the housekeeper, who used to employ me in buying necessaries for the family, found a bill which I had made of one day's expences. I suppose it did not quite agree with her own book, for she fiercely declared her resolution, that there should be no pen and ink in that kitchen but her own.

She had the justice, or the prudence, not to injure my reputation; and I was easily admitted into another house in the neighbourhood, where my business was to sweep the rooms and make the beds. Here I was for some time the favourite of Mrs. Simper, my lady's woman, who could not bear the vulgar girls, and was happy in the attendance of a young woman of some education. Mrs. Simper loved a novel, tho' she could not read hard words, and therefore when her lady was abroad, we always laid hold of her books. At last my abilities became so much celebrated, that the house steward used to employ me in keeping his accounts; Mrs. Simper then found out that my sauciness was grown to such an height that nobody could endure it, and told my lady, that there had not been a room well swept since Betty Broom came into the house.

I was then hired by a consumptive lady, who wanted a maid that could read and write. I attended her four years, and tho' she was never pleased, yet when I declared my resolution to leave her, she burst into tears, and told me, that I must bear the peevishness of a sick bed, and I should find myself remembered in her will. I complied, and a codicil was added in my favour; but in less than a week, when I set her gruel before her, I laid the spoon on the left side, and she threw her will into the fire. In two days she made another, which she burnt in the same manner, because she could not eat her chicken. A third was made and destroyed, because she heard a mouse within the wainscot, and was sure that I would suffer her to be carried away alive. After this I was for some time out of favour, but as her illness grew upon her, resentment and sullenness gave way to kinder sentiments. She died and left me five hundred pounds, with which I am going to settle in my native parish, where I resolve

to spend some hours every day, in teaching poor girls to read and write.

I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,

BETTY BROOM.

A *An authentick Relation of all that passed in the King of Prussia's Army, from the Battle of Zorndorff, to the Affair on the 14th of October, 1758. (See p. 470.)*

THE corps commanded by the king quitted the camp of Blumberg on September 2, and on the 9th joined that commanded by the margrave Charles, which was marching into Silesia. On the 10th they had gained the eminences between Moltzberg and Dresden, after which we took the camp of Schonberg, the enemy occupying that of Stolpen, and having detached general Laudohn to Fishbach, from whence he had been dislodged by general Retzow, who took 300 prisoners, and possessed himself of the camp which the enemy quitted; after which our army made a motion to the left, and marched to Ramenau. This motion obliged the prince of Dourlach to march to Bautzen. Two days after this general Laudohn was dislodged from an eminence which we were desirous to occupy, and we took possession of the camp at Bischofweida.

Marshal Daun thought proper to march to the right, and encamp among the mountains of Wilten. The king had already caused the post of Bautzen to be occupied by general Retzow, and upon the motion of the enemy our army marched thither, while general Retzow advanced as far as Weissenberg: The prince of Dourlach was posted upon the eminences of Arensdorff, and marshal Daun occupied the camp of Ritzitz.

F The king's army marched to Hochkirchen, from whence he dislodged the Austrians, and posted himself upon the eminences which lie between Hochkirchen and Gorlitz. In the night, between the 13th and 14th, marshal Daun attacked our right, and as, besides the obscurity of the night, which was extremely dark, there was a very thick fog, the Pandours having dislodged our *battalions francs*, which were at the extremity of our flank, slipped by, into the village and set it on fire, which obliged the battalion that covered the flank of the village to abandon it, and retire to some distance; the Austrians made several attempts to get by the village, but were repulsed, as well by our infantry as our cavalry. At the same time general Retzow was attacked by the prince of Dourlach,

Dourlach, but after having repulsed the enemy, and taken three hundred prisoners, he came to join the army, of which the left was attacked at the same time that it received orders to reinforce the right. In consequence of these orders, the battalion de Seleist was detached, and had nearly A affected its purpose, but being too far advanced to repulse the enemy, could not rejoin the army, and was therefore obliged to throw down their arms. The post on the right had been sustained four hours and an half, and it was ten o'clock in the morning, when our army received orders B to retire. General Retzow joined it, and it now occupies the post of Biertitz and Dobreschutz. We have lost marshal Keith and prince Francis of Brunswick, who can never be sufficiently regretted. Prince Maurice of Anhalt is wounded, and as he was going to Bautzen in a coach, he was taken prisoner. General de Geist is wounded in the arm, and Crockrow of the Cuirassiers in the shoulder. (See p. 493.)

The king, the margrave, and all the generals present in the action, received contusions, or had horses shot under them. We cannot exactly estimate our loss, but are sure it does not exceed 3000 men. The darkness of the night prevented the regiments on the right from striking their tents, which greatly incommoded them, and in consequence of which they fell into the enemy's hands; these, however, are misfortunes, which, in the chances of war, are sometimes inevitable. We have about 500 of the enemy prisoners, among whom is the general marquis de Virtelèschi. We hope soon to give the publick better news. —To this relation it may be added, that since the writing of it our loss is much diminished by the return of a great number of soldiers, who were scattered in the confusion. The loss of the enemy is known to be far more considerable than ours.

The Russian army is decamped from Statgard, and is marching with great precipitation by Reetz and Killes, two towns of the New Marche, on the frontiers of G Poland.

The king's army encamped from the 14th to the 24th at Dobreschutz. During that time his majesty had tried every way to bring on a general engagement, but as he could not make the enemy quit their advantageous eminences planted with a H numerous artillery, and descend into the plain, he determined to decamp, in order to make them change their position. Accordingly he began his march on the 24th, before the enemy's face, passing very near to the Austrian camp, and on the 26th

arrived at Gorlitz. From this manœuvre alone, a judgment may be formed of the importance of the victory which the Austrians pretend to have gained on the 14th.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Observe several calculations have been published of the moon's eclipse in the year 1759, which differ widely from each other, though said to be done by Dr. Halley's Tables, and many of your readers may be doubtful which to rely on. I therefore send you the time of its happening, as graphically computed from the abovesaid tables, and desire you will insert it in your next Magazine, which will greatly oblige,

S I R,

Orlinsbury. Nov. 17. 1758. Your constant reader, and humble servant,

ROBERT LANCELEY.

January 13. 1759. in the morning, the moon will be eclipsed in $\odot 21^{\circ} 58'$, per Dr. Halley's Tables.

The times of the appearance at Orlinsbury, in Northamptonshire, in latitude $52^{\circ} 22'$ north, and $45'$ west longitude from D London, as follows.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Apparent time at Orlinsbury of the | Beginning | 6. 40. 52 |
| | Middle | 7. 59. 05 |
| | Ecliptic 8 | 8. 06. 29 |
| | End of the eclipse | 9. 17. 18 |
| | Duration | 2. 36. 26 |
| | Digits eclipsed | 6. 03. 06 |
| | Moon sets | 7. 53. 07 |

At the middle of the eclipse, the moon will be vertical to the north, in latitude about $52^{\circ} 10'$ north, and longitude $127^{\circ} 15'$ west from London.

QUESTION I. By the same.

F OF three numbers in musical proportion; there is given the sum of the first and third = 36, and the square of the third term taken from five times the product of the other two = 384. Query those numbers?

QUESTION II. By the same.

I N what year next ensuing, will the interval between the moon's rising, on any two succeeding nights (at Orlinsbury, in latitude $52^{\circ} 22'$ N. and longitude $50'$ west from Greenwich) be the least possible.

In December, or our Appendix, the rest of our mathematical correspondents will be obliged.

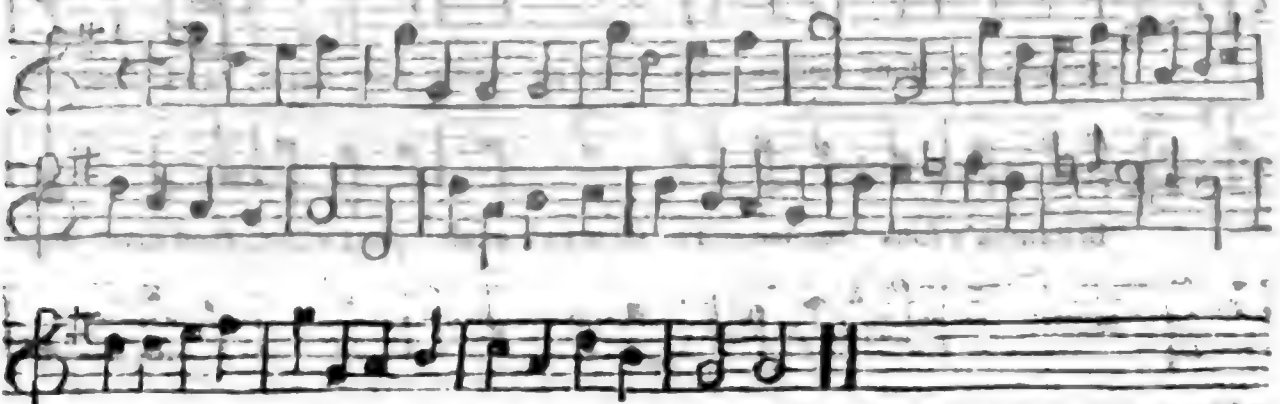
In our last Mag. p. 524. l. 38, col. 2, for one third, read one and one third.

Our History of the British Islands in the West-Indies, will be resumed in our next, as also the List of the Ships taken on both sides; when our Correspondents Hints in regard to a Pamphlet on the Fabric of the Eye, &c. will be observed.



A COUNTRY DANCE.

CHESTER FAIR.



First couple cast off and turn, the same below the third couple, lead to the top, and cast off right and left with the top couple.

Poetical ESSAYS in NOVEMBER, 1758.

ODE for His MAJESTY's Birth-Day,
November 10, 1758.

Written by WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq;
Poet-Laureat, and set by Dr. BOYCE,
Master of the King's Band of Musick.
The Vocal Parts by Messieurs Beard, Sa-
vage, Wals, Cowper, Barrow, and the rest
of the Gentlemen and Children of the
Chapel Royal; the Instrumental by his
Majesty's Band, &c.

ARGUMENT.

About the Year 963, Othoberto, of the Family of
Esse, passed from Italy into Germany, with the
Emperor Otto the Great. Azo, his Descendant
in the next Century, by a Marriage with the
Daughter of Welfus Count Altdorf, inherited
the Dominions of that Family in Suabia.
Welfus, a Son of that Marriage, in the Year
1061, received the Dukedom of Bavaria from
the Emperor Henry the IVth. The Descen-
dants of Welfus became afterwards possessed of
those Dutchies, which lie between the Elbe and
the Weser (Brunswick, Wolfenbüttele, Lunen-
burg, Zell, Hanover, &c.) and in the Year
1714, George the First, Duke and Elector of
Hanover, succeeded to the Throne of Great-
Britain.

I.

WHEN Othbert left th' Italian plain,
And soft Ateste's green domain,
Attendant on imperial sway
Where Fame and Otto led the way,
The genius of the Julian hills
(Whose piny summits nod with snow,
Whose Naiads pour their thousand rills
To swell th' exulting Po)

An eager look propheetick cast,
And hail'd the hero as he pass'd,
Hail, all hail, the woods reply'd,
And echo on her airy tide [tain's side,
Roll'd the long murmurs down the moun-

II.

The voice resum'd again. "Proceed,
Nor cast one ling'ring look behind;
By those who toil for virtue's meed
Be ev'ry softer thought resign'd;
Nor social home, nor genial air,
Nor glowing suns are worth thy care;
New realms await thee in a harsher sky,
Thee, and thy chosen race from Azo's nup-
tial tie,

III.

'Tis glory wakes; her active flame
Nor time shall quench, nor danger tame.
Nor Boia's amplest rage confine,
Tho' Guelpho reigns, the Guelphic line.
Yon Northern star, which dimly gleams
Athwart the twilight veil of eve,
Must point their path to distant streams;
And many a wreath shall victory weave,
And many a palm shall fame display
To grace the warriors on their way,
'Till regions bow to their commands
Where Albis widens thro' the lands,
And vast Visurgis spreads his golden sands.

IV.

Nor rest they there. Yon guiding fire
Still shines aloft, and gilds the main!
Not Lion † Henry's fond desire
To grasp th' Italian realms again,
Nor warring winds, nor wintry seas
Shall stop the progress fate decrees:

For

* Bavaria. † Henry the Lion, duke of Bavaria, Saxony, &c. was one of the greatest
heroes of the XIIIth century. He united, in his own person, the hereditary dominions of five families.
His claims upon Italy hindered him from joining with the emperor Frederick the First, in his third attack
upon the pope, though he had assisted him in the two former. For which he was stripped of his do-
minions by that emperor, and died in 1195, possessed only of those dutchies which lie between the Elbe
and the Weser — From this Henry, and a sister or daughter of Henry the Second of England, blit
present majesty is linearly descended.

For lo! Britannia calls, to happier coasts
And vales more verdant far than soft Atreus
boasts!

V.

Behold, with Euphrasy I clear
Thy visual nerve, and fix it there; [steep,
Where, crown'd with rocks grotesque and
The white isle rises o'er the deep!

There glory rests. For there arrive
Thy chosen sons; and there attain
To the first title fate can give,

The father kings of freeborn men!
Proceed. Rejoice. Descend the vale,
And bid the future monarchs hail!"

Hail, all hail, the hero cry'd,
And echo on her airy tide [rain's side.
Pursu'd him, murmuring down the moun-

VI.

'Twas thus, O King, to heroes old
The mountains breath'd the strain divine.
Ere yet her volumes fame unroll'd

To trace the wonders of thy line;
Ere freedom yet on ocean's breast
Had northward fix'd her Halcyon nest;
Or Albion's oaks, descending to the main,
Had roll'd her thunders wide, and claim'd
the watry reign.

VII.

But now each Briton's glowing tongue
Proclaims the truths the genius sung;
On Brunswick's name with rapture dwells,
And hark, the general chorus swells!

"May years on happy years roll o'er,
'Till glory close the shining page,
And our ill-fated sons deplore

The shortness of a Nestor's age!
Hail, all hail, on Albion's plains
The friend of man and freedom reigns!

Echo waft the triumph round,
'Till Gallia's utmost shores rebound,
And all her bulwarks tremble at the sound."

To Miss M——x.

LO, bright maid! the dreary scene,
Wither'd all the verdant plain,
Folded up the tender flow'r,
(Emblem of frail beauty's pow'r);
Bound in icy chains, the rill
Slowly creeps from yonder hill,
Naked waves the lonely grove,
Mute the voice of song and love.

"Bid the fire thy glances boast;

"Quick dissolve the transient frost;

"Bid the bloom thy cheeks disclose,

"Blush to life the vernal rose;

"Let the musick of thy voice,

"Make the silent birds rejoice;

"Warbling forth the vocal lay,

"Fill with jocund songs the spray."

Flatt'ry thus, with artful wile,

Wou'd thy tender soul beguile;

Steal a passage to a heart,

Pull of truth, and void of art;

Hope not what the Syren tells,

No such power with thee dwells;

In this season of decay,

Virtue only blooms more gay.

Soon, without thy feeble aid,

Forests will expand their shade;

Gayer prospects will arise,

Warmer suns, and brighter skies;

Softer zephyrs whisper round;

Flowers paint the enamel'd ground;

Turtles coo, and brooks complain,

Murm'ring to the love-sick swain.

Nobler gifts to thee belong,

Moral truth, and moral song;

Sprightly wit that never cloyes,

Love with all its tender joys;

Gentlest manners, softest grace,

Brilliant eyes, and blooming face;

Beauty on thy form impress,

Ev'ry virtue in thy breast.

The Conclusion of VANIER'S Prædium Rusticum, translated.

WHILE France triumphant in the fruits
of fate,

At home was happy, and abroad was great;

In careless ease, amid the list'ning swains,

I tun'd my rural pipe to Georgick strains!

But sad and silent mourn'd my country's woe,

When the whole world against one nation rose.

Here, Italy, thy hosts o'erspread the plain,

There, half thy provinces, rebellious Spain,

Here, Belgian bands and Britons fierce to dare,

Germania, there, potent in social war.

France wag'd in diff'rent climes, and di-
stant shores,

Her weaken'd battles, with divided forces;

Yet still her dauntless virtue scorn'd to yield

To mightier numbers in th' unequal field;

Till mortal seasons, and malignant stars,

Subdu'd her sons, who mock'd the sword of

Mars; [woes,

Till dearths and pests augment the Gallie

And earth, and air, and hell assist her foes.

But now the muse from her mute sorrow
freed,

Revives her courage, and resumes her reed:

When France from all the whelming waves
of fate

Emerging, rises from her ills more great;

And Louis, who by froward fortune try'd,

Firm and erect her fiercest frown defy'd;

Now when the goddess smiles, for pride too
good, [blood;

Rejects her proffer'd palms, desil'd with

The world he might have won by arms, with
peace [cease;

More pleas'd to bless, and bid his conquests

Content, by a few towns resign'd, to gain

The wide-extended realms of wealthy Spain;

Realms which the sun at dawning east sur-
veys, [rays.

Nor darts beyond their bounds his western

Thus Bourbon's line th' Hesperian sceptre
bears,

His toil's sole prize, and end of all his war!

When thrice five justices have fulfill'd their
round, [crown'd;

And Louis reigns with frequent victory

Now to the honours of his laurel'd days

He adds, O piety, thy nobler praise

Intent

Intent to mend with morals, and engage
By great example a corrupted age;
Hence shall the princely boy, now left alone,
Of childrens children to the Gallic throne,
Form his young mind to virtue's wholesome

lore,
And to our country his lov'd fire restore.

We, who subservient to our monarch's fame,
Partook his martial toils, the world to tame;
(Since fate no more rejects benignant vows,
But to the wearied globe repose allows)
Now taste the blessings of secure delight,
Our seasons smiling, and our fortunes white;
Beneath his sway, with ease and plenty

crown'd,
Happy in peace, as once in war renown'd.

On the DEATH of a SISTER, 1757.

O Ppress'd with grief, thus wand'ring in
the shade,
Midst dreary tombs I seek the moonlight glade,
And gladly hiding from the glare of day,
'Thro' paths untrod pursue my devious way;
Yet he! ten thousand dear ideas rise,
And woes resistless all my soul surprize—

Ah! hold!—what shining form beneath
yon trees,
Plays in my eye, and wantons in the breeze?
'Tis she! 'tis she! my sister, and my friend,
Whom now, with mournful rites, I haste to

tend,
And o'er her tomb, in pensive strains relate,
Our early loves, and her too early fate.

Our friendship, such as virtue pleas'd could
view,

From infant years to full perfection grew:
Pair'd like the constant turtles of the woods,
On mingling currents of united floods; [one,
Our souls together breath'd, our hearts were
Nor did we differ but in sex alone;
Platonic love, no greater heights could soar,
Than that pure passion which our bosoms bore.
Each more to each than glitt'ring gold to pride,
Or youthful bridegroom to his lovely bride;
When cruel death, with dread tyrannick

haste, [waste.
Snatch'd the dear girl, and laid her beauties
Thus from my eyes she's torn; but from my

heart
Her dear lov'd image never will depart;
All day she's present to my mental sight,
And ever forms the airy dreams of night.

Just as the rural shades at eve I rove,
Her image rises in the gloomy grove,
Flits by the margin of the rolling flood,
Or meets me wand'ring in the lonely wood.
If pensive to my chamber I retire,

There fleeting visions graver thoughts inspire;
O'er mould'ring tombs, unseen, methinks I
walk, [talk;

And hear the ghosts in hallow'd accents
Pale spectres glare, groans murmur all a-
round,

And hollow vaults return the doleful sound.

Even now (as thus I fill the lengthen'd page
With mournful lays, my sorrows to assuage)
Even now this fancy'd call soothes ev'ry care,
While sounds seraphic charm the list'ning air.

"Come, brother, come!—true rest is only
here, [dear:

Where reigns a joy no martyr bought too
Tis here our vessels all put in at last,
Secure from life's rough storm and furious blast,
'The weary here in peace their eyelids close;
Here the dulls'd are freed from galling

woes,
And wretched mortals find a calm repose.

Then, brother, come! oh! quickly come away!
Let no vain terrors form a late delay.

Let pure religion all thy thoughts employ,
She, holy maid! will each vain fear destroy:
'Thro' all thy life, with soothing care attend
And when thy soul draws near its destin'd end,
Vanquish'd by her, death's stings shall flee
away, [day."—

Like night's black shadow at th' approach of

Thou lov'd Calista! dear lamented maid,
Within my breast thy pious lesson's laid;
Oh! aid my soul in virtue's paths to stray,
And reason's precepts teach me to obey!

Whether thy free unbodied spirit roves
By living streams, or Amaranthine groves;
Whether beyond the ken of mortal eye,
Beyond the sun-pav'd circuit of the sky,
'Midst throngs of prostrate seraphs thou dost
lay.

Dissolv'd in hymns, and everlasting day.—

Where'er thou art, thy constant aid bestow,
Be still propitious to thy friend below!

In prompting visions teach me how to live;
Let me receive, that I may know to give:

With gen'rous thoughts my ductile soul in-
spire, [fire;

And touch my ravish'd heart with heav'nly
Instruct me how my ev'ry fault to mend,
To serve my maker, and to know my end;
With sacred warmth my feeble breast supply,
And let me learn of thee, to live and die.

For this, may angels to thy grave descend,
And o'er thy corpse in heav'nly choirs attend;
While that sweet † bird that haunts the sacred
dome,

In hallow'd airs, fits warbling o'er thy tomb,
To cheer thy ghost, who at the close of day,
(When glimm'ring isles proclaim the wes-
tern ray)

May come to view where once its body lay.

Pardon, dear ghost, of my lamented fair,
These rustic lays which paint my firm despair.
I yet, before the eve's returning shade,
May want such tribute as to thee I've paid;
But should kind heav'n preserve my vital
flame, [theme:

Thou, gentle maid! shalt be my constant
Of thee I'll sing, by ev'ry murr'ring rill,
And tell of thee to ev'ry echoing hill.

Thy praise shall ever be my morning lay,
My song at noon, and at the fall of day;

And when the bus'ness of this life is o'er,
When this poor heart shall mourn thy loss
no more,

Resign'd to heav'n, may I enraptur'd go,
Where, free from death, and free from mor-
tal woe, [know.

Transcendent joy our kindred souls shall

T. B. B.

The

The following Verses, dropt in Mr. GARRICK'S Temple of SHAKESPEAR, at Hampton, are said to have been written by a Gentleman, whose poetical Productions have been very deservedly admired.

WHILE here to SHAKESPEAR Garrick
pays

His tributary thanks and praise,
Invokes the animated stone,
To make the poet's mind his own;
That he each character may trace
With humour, dignity, and grace,
And mark, unerring mark, to men,
The rich creation of his pen.

Prefer'd the prayer—the marble god,
Methinks I see assenting nod;
And pointing to his laurel'd brow,
Cry—"Half this wreath to you I owe,
Lost to the stage, and lost to fame,
Murder'd my scenes, scarce known by name,
Sunk in oblivion and disgrace
Among the common scribbling race,
Unnotic'd long thy Shakespear lay,
To dullness and to time a prey;
But lo! I rise, I breathe, I live
In you, my representative!
Again, the hero's breast I fire,
Again the tender sigh inspire,
Each side, again, with laughter shake,
And teach the villain-heart to quake;
All this (my son) again I do,
I, —no, (my son)—'tis I and You."

Whilst thus the grateful statue speaks,
A blush o'erspreads the suppliant's cheeks:
"What, half thy wreath? wit's mighty
chief!

O grant? (he cries) one single leaf!
That far o'er pays his humble merit,
Who's but the organ of thy spirit."

Phœbus the gen'rous contest heard,
When thus the god address'd the bard:
"Here! take this laurel from my brow;
On him your mortal wreath bestow;
Each matchless, each the palm shall bear;
In heav'n, the bard; on earth, the play'r."

By the last STYGIAN Mail we bear, That,

AS in the solemn shades of inter-life,
Th' untransmigrated soul of B—d—
ck stalk'd,

All wrapp'd in sulky pride and discontent;
D—ry descended with his little band
Of some two hundred, from the Gallic
strand.

Ha! D—ry!—B—dd—ck!—thus the heroes
greet; [street?"

"What news from Arth-r's, and St. James's—
Damn'd bad! damn'd bad! in spite of all
our arts, [hearts;

This madman P—t succeeds, and breaks our
His curs'd sea war, and ravaging the coast,
Has sent me here, a damn'd unwilling ghost.
Four times our number of the French we slew,
Whose shades you now see passing in your view.
But what of that, for that was not our scheme;
And doing that deserves nor praise, nor blame,

Someurg'd the bolder war, and dar'd propose
To march and fight; but this, we da' oppose,
And fort'd the chief phlegmatick to retreat,
And seek inglorious safety in the fleet.
But fortune marring all that we had done,
Confounds us with success we meant to shun.
Poor Harry! honest Harry! and the D—,
I wonder how their mighty souls will brook
To see this blockhead's plans so oft succeed,
And vict'ry, spite of art, by fate decreed.
But still I hope, before the house meet,
By able agents, spread thro' ev'ry street,
They'll cry the vict'ry down, and call it
a defeat!

Now various ghosts descend, a rushing
throng,
The heroes, in the crowd, are swept along.

EPITAPH on a Young Gentleman.

R Eader, approach my urn—thou need'st
not fear,
Th' extorted promise of one plaintive tear,
To mourn thy unknown friend. From me
thou'lt learn, [cern
More than a Plato taught—the grand con-
Of mortals!—come, with pensive thought
survey
This little freehold of unthinking clay,
And know thy end—
Tho' young, tho' gay, this scene of death
explore,
The young, the gay, alas! is now no more.

EPITAPH on THOMAS STRONG.

I N action prudent, and in word sincere,
In friendship faithful, and in honour clear.
Thro' life's vain scenes, the same in ev'ry part,
A steady judgment, and an honest heart.
Thou vaunt'st no honours—all thy boast a
mind,

As infants guileless, and as angels kind!
When ask'd, to whom these lovely truths
belong, [lies Strong
Thy friends shall answer, weeping, Here

EPITAPH.

On the Hon. Col. GARDINER, who bravely fell
at the Battle of Preston-Pans, in the Year 1745.

WHILE fainter merit asks the power of
verse, [hearsc.
One faithful line shall Gardiner's worth re-
The bleeding hero, and the martyr'd saint,
Transcends the poet's praise, the herald's paint.
His the best path to fame, that e'er was trod!
And surely his the noblest road to God!

Answer to the REXUS, in the Magazine, for
September, p. 479.

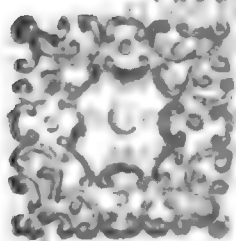
BY one-fourth of good Wine, and three-
fourths of a Land, [Hard:
I'm induc'd to believe, your delight is Miss
Lancaster, Oct. 20, 1758.

This Rebus was solved also by Mr. T.
Elvery, Mr. James Trevillian, of Fowey,
A. C. and R. Frith.

We acknowledge the receipt of many ingenious
Poems, Elegies, Rebus's, &c. which will have
due regard paid to their merit.

Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, October 26.



Immodore flag-boat, with his fleet and transports, sailed from St. Helen's, but was the next day driven back by contrary winds, and some of his ships received damage.

MONDAY, 30.

The publick was in great pain for admirals Boscawen and Hardy, who with four ships of the line, from Cape-Breton, were left to the westward of Scilly, in sight of six large French ships of war.

TUESDAY, 31.

Whitehall. Yesterday a mail arrived from New-York, with letters from major-general Abercromby to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated from the camp at Lake George the 28th and 30th past, giving an account, that lieutenant-colonel Bradstreet, having proposed a plan against Cadaraqui, or Fort Frontenac, had been detached to make an attempt on that place, with a body of men, consisting of 154 regulars, 2491 provincials, 27 of the royal regiment of artillery, 61 rangers, 300 batteau-men, and 70 Indians, in all 3103 men, including officers. And the following copy of a letter from col. Bradstreet to major-general Abercromby, dated Oswego, August 31, contains the account of his success in that very difficult and most important enterprise.

"I landed with the troops within a mile of Fort Frontenac, without opposition, the 25th. The garrison surrendered prisoners of war the 27th, between seven and eight in the morning.—It was a square fort of 100 yards the exterior side, and had in it 110 men, some women, children, and Indians; sixty pieces of cannon (half of which were mounted) sixteen small mortars with an immense quantity of provisions and goods, to be sent to the troops gone to oppose brigadier-general Forbes, their western garrisons, Indians, and to support the army under the command of M. Levy, on his intended enterprise against the Mohawk river, valued by the French at 800,000 livres.—We have likewise taken nine vessels from eight to 18 guns, which is all they have upon the lake, two of which I have brought here, one richly laden; and the rest and the provisions I have burnt and destroyed, together with the fort, artillery, stores, &c. agreeable to your excellency's instructions should I succeed. The garrison made no scruple of saying, that their troops to the southward and western garrisons will suffer greatly, if not entirely starve, for want of the provisions and vessels we have destroyed, as they have not any left to bring them home from Niagara.

November, 1758.

The terms on which the garrison surrendered were prisoners of war, until exchanged for equal numbers and rank."

WEDNESDAY, November 1.

Admirals Boscawen and Hardy arrived at Portsmouth from Louisbourg, the French ships not standing an engagement. (See the 30th of October.)

FRIDAY, 3.

Four of the judges who were appointed to give judgment upon a writ of error, in a cause depending between the chamberlain of the city of London (on behalf of the Scriveners company) and Mr. John Alexander (one of the attorneys of his majesty's court of King's-Bench) for exercising the art and mystery of a Scrivener within the said city of London, not being free thereof, came to Guildhall to give judgment thereon, when they were unanimous in their opinion, that the judgment formerly given in the Mayor's Court, and which was in favour of the said company of Scriveners, should be affirmed.

Alexander Master, Esq; one of the sheriffs, was elected alderman of Waltham Ward, in the room of Slingsby Bethell, Esq; deceased.

SATURDAY, 4.

The prince of Wales came from Kew, to Saville-house, for the winter, as did the princess Dowager and her family, to Leicester-house.

Admiral Boscawen arrived in town, and waited upon his majesty, by whom he was most graciously received.

TUESDAY, 7.

The parliament was ordered to be further prorogued to Thursday the 23d of November, by his majesty in council. (See p. 594.)

Orders were issued for the court to go into mourning for the late margraving of Brandenburg Bareith.

Dr. Hensley was further respited during his majesty's pleasure.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

His majesty and the princess Amelia came from Kensington to St. James's, for the winter, as did the next day the duke of Cumberland.

THURSDAY, 9.

Sir Richard Glynn, lord mayor of this city, was sworn into that high office, before the barons of the Exchequer, and returned with the usual pomp and ceremony to Guildhall, where a grand entertainment was provided, at which many great personages were present.

FRIDAY, 10.

A transport off King-Edward-Street, by a candle falling into some gunpowder, was blown up and burnt to the water's edge. A boy on board was killed, and two others dangerously wounded.

His majesty entered into the 76th year of his age, on which joyful occasion there were great rejoicings all over the kingdom.

Died the oldest lion in the Tower, aged 68. It was presented to king James II, by one of the states of Barbary.

MONDAY, 13.

Commodore Hughes, with his Squadron, sailed again from Portsmouth.

TUESDAY, 14.

Commodore Hughes past by Plymouth, and was joined by more ships from thence, and several transports with two regiments on board.

Began the drawing of the lottery at Guildhall, when N^o 38,500, as first drawn ticket, was entitled to 500l.

Admiralty-Office. Capt Saumarez, of his majesty's ship *Antelope*, having received intelligence in King Road, on the 31st past, that a French ship of war was lying in Lundy Road, he weighed and went in quest of her, and tho' the wind was contrary, and blew hard, he beat down channel, and, on the first instant, saw her at anchor below Ilfracombe. Upon discovering the *Antelope*, he weighed and stood towards her, and upon coming pretty near, hoisted her colours, and seemed prepared to engage, but soon after hauled them down. When the *Antelope* came within gun-shot, she fired at the French ship, which she not returning, capt. Saumarez sent a boat, with his first lieutenant, to know if they had surrendered; but finding the boat did not return, he bore down under her stern, and asked if she had struck, and was answered they had. She proved to be the *Belliqueux*, pierced for 66 guns, and had 64 mounted, with 417 men.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

Both houses of parliament met, and were prorogued according to order of council. (See p. 593.)

THURSDAY, 21.

N^o 49,717 was drawn, at Guildhall, a prize of 10,000l.

THURSDAY, 23.

Both houses of parliament met at Westminster, and the session was opened, by commission, with the following most gracious speech,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN pursuance of the authority given to us by his majesty's commission under the great seal, amongst other things to declare the causes of his holding this parliament, his majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to assure you, that he always receives the highest satisfaction, in being able to lay before you any events, that may promote the honour and interest of his kingdoms.

That, in consequence of your advice, and enabled by that assistance which you unanimously gave him, his majesty has exerted his endeavours to carry on the war in the most vigorous manner, in order to that desirable end, always to be wished, a safe and honourable peace. It has pleased the

Divine Providence to bless his majesty's measures and arms with success, in several parts; and to make our enemies see, that the strength of Great-Britain is not to be provoked with impunity.

We have it also in command from his majesty to acquaint you, that the conquest of the strong fortress of Louisbourg, with the Islands of Cape-Breton and St. John; the taking of Frontenac, of the highest importance to our operations in North-America; and the reduction of Senegal, cannot fail to bring great distress upon the French commerce, and colonies; and, in proportion, to procure great advantages to our own. That nation has also been made sensible, that, whilst their forces are sent to invade and ravage the dominions of their neighbours, their own coasts are not inaccessible to his majesty's fleets, and armies. This they have experienced in the demolition of their works at Cherbourg, erected at a great expence, with a particular view to annoy this country; and in the loss of a great number of ships and vessels; but no treatment, however injurious to his majesty, could tempt him to make retaliation on the innocent subjects of that crown.

In Germany, his majesty's good brother the king of Prussia, and prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, have found full employment for the armies of France, and her confederates; from which our operations, both by sea, and in America, have derived the most evident advantage. Their successes, owing, under God, to their able conduct, and the bravery of his majesty's troops, and those of his allies, have been signal and glorious.

His majesty has further commanded us to observe to you, that the common cause of liberty and independency is still making noble and vigorous efforts against the unnatural union formed to oppress it. That the commerce of his subjects, the source of our riches, has, by the vigilant protection received from his majesty's fleet, flourished in a manner not to be paralleled during such troubles. In this state of things, his majesty, in his wisdom, thinks it unnecessary to use many words to persuade you to bear up against all difficulties; effectually to stand by, and defend his majesty; vigorously to support the king of Prussia and the rest of his majesty's allies; and to exert yourselves to reduce our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The uncommon extent of this war, in different parts, occasions it to be uncommonly expensive. This his majesty has ordered us to declare to you, that he sincerely laments, and feels deeply for the burdens of his people. The several estimates are ordered to be laid before you; and his majesty desires only such supplies, as shall be requisite to push the war with advantage, and be adequate to the necessary service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His majesty has, in the last place, graciously commanded us to assure you, that he takes so much satisfaction in that good harmony which subsists amongst his faithful subjects, that it is more proper for him now to thank you for it, than to repeat his exhortations to it. This union, necessary at all times, is more especially so in such critical conjunctures; and his majesty doubts not, but the good effects we have found from it, will be the strongest motives to you to pursue it.

FRIDAY, 24.

The house of peers waited on his majesty with a dutiful and loyal address, in which they expressed their unshaken zeal and loyalty to his majesty, congratulate him on the success of his arms, and promise to support his measures and his allies with steadiness and alacrity. His majesty made them the following most gracious answer.

My Lords,

I return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction which you express in my measure, and the zeal you shew for my honour and support, the true interest of my kingdom, and the assistance of my allies, as well as for pursuing the war with vigour, are highly acceptable to me: They cannot fail to produce the best effects in the present conjuncture.

SATURDAY, 25.

The house of commons waited upon his majesty with a dutiful and loyal address, and received also a most gracious answer.

Four ships, richly laden, belonging to the Hudson's Bay company, are arrived in Yarmouth Roads.

The place of one of the 15 sea-coal meters, was lately sold to Mr. Ellis of Doodstreet, for 50s1.

The following East-India ships have this month arrived safe in Ireland, viz. Sandwich, Onslow, Tryton, Royal Duke, Princess Augusta, Warwick, Prince Edward, Lord Anson, Marlborough, Elizabeth and Norfolk, from China, Bengal, and Bencoolen, last from St. Helena, richly laden. The Falmouth, another of their ships, arrived at Greenock, in Scotland, after being long missing. The Carnarvon was taken by the French, but retaken by the Somerset man of war, and the York was lost on the coast of Ireland, but all the crew saved. They were missed by a cartel ship, who taking the York for a man of war, and the hands being afraid of being pressed, compelled their captain to lead the York upon the rocks.

The Winchelsea man of war, of 24 guns, one of the convoy to the homeward bound Carolina fleet, was taken by a French ship of 74 guns, bound home from Quebec, on Oct. 11, and retaken on Oct. 27, by the Cornwall privateer, capt. Jenkins. Several of the Carolina fleet were taken at the same time with the Winchelsea.

The bounties to seamen and landmen are continued to Dec. 30.

The pay of surgeon's mates in marching regiments is augmented from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day.

Addresses have been presented to his majesty from Nottingham, Taunton, Totness, Coventry, grand jury of the county of Durham, Kirkby in Kendal, and Helstone, which were graciously received. (See p. 538.)

A caution.—A great number of pieces, representing Portugal money of 36s. value, are about town; they are rather more than weight, but are not worth above 16 or 18s. being only cased with gold; they sound not like the genuine ones, and the edges, being rubbed upon a Dutch stone, or clear flint, will give two different colours, the last that of brass.

At Farringdon in Berkshire, there is now an apple tree in blossom, as full and beautiful as if it were the midst of spring, and the ripe fruit has been gathered from it only three weeks.

A gentleman at Edinburgh, in a letter to his friend in London, gives the following extraordinary account.

"There is now in a garden, belonging to Mr. Clark, at Canon Mills, a white rose-bush full blown, the roses in as great perfection, in colour, size, and smell, as could be expected in the month of June. And in a garden at the Abbey hall, there are at present different bushes with full blown roses, also an apple tree with a second crop of fruit, quite formed."

By proclamation of the lords justices and council of Ireland, the prohibition to export provisions from that kingdom, except to Great-Britain, is further prolonged for the space of six weeks from the 27th day of this instant, October: In consequence of which the embargo is continued on all vessels laden, or to be laden with provisions of any kind, butter only excepted, and salted beef and pork destined for British markets.

In consequence of the taking of Louisbourg, upwards of 20,000 French people, who were settled in different sorts of trade and business in the country round about, have been sent away; and several small towns of established trade have been demolished. Amongst the people sent home to France, there is a vast number of children.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, Sept. 30.

"Since my last nothing material till this day. An express arrived from Philadelphia brings the following advice: that general Forbes, with the main of the army, was still at Ray's town, about 65 miles from fort du Quesne; that col. Benquet, with about 2000 men, was at Lyaf Henning, about 40 miles from the said fort; and that he had sent major Grant, with about 800 men, to reconnoitre the fort and the out-works; that major Grant had advanced within sight of it, and the enemy having discovered him, had

had detached about 300 men to engage our party, who, from a little hill, where major Grant had posted his men, saw the enemy advancing towards them: The major kept his post in order to fight them: They advanced and received his fire, and being reinforced from another quarter, they surrounded this little post: The engagement was very sharp for three hours; and then our people were forced to retire in the best manner and order they could to Lyl Henning. The loss of the enemy we do not know. Ours stands thus: Of officers killed or missing, 21; of the last some are prisoners; among the rest is said to be major Grant. Private men killed, or missing, 273. Returned to col Bouquet, 46 officers. Of private men, not wounded, 490. Of wounded, 40.

The five regiments, together with the third battalion of Royal Americans, under general Amherst, from Louisbourg, marched from Boston this day fortnight for Albany, where they are to be the 6th of October, and at the Lake to join general Abercromby before the 15th, where every thing was prepared for further operation on their arrival; and it is not yet too late to do the business in that quarter. I am, &c. (See p. 538.)

In the stormy weather of this month, much damage has been sustained at sea, in all parts of the world. Upon our own coasts many ships have been lost, and on the 23d of August last, a dreadful hurricane happened at Barbadoes and many other of the Caribbee Islands, which did much mischief; and the French Islands also suffered extremely.

A Query.—There are so many different acts of parliament relating to broad and narrow wheels (the streaks whereof are fastened with rose-headed nails) that the farmers and others, *not travelling for hire*, do not well know how to act; for there are fellows that go about to seize horses from off waggons and carts, that exceed the number allowed by the law. It appears, that farmers and others, *not travelling for hire*, may draw with narrow wheels, with four horses to a waggon, and three in a cart, on husbandry affairs; tho' if they go *for hire*, with narrow wheels, but with three in a waggon, and two in a cart: What must the farmers do then, when they are pressed to carry the baggage of the soldiers from place to place, when they are obliged to send their waggon (that has only narrow wheels and the streaks fastened in with rose-headed nails) with *four horses*, and *to be paid 15. a mile for the same*? Is not this *travelling for hire*? If so, they may receive 10 or 15s. for their day's journey, and have a horse worth 10 or 15l. seized for travelling *for hire*, with more horses than allowed by law; and since Michaelmas last the turnpikes make waggons and carts pay, tho' carrying the *soldiers baggage*. How is this agreeable to the *Mutiny Act*, that allows 15. a mile, when turnpikes are to be paid out of it?

The following ships are left to winter at Halifax, and Louisbourg, under the command of rear-admiral Durell, viz. Princess Amelia of 80 guns, Prince of Orange and Vanguard of 70 each. Devonshire of 66, Prince Frederick and Captain of 64 each, Nottingham and Pembroke of 60 each, Centurion of 54, and Sutherland of 50.

Commodore Keppel's fleet (sailed for Africa) consists of the Torbay of 74 guns, Nassau and Fougueux of 64 each, Dunkirk of 60, Litchfield of 50, and Prince Edward of 40, with the second battalion of lord Forbes's regiment on board. (See p. 537.)

The following list is an authentick one of the armament sent to the West-Indies under the command of commodore Hughes and general Hopson. (See p. 504.)

Ships: St George 90 guns Norfolk 74, Bedford 70, Lancaster 66, Berwick 64, Panther, Lion, Rippon, 60 each, and Winchester 50. — Land forces. Major-general Hopson, commander in chief. Brigadier-generals Barrington, Armiger, and Haldane. Third regiment Old Buffs. — Fourth Durooure's: Sixty-first Elliot's. — Sixty-third Watson's. — Sixty-fourth Barrington's. — Sixty-fifth Armiger's; and 800 marines.

Commodore Moore (who is to command in chief by sea) has at Antigua the Cambridge of 80 guns, the Buckingham of 70, the Bristol of 50, and two or three more.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 1. EDWARD Beacroft, Esq; was married to Miss Moldworth.

4. Theodore Bayntun, Esq; to Miss Potter, of Chestnut.

6. John Gulleel, of Fleet, in Devonshire, Esq; to Miss Bellenden.

9. Right Hon. lord Aberdour, son to the earl of Morton, to Miss Kattie Hamilton.

13. Counsellor Ripley, to Miss Morrel. Richard Ward Offley, Esq; to Miss Pembrey.

14. Mr. Henry Blunt, second son of Sir Harry Blunt, Bart. to Miss Towne.

Bennet Williams, Esq; to Miss Hisketh.

George Coussmaker, of Staple, in Kent, Esq; to Miss Hayward.

22. Hon. Richard Walpole, to Miss Margaret Van Neck, daughter of Sir Joshua Van Neck, Bart.

Nov. 16. Lady of George Richard Carter, Esq; was delivered of a daughter.

— of Sir William Maynard, Bart. of a son.

17. — of Denys Rolle, of Tytherly, in Hants, Esq; of two sons.

23. — of Charles Gore Esq; member for Hertfordshire, of a daughter.

26. — of John Gibbons, Esq; of a daughter.

Two women at Burton-Perry, in Glamorganshire, one of three sons and a daughter, and the other of three children.

DEATHS.

Oct. 20. **H**IS grace, Charles Spencer, duke of Marlborough, commander in chief of his majesty's forces in Germany, at Munster. He is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, George marquiss of Blandford, now duke of Marlborough.

28. Dr. Alexander Bayne, an eminent physician at Perth.

30. Alexander Collingwood, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Northumberland.

Nov. 1. Slingsby Bethell, Esq; alderman of Walbrook ward, and a member for this city, president of the city of London Lying-in hospital, and of the British Fishery.

25. Mr. Edward Wicksteed, an eminent bookseller in Warwick-lane.

Francis Stonehouse, of Standon, in Berks, Esq;

3. John Brackenbury, of Upper Holloway, Esq; aged 78.

4. Mrs. Thomas, wife of the bishop of Lincoln.

Sir Hutchin Williams, of Chichester, Bart. succeeded in honour and estate by his son, now Sir William Peer Williams, Bart.

6. William Erskine, of Fulham, Esq;

7. Hon. Mary Balfour, widow of Alexander Bruce, of Kennet, in Clackmannan, Esq; and daughter of Robert, late lord Burleigh.

10. Cha. Abington, of Northampton, Esq; John Tomlinson, of Reading, in Berks, Esq;

Sir Samuel Clarke, Bart.

11. Nathaniel Micklethwayte, Esq; formerly consul at Aleppo.

John Fowell, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Devonshire.

William Forester, Esq; member for Wenlock, in Shropshire.

Right Hon. the earl of Kintore; succeeded in honour and estate by the Hon. William Keith, his brother.

11. Hon. John Cockburne, Esq; many years a lord of the Admiralty.

Thomas Rogers, Esq; high sheriff for Norfolk in 1716.

13. William Finch, of Walthamstow, Esq;

14. Alexander Roberts, of Tottenham-High-Cross, Esq;

Sir Everard Faulkner, Knt. one of the post-masters-general, formerly ambassador at Constantinople, aged 74.

16. Sir Nathaniel Curzon, of Keddleston, in Derbyshire, Bart. succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, now Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart.

20. William Woodforde, M. D. regius professor of physic in the university of Oxford.

22. Thos. Smith, Esq; of the Exchequer. Peter Compton, of Carne-Abbey, in Dorsetshire, Esq;

Right Hon. Richard. lord Edgcombe, chief justice in eyre, north of Trent, &c.

succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son the Hon. Richard Edgcombe, now lord Edgcombe.

24. Lady of Sir John Shelley, Bart. She was sister of the duke of Newcastle.

Gilbert Douglass, Esq; an eminent solicitor of the house of commons.

Right Hon. the countess of Corke and Orrery.

George Lowe, Esq; gardener to his majesty at Hampton Court.

Hon. Charles Pinckney, Esq; a member of the council in Carolina on July 9, ult.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

RE. V. Mr. Gun was presented to the rectory of Radgrave, in Suffolk.—Mr. Warren, to the rectory of Brettenham, in Norfolk.—Thomas Marshall Jordan, M. A. to the rectory of Barning, in Kent.—Mr. Edward Holmes, to the vicarage of Hulby, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. John Bentley, to the vicarage of Church-Baton, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Hingston, to the vicarage of Roydon, in Suffolk.—Mr. Rowland, to the rectory of Shenstone, in Gloucestershire.—Mr. Huer, to the vicarage of Hoxton, in Leicestershire.—Mr. Wilkinson, to the living of Langton, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Nicholson, to the rectory of Witenham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Newman, to the vicarage of Bouton, in Wiltshire.—Mr. William Bewick, to the vicarage of Calverly, in Yorkshire.—Mr. Ridgell, to the rectory of Wolverston, in Suffolk.—Mr. Black, chosen joint lecturer of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable John Cocks, M. A. to hold the rectory of Leigh, with that of Suckley, &c. in Worcestershire, worth 300l. per annum.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 28. His majesty was pleased to grant to the earl of Kildare, the office of master of the ordnance, in Ireland, in the room of lord Molesworth, deceased.

Nov. 4. Lieut. Gen. lord George Sackville, is appointed commander in chief of the forces in Germany, in the room of the duke of Marlborough, deceased.

Kensington, Nov. 6. William Shirley, Esq; is appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Bahama Islands, in the room of John Tinker, Esq; deceased.

Whitehall, Nov. 14. John lord Chedworth is appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Gloucester, &c. and constable of St. Briavel's castle, in the forest of Deane.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

East of Rothos appointed commander in chief of the forces in Ireland.—Charles Anstruther, Esq; a major of foot.—Major Preston, lieutenant-colonel of the 36th regiment.

giment.—John Goring, Esq; major to the 24th regiment.—Thomas Bowyer, Esq; major to Wolfe's regiment.—Major Lindsay, a company in the guards, and the rank of lieutenant-colonel.—William Hepburne, Esq; major to the Scotch Greys.—Hon. Thomas Harley, chosen treasurer of the London Lying-in hospital.—John Eyles, Esq; warden of the Fleet Prison, in the room of his father, deceased.

B—K—T—S.

THOMAS Hunter, of York, innkeeper.
 Samuel Charlton, of Manchester, hatter.
 Thomas Crier, of Friday street, hatter.
 John Roshon, of Ludgate-street, linen-draper.
 Lewis Oppenheim and Hyman Levy, of Hounslow, merchants and copartners.
 John Constable, of Edmonton, brewer.
 Arnold Royle and William Speakman, of Bread-street, warehousemen and copartners.
 Isaac Heapy, of Manchester, feltmaker.
 Thomas Percival, of Salford, in Lancashire, dyer.
 James Elmy, of Beccles, tanner.
 John Pritchard, of Old Palace-yard, cyder merchant.
 Edward Brookfield, of Treeton, in Yorkshire, butcher.
 Francis Hunt, of Yarm, in Yorkshire, mercer.
 John Rigby the younger, of Manchester, dealer and chapman.
 William Shaw, of Ipswich, dealer and chapman.
 George Knowles, of Oulswinford, maltster.
 Joseph Marsh, of York, coal merchant.
 William Seddon, of Bread-street Hill, thread-man and haberdasher.
 Thomas Perry, of Cambridge, tailor.
 Bartholomew Jay, of Great Yarmouth, linen-draper.
 Gerard Trotter, of Great Yarmouth, merchant.
 William Grouthuth, of Alton, in Hampshire, telmonger.
 Wm. Hodgson, of St. Margaret's Hill, woollen-draper.
 John Jones, of Lothbury, haberdasher of hats and hoffer.
 Walter Thomson and Samuel Tabor, of London, merchants.
 Jonathan Spurrier, of St. Luke, Old-street, broker.
 Samuel Hagne, of Luzley, in Lancashire, carrier.
 Peter Hundley, of Beverley, tallow chandler.
 Thomas Pearce, of Lewes, in Sussex, carrier.
 William Smith, of Manchester, grocer.
 Peter Mafon, of St. Paul, Covent-garden, linen-draper.
 Goodwin Oates and Robert Grammer, of Manchester, partners and chapmen.
 Benjamin Titley, of London, merchant.
 Thomas Parke, of Liverpool, merchant.
 Joseph Morris, of Luton, tanner and baker.
 Mark Oliver, of Ipswich, upholsterer.
 Thomas Merrick, of Southwark, wharfinger and meal-facter.
 John Parke, of Abchurch-lane, merchant.
 John Grace the younger, of London, Gustavus Honnide, and Samuel Johnston Read, of Leeds, merchants and copartners.
 John Green, of Norwich, woollen-draper and tailor.
 William Allen, of Manchester, chapman.
 James Royle, of Salford, in Lancashire, dealer and chapman.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.
 LONDON, Saturday, November, 25, 1758.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|
| Amsterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Ditto at Sight | — | 36 3 |
| Rotterdam | — | 36 5 |
| Antwerp | — | No Price. |
| Hamburgh | — | 36 3 |
| Paris 1 Day's Date | — | 30 5-16ths. |
| Ditto, 2 Ufance | — | 30 3-16ths. |
| Bourdeaux, ditto | — | 30 |
| Cadiz | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Madrid | — | 37 7-8ths. |
| Bilboa | — | 37 7-11ths. |
| Leghorn | — | 47 1-8th. |
| Naples | — | No Price. |
| Genoa | — | 46 5-8ths. |
| Venice | — | 42 |

| | | |
|--------|---|----------------|
| Lisbon | — | 58. 5d. 1-8th. |
| Porto | — | 58. 4d. 1-qr. |
| Dublin | — | 7 3-4rs. |

BILLS of Mortality from Oct. 17, to Nov. 21.

| | |
|---------|--------------------|
| Christ. | { Males 779 } 2462 |
| | { Femal. 681 } |
| Buried | { Males 819 } 1638 |
| | { Femal. 819 } |

Whereof have died,

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Under 2 Years old | 595 |
| Between 2 and 5 | 187 |
| 5 and 10 | 65 |
| 10 and 20 | 41 |
| 20 and 30 | 109 |
| 30 and 40 | 132 |
| 40 and 50 | 147 |
| 50 and 60 | 126 |
| 60 and 70 | 66 |
| 70 and 80 | 87 |
| 80 and 90 | 40 |
| 90 and 100 | 11 |

| | |
|--------|-------------------------|
| Buried | { Within the Walls 124 |
| | { Without the Walls 407 |
| | { In Mid. and Surry 725 |
| | { City & Sub. West. 372 |

| | | |
|--------------|----|-----|
| Weekly, Oct. | 24 | 375 |
| | 31 | 361 |
| Nov. | 7 | 304 |
| | 14 | 313 |
| | 21 | 325 |

Decreased in the Burials in the Month, to the 24th, 117.
 Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
 1 Dr. 18. 11d.

THE MONTHLY CATALOGUE
 for November, 1758.

- DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.**
1. **R**EMARKS upon the natural History of Religion, pr. 2s. Doctley.
 2. A plain Account of the Faith in Jesus Christ, pr 6d. Buckland.
 3. A plain Account of the Venereal Disease, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.
 4. The Fabrick of the Eye, and its Disorders, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.
 5. Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery at Paris, 3 Vols. pr. 12s. Rivington and Fletcher.
 6. The Eulogy of Frederick, King of Prussia, pr 6d. Cooper.
 7. Reflections on the different Ideas of the French and English, in regard to Guilty, pr. 6d. Tonson.
- MISCELLANEOUS.**

8. An Essay on Planting. By the Rev. William Hambury, pr. 1s. Rivington and Fletcher.

9. Female Rights vindicated, pr. 2s. Burnet.

10. A Journal of the late Expedition upon the Coast of France, pr. 1s. Downing.

11. Epistles, Philosophical and Moral, pr. 5s. 6d. Wilcox.

12. The Manner of securing all Sorts of Buildings from Fire, pr. 2s. Piers.

13. The Manifesto of the Court of France, pr. 8s. Scott. (See p. 568.)

14. A Dictionary of the Holy Bible, 3 Vols. pr. 15s. Baldwin.

15. A Plan for the Establishment of Charity-Houses, pr. 3s. Shropshire.

16. Reflections on good and ill Luck in Lotteries, pr. 1s. 6d. Henderson.

17. An Essay on the Hebrew Tongue. By John Breckell, pr. 6d. Fenner.

18. A Letter from the Hon. L^{td} Gth B^{gh}, to Mr. P^{tt}, pr. 1s. 6d. T. Payne.

19. An Examination of it (see p. 547.) pr. 1s. 6d. Hooper.

20. Striking Remarks on the Conduct of L^{td} Gth B^{gh} and C^{te} Lord H^{—e}, pr. 1s. Coote.

21. Lectures concerning Oratory. By John Lewson, D. D. pr. 5s. Baldwin.

22. The Theatre of the present War in North-America, pr. 1s. 6d. Coote.

23. Seasonable Thoughts offered to the Consideration of the Judges, pr. 1s. Wilkie.

24. An authentick Account of the Reduction of Louisbourg, pr. 1s. Owen. (See p. 549.)

25. Reponse au Memoire concernant la Prise & Detention des Vaisseaux Hollandois. Brotherton.

26. Considerations on the Exchange of Seamen, Prisoners of War, pr. 1s. Noon.

POETRY.

27. The Spouting Club, pr. 6d. Withy.

28. Select Tales, in Verse, by the Earl of H^{—d}—g^{—n}, pr. 3s. Wicks.

29. Character of the Age, pr. 1s. Pottinger.

30. The Day of Judgment. By J. Ogilvie, M. A. pr. 1s. Keith.

31. The Expedition: An Ode, pr. 6d. Taylor.

ENTERTAINMENT.

32. The Virtuous Criminal, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Noble.

33. The Adventures of a Turk, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Coote.

34. The Adventures of Capt. Neville Frowde, of Cork, pr. 3s. Baldwin.

35. The Gentleman and Lady of Pleasure's Amusement, pr. 3s. Thrush.

36. The Theatre of Love, pr. 3s. Reeve.

SERMONS.

37. Preached at Canterbury. By Paul Fourastier, pr. 6d. Buckland.

38. At Berlin, on Occasion of the Victory at Zorndorff. By F. W. A. Sack. Rivington and Fletcher.

ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS.

39. Baldwin's Daily Journal, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

40. Gentleman's New Memorandum Book, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

41. Ladies New Memorandum Book, pr. 1s. Doddsley.

42. Court and City Register, pr. 2s. Hitch.

43. Court and City Calendar, pr. 2s. Baldwin.

44. Scott's New Daily Journal, pr. 1s. 6d. Scott.

45. Ladies Complete Pocket Book, pr. 1s. Newberry.

46. Sheehey's Daily Journal, pr. 1s. 6d. Sheehey.

47. Millan's Universal Register, pr. 2s. Millan.

48. The Gentleman's, &c. Daily Pocket Journal, pr. 1s. 6d. Withy.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

THE diet of Poland was opened on the second ult. and after many debates M. Malachowsky was unanimously chosen marshal, or what we call speaker; but no sooner had the chamber of Nuncios entered upon their deliberations in the diet, than a number of voices were raised against the abode of the Russian troops in Poland, and heavy complaints made of the pretended damages sustained by them. This difficulty was almost got over, some of those who exclaimed the most loudly having been prevailed on to drop the dispute at present, and lay their complaints before the king in senate: But the Nuncio of Volhinia, named Pedhorsky, immediately protested against such a step, and declared, That he would not permit any debates to go on whilst the Russians had the least footing on the territories of the republick. Vain were the attempts to bring him to reason: He persisted in his protestation, and hastily withdrew. So that the marshal was obliged to dissolve the assembly; and a *senatus consultum* will be held, to concert measures proper to be taken in this fatal conjuncture.

Altho' the king of Poland's son prince Charles, has been recommended by the court of Russia, and approved of by the states of Courland, yet there are two difficulties started which may retard his election. The first is, that the states insist upon their throne being declared vacant by the king and republick of Poland, till which time they cannot proceed to a new election, whilst their former duke, count Biron, now a prisoner in Siberia, is alive. And the second is, that prince Charles must previously declare himself of the confession of Augsburgh.

The war in Germany seems to be every where over for this campaign, as nothing but a few inconsiderable skirmishes have happened since our last, any where except in Saxony and Silesia; and even there notwithstanding the compleat victory which the Austrians pretended to have obtained, yet they

they never ventured to make a second attack upon the king of Prussia, tho' he continued with his army in their neighbourhood until the 24th ult. when he began his march to Silesia, in order to relieve the important city of Neiss, which had been for some time besieged by a large body of Austrians under general Harsch, and against which the trenches had been opened on the 20th; but his Prussian majesty, as usual, marched with such expedition, that the Austrians deserted the siege with so much precipitation, as to leave great part of their artillery and ammunition behind them. Upon the king of Prussia's march to Silesia, marshal Daun, instead of following him, marched directly to Dresden, in hopes of making himself master of that city, before his Prussian majesty could return from Silesia; but, as soon as he had raised the siege of Neiss, he set out upon his return; and as both the Russians and Swedes had retired towards their winter quarters, he sent orders to count Dohna and general Wedel, to march, with the greatest part of the troops under their command, and to meet him in Saxony; where we may soon hear of a battle, if the Austrian and Imperial armies do not retreat into Bohemia, as will appear from the following article.

Hague, Nov. 21. By accounts from Saxony, we learn that Dresden was invested by the Austrians, since the eighth or ninth of this month. In the mean while the king of Prussia had marched, with most surprising expedition, from Silesia into Lusatia, and arrived with his army at Bautzen, on the 13th; as, about the same time, general Wedel and count Dohna did between Dresden and Torgau; and the whole force of the Prussians was to rendezvous near Dresden on the 16th. It is confidently said too, that the prince of Deux-Ponts had recalled his detachments from Halle and Leipzig, so that those cities are freed from their apprehensions of an assault. [Since this we have advice that Daun has raised the siege of Dresden, and is retreated to Pirna, &c.]

From Brett we hear, that nine men of war, and three frigates, sailed from thence on the 15th of last month, with a great number of troops, and large quantities of ammunition.

Genoa, Oct. 28. The last letters from Madrid advise, that the Spanish ministry was intent upon some project, in which the court of Portugal seems to be deeply interested; that the generals and officers of the land forces had received orders to join their respective corps immediately, and that there was to be a general review of them next month. The same letters add, that, according to advices received from New-Spain, all the colonies of that continent were in very good order, the governors of the forts and towns having punctually followed the instructions that had been dispatched to them from court.

Our old and ingenious Correspondent, Rusticus, must excuse our not inserting the Letter he sent us. Mr. Davies's Remarks are received. The Extract from Professor Blackstone's Discourse on the Study of the Law, will be given in our next.

A Relation of what hath passed since the taking of Hochkirch, and of the Transactions of his Prussian Majesty, to the raising the Siege of Neiss, continued from p. 587.

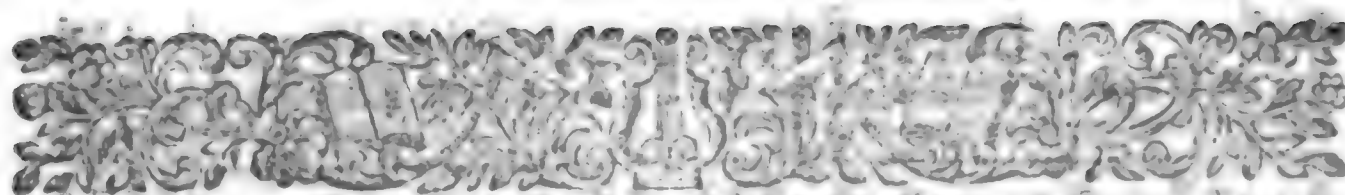
AFTER the action of Hochkirchen, the king occupied the post of Doberstschütz, where he was joined by a detachment brought to him by his brother prince Henry. In this camp he continued till the 24th, that advice was received, that a body of Austrian troops, under general Harsch, was preparing to besiege Neiss; that the greatest part of the heavy artillery was arrived, and that the operations of the siege were to be begun immediately. This, with the grievous exactions of the Austrians in that province, obliged the king to succour it. Marshal Daun's forces formed the army of observation at this siege; and it appeared by all his motions, that his sole aim was to detain the king in Lusatia, in order to give M. de Harsch time to finish the siege. Though Neiss was in no urgent danger, it was still highly necessary to raise the siege. The king began his march for that end on the night of the 24th. Fetching a great compass, he arrived, on the 26th, in the plain of Goltz. The Austrians wanted to seize this post before the king; but their grenadiers and carabineers could get no farther than Landstern. The latter drew up opposite to our vanguard, consisting of Werner's hussars, and Zettwitz's dragoons. They were beaten, and lost 800 men.

On the 28th, the king marched with his army to Lauban. The corps under Laudon harried the rear guard; but the loss we suffered was inconsiderable. On the 30th the army marched into Silesia. The enemy did their utmost to retard or stop this march, which was to disconcert their whole campaign. M. Daun sent four regiments of horse, and fifteen battalions of foot to the assistance of M. de Harsch, which marched by Reichenberg, Arnau, Eipel, Silberberg, and Frankenstein. On the 31st, general Laudon, still labouring to stop the army, attacked a rear guard of cavalry, which covered the pontoons. In this affair the horses belonging to seven pontoons were killed, and those pontoons were lost. But the king had forbid the troops to stop; and it was thought better to lose seven pontoons, than miss raising the siege of Neiss. The 6th, the army arrived at Nossen. M. de Harsch had raised the siege, and repassed the Neisse the same day; which general Treskow having learnt, he sallied out, and destroyed a body of six or seven hundred pandours.

We are going immediately in pursuit of the enemy, who have retreated to Ziegenhals. According to all appearance, we are almost at the close of this campaign, which hath been a severe and difficult one.







T H E

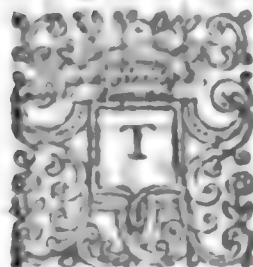
LONDON MAGAZINE.

For DECEMBER, 1758.

Extracts from an ESSAY on BREWING.

We have had lately Published, An Essay on Brewing, with a view of establishing the Principles of the Art, by Mr. Combrune, who treats his Subject in a more philosophical Manner, than any former Writer we have seen has done, as will appear from the following Sections.

SECT. I. OF FIRE.



HOUGH fire is the chief cause and principle of almost every change in bodies; and though the untaught in chemistry imagine, that they thoroughly understand its nature, yet certain it is, that there is nothing more incomprehensible, or that eludes our nicest research so much. The Senses are very inadequate judges of it; the eye may be deceived, and suppose no fire in a bar of iron, because it does not appear red, though, at the same time, it may contain enough to generate pain: The touch is no positive proof, for a body colder than ourselves, though, perhaps, containing numberless particles of heat, will feel cold.

The great and fundamental difference among philosophers, in respect to the nature of fire, is, whether it be originally such, formed by the Creator himself at the beginning of things; or whether it be mechanically producible in bodies by inducing some alteration in the particles thereof. It is certain, that heat may be generated in any body by attrition; but whether it existed there before, or was caused immediately by the motion, is a matter of no great import in this Essay: for the effects, with which alone we are concerned, are still the same.

Fire expands all bodies, both solid and fluids. If an iron-rod, just capable of passing through a ring of the same metal, is heated red-hot, it will be increased in

length, and so much swelled as not to be able to pass through the ring, as before: If a fluid is put into a bellied glass, with a long slender neck, and properly marked, the fluid, by being heated, will manifestly rise to a considerable height.

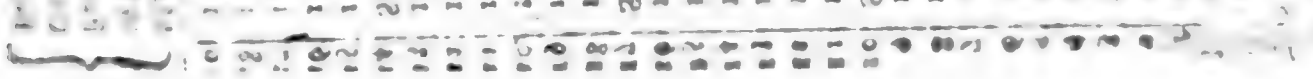
The expansion of fluids, by heat, is different, in different fluids; and may, in general, be said to be in proportion to their density. Pure rain-water, gradually heated, is expanded $\frac{1}{7}$ of its bulk, so that 85 gallons of boiling water will, when cold, measure no more than 84; and 85 gallons of boiling wort will not yield so much, because the expansion is greater than that of water, in proportion as the wort is a denser liquor than water: Hence we see the reason why a copper, containing a given number of barrels of boiling wort, will not produce the same number of barrels of beer when cold.

Bodies are weakened or loosened in their texture by fire: That the action of fire promotes the dissolution of bodies, is evident, for even the hardest, by an increased degree of it, will liquify and run; and vegetables are resolved and separated by it into their constituent parts when dried. It must be owned, vegetables become rigid or stiff; but this is not owing to the fire, considered as lodged in the solid parts, but to its evaporating the aqueous ones; in which sense alone fire can be said to strengthen some bodies that were before weak.

That the texture of bodies should be loosened by fire, is a necessary consequence of expansion; for a body cannot be expanded but by its particles receding farther from one another; and if the particles be not able to regain the situation they had when cold, the body will remain looser in its texture, than before it suffered the action of fire. And this is the case of barley when malted.

Fire may be conveyed through most bodies, as air, water, oil, &c. The

December, 1758.



The effect seems to be different, according to the different conveyances. A difference appears between boiling and roasting, yet they answer the same purpose, that of preserving the subject; and this, in proportion to the degree of heat it hath suffered. Malts, the more they are dried, the longer are they capable of maintaining themselves in a sound state; and the liquor brewed with them will, in proportion to such dryness, keep the longer sound. Water applied to malt to make an extract, provided it does not exceed a certain degree of heat, the hotter it is, the more durable and sounder will the extract be.

The last consideration of fire or heat that relates to brewing, is, the knowledge of its different degrees, and how to regulate them. Till of late, chemists, and all others, were much to seek in this respect; they distinguished more or less fire in a very vague and indeterminate manner, as the first, second, third, and fourth degree of heat, meaning no precise heat, or heat measured by any standard; but by the invention of the thermometer, we are enabled to regulate our fires with the utmost precision. Thermometers are formed on different scales; and, therefore, when any degree of heat is mentioned, in order to avoid confusion, the scale made use of should be mentioned. I have constantly used Fahrenheit's, as it is the most perfect, and the most generally received. According to this instrument, 32 degrees is the freezing point, or where water first begins to harden into ice; from 32 degrees to 60, may be said to be different degrees of vegetation, according to the different plants that receive such heats; the 40th degree is marked by Boerhaave, as the first fermentable heat, and the 80th as the last; 47 degrees I have found to be the medium heat of London throughout the year in the shade; 98 degrees is said to be that of our bodies when in health, as from 105 to 112 are its degrees when in a fever; at 175 degrees the purest and highest rectified spirits of wine boil, and at this degree I have found well grown malt to charr; at 212 degrees water boils; at 600 degrees, quicksilver and oil of vitriol. Iron, gold, silver, and all other metals in fusion exceed this heat; greater still than any of these is the heat in the focus of the burning lens or con-caves made by Vilette, and Tschirnhausen's: these are said to volatilize metal, and vitrify bricks. Thus far experiments have reached; but how much more, or

how much less, the power of this element is, will probably be for ever unknown.

[The rest in our Appendix.]

From the CRAFTSMAN.

IT is a general complaint made by my fair countrywomen, that the gentlemen, regardless of that respect and attention which are at all times due to their charms, shew a great aversion to their company. I fear this charge cannot be controverted, and am sorry to see the truth manifested in the constrained department, inelegant address, and uncouth attempts at politeness, that almost universally characterize the youth of this island.

Certain it is, that a frequent, liberal intercourse with that more refined part of our species, which is happily described by the appellation of the *Beau Sex*, so powerfully influences, not only our manner and behaviour, but our way of thinking, that from thence we acquire a certain delicacy of sentiment, which extends itself even to the most minute circumstances of life, and from hence it is, that our neighbours, the French, have established throughout Europe that character of politeness, which we do not chuse to be at the trouble of emulating, as we find it much more easy to ridicule and laugh at it. My lord *Anglais*, while the profusion, with which he dispersed his guineas, created astonishment in the mechanics of Paris, conscious of a deficiency in that ease and elegant freedom, which he observed in every man of education he met, shun'd all good company; and after reluctantly spending three months between the *Hotel* and the several places of publick diversion, returned to his native soil, strongly impressed with the most contemptuous idea of the French, whom, though he had but literally seen, he takes the liberty to describe as a superficial, volatile nation, for no other reason, perhaps, than that they are perfectly skilled in the most entertaining, I had almost said useful art, that invention can suggest, which is to trifle agreeably.

A Frenchman has no more idea of a party of pleasure, without ladies, than an Englishman can entertain the least conception of enjoying himself until they retreat. From these opposite dispositions it arises, that the first introduces himself with a becoming unconcern into company, and is master of that *bienveillance*, which distinguishes the gentleman, and performs all offices of life, without the least embarrassment: Whereas nothing is more common

common among us, than to find gentlemen of family and fortune; who know nothing of the fair sex, but what they have collected from the most abandoned part of it, and can scarce reckon a virtuous family, within the scope of their whole acquaintance. It is not unpleasant to observe one of this class, when chance or necessity has brought him into a room with ladies of reputation. An awkward restraint hangs about him, and he is almost afraid to speak, lest he should inadvertently bolt out something, which, tho' extremely suitable to the dialect of Covent-Garden, would be grossly offensive to those females, who had not received their rudiments of education in that seminary. The gloom that hangs over an English company, while the ladies remain, and the reciprocal restraint that each sex seems to be upon the other, has been frequently a subject of ludicrous observations to foreigners; and indeed, the fair ones themselves, tho' natives, and to the manner born, frequently express astonishment, what mysteries the men can have to celebrate, so opposite to those of the *Bona Dea*, that no female must be present at the ceremony. I am not at liberty to divulge this important secret, but will, for the satisfaction of the ladies, assure them, that they are not of a nature vastly beyond their apprehension; nay, on the contrary, may be easily understood, even by a Miss in hanging sleeves, provided she has had the happiness of a boarding-school education.

At the same time that I condemn my countrymen for separating themselves from those who have the art of refining every joy this world affords, I am sorry to be obliged to observe, that the ladies themselves do, in some measure, contribute to this great evil. The scandalous practice, so prevalent at present, of giving up their whole thoughts as well as time, to cards, has made the company of women, pardon the expression, extremely insipid to those, who would willingly consider them as rational creatures, and do not depend upon superior skill in the game of whist for a subsistence. Is it to be imagined, that a man, whose mind is the least raised above the vulgar, will devote that time, which he may employ in conversing agreeably either with the dead or the living, to those assemblies, where no ideas enter beyond the respective excellencies of *Garrick* and *Woodward*, and the several possible cases, so profoundly calculated by the incomparable *Mr. Hoyle*? Yet from declining these places, I know many intelli-

mate friends, who have acquired the odious character of women-haters, though at the same time, they entertain the highest esteem for that amiable sex, and sincerely regret that the tyrant fashion has put it out of their power to enjoy more of their company, than a bare view of their persons, agitated by the various and uncertain revolutions of fortune's wheel.

Besides what I have already mentioned, another obstacle, extremely pernicious to society, proceeds from the excessive officiousness of the female world in cutting out matches. *Mr. Pope* has observed, that every woman is at heart a rake, and I believe it is not less true, though I fear the assertion will be much more offensive to the virgins of Great Britain, that every woman is a fortune-bunter. This character is deservedly infamous in the male part of the creation, and we detest the man, though of an exceeding good family in Ireland, who, aided by the friendship and confidence of his taylor, makes a pompous display of the breadth of his shoulders, and the firmness of his calves. But conceive no indignation against the lovely nymph, who undresses herself, in the same view, with the most seducing art, and generously, much too generously, for her own interest! exhibits every charm the happy man will be possessed of, who takes her to his bosom. The idea of embracing somebody, mixes so intimately with the general cast of thoughts in women, that they can never divest themselves of it, and if a gentleman pays that compliment to their beauty, which female pride would never pardon, if he had omitted, they immediately flatter themselves, that he must have a design of marriage. This notion once conceived, a convocation of aunts, old maids, discreet friends, prudent neighbours, &c. is assembled, when every circumstance must be discussed — Miss intimates — “He is very particular to me — what can he mean?” — He looked at me all the time he was here — Sure he'll propose soon — Then did you mark, aunt Betty, when we talked of marriage, what he said? — He certainly means to have me.” — The result of this consultation is, that Miss must carry it with a proper reserve, in order to compel the imaginary lover to declare himself, who, if he be a man of experience in the subtleties of women, instantly sees through the flimsy artifice, and discontinues his visits. I submit to the candour of every female reader, whether I have here drawn an ideal picture. — Can these angelick beings reasonably expect then, that a man will

will chuse to visit them, under the disagreeable alternative of behaving continually with a ceremonious distance, or running the risk of being driven to the necessity of an awkward explanation?—No; while narrow sentiments of this kind prevail, it will be impossible to introduce a truly social converse between the sexes, which must be effected, on the part of the ladies, by an undesigning, decent freedom, the inseparable companion of real virtue. Let them assert their own dignity, and manifest their consciousness, that they were not created merely to be instrumental in the continuation of the species, but are endowed with intellectual faculties, that qualify them for the sweet joys of society. Let them, at length, so far undeceive themselves, as to think that a man may like their company, admire their virtues, nay, even their personal charms, and cherish the warmest friendship for them, without any intention of addressing them on the score of love; let them but offer this violence to the natural vanity of their sex, and I will undertake to promise, that they will not long have reason to complain of being neglected.—Men of sense will then seek their company, and what I hope will make some impression on a female mind, will then think of them as partners for life.

The Author of a Pamphlet lately published, entitled, The Case of the Dutch Ships considered, has, in his Appendix, given as the following authentick Piece, viz.

Memoire Instructive, or the Ordonnance and Regulations delivered by the Court of France to the States General, of the United Provinces, published by Authority in the Utrecht Gazette, July 8, 1756.

PREAMBLE.

EVERY power at war is naturally attentive to prevent its enemies from carrying on a free trade, under the protection of neutral colours. It may happen, for example, that notwithstanding a ship carries neutral colours, that the ship itself, and the goods on board her, may really and truly be the property of the enemy, which is, what is termed, a *navire masque* (or a ship disguised). In such a case, if the enemy's property is discovered, the ship would be deemed a good prize.

As during a war every power is justified in suspecting that disguise and artifices will be made use of, the privateers are diligent in stopping neutral ships, to examine by the papers and documents,

which they are obliged to have on board, if they are really neutrals, or if the ship or cargoes belong to the enemy.

The ordinance of the marine and regulations of France have exacted certain conditions and certain forms, which, when observed by a neutral ship, that ship is considered as truly neutral; but if, on the contrary, it is found that there is a failure in any of those forms and conditions, the ships are to be presumed to be disguised, that is, to belong to the enemy, and are to be deemed lawful prizes.

It must also be here observed, that the regulations established by France during the war, are not particular to her only, but that other nations have established nearly the same.

As the Hollanders are neutral in the present war, it is their interest to conform to the regulations of France, to prevent their ships being declared good prizes.

1. Among the number and quality of the papers which they are to have on board their ships, must be the charter party, bills of loading and invoices. Where these documents are not found, the ship will be deemed good prize.

2. It will not be sufficient that the ships have the bills of loading on board, but they must also be found signed by the captain; if they are not so signed, they will be considered as null, and the ships and merchandizes will be adjudged as good prizes; because from such defect they will be presumed to belong to the enemy.

N. B. It was always customary to make double and triplicate bills of loading, and till now they thought that in Holland it was not necessary, that those which the captain carries should be signed by him, and that he had them to serve only as memorandums, to ascertain the merchants to whom he was to deliver the goods, and to enable him to demand his freight, nor in the last war were such things commonly practised; which however has been the occasion of the confiscation of many ships.

3. If a Dutch ship shall be met with by a French privateer, the captain is to take care not to throw, nor cause to be thrown, any of his papers into the sea; if it should be proved that any kind of papers were thrown overboard, the ship and cargo shall be declared a good prize.

4. The Dutch are further to observe, that the Supercargo, clerk, or marine-officer, is not to be a native of any country at enmity with France, and that not more than a third of the ship's crew be the subjects of the enemy. If these particulars should not be observed, the ship

It appears by this, that the French admiralty condemn all other neutral ships upon those principles, as well as Dutch ships, and that it considers these principles as the law of nations.

shall be declared a good prize, and presumed to belong to the enemy.

5. Among the papers on board Dutch ships, must be the equipage or muster-roll, authenticated by the public officers of the place from whence they came. When this authenticity is wanting, the ships will be declared good prizes.

6. The Dutch merchants are likewise to observe, not to export by their ships any contraband goods, such as fire-arms, swords, cutlasses, and other things useful and necessary for the purpose of war, under pain of confiscation.

7. If the Dutch ships carry any goods or merchandise, of the growth or manufacture of the enemies of France, they shall be esteemed good prizes; but the ships shall be discharged.

N. B. The regulation made in the last war, permitted the Dutch to trade with the enemy, in conformity to the treaty of commerce made with the states in 1739. But as the king revoked that treaty at the conclusion of the war, the goods of the growth or manufacture of England, or belonging to the English, which shall hereafter be found on board a Dutch ship, shall be declared good prize, unless the 14th article of that treaty should hereafter be renewed.

8. The licence or passport, which may be granted in Holland to a Dutch ship, shall be of use only for that voyage for which it was given; that is, to go from the place of its loading, to that of its destination, and from thence to return to Holland. If it should make any other intermediate voyages with that passport, it shall be declared a good prize.

9. When the licence or passport shall be given in Holland to a Dutch ship, it must be declared in that, or some other paper on board, that the ship was, at the time of granting it, in one of the ports of Holland. In failure of which she shall be deemed a good prize.

10. If the states of Holland should grant passports or licences to the owners or masters of ships, subjects of an enemy of France (unless such owners or masters shall have resided, and been naturalized in Holland, before the declaration of the present war) the ships and merchandize shall be confiscated, as reputed to have belonged to the enemy, even though the ship should have been built in Holland.

11. If a ship is English built, or formerly belonged to the enemy, the Dutch captain must have on board authentick pa-

pers, and a bill of sale certified by the publick officers in Holland, to prove that such ship is Dutch property, and was such before the declaration of the present war.

N. B. It is farther required, that it be proved by the papers on board, that the deed of transfer of the property of the ship has been registered by the principal officer of the port in Holland, from which the ship has departed; and without these two proofs, the ship may be declared a good prize; of which there were several instances in the last war.

12. If, during the present war, any privateer, or ship of war, should take any ships English built, and that those ships should afterwards be sold to the Dutch, or other neutral subjects, there must always be found on board of them documents to prove the captures as well as the sale; without which, such ships will be liable to condemnation.

This account contains therefore the principal rules that Dutch ships are to observe (not but that other neutral powers are under the same restrictions regarding their ships) and the principal precautions, by which they are to avoid being declared good prizes, in case they should be taken during the course of the present war, by the French men of war or privateers.

Upon this authentick piece we shall remark, 1st. That the Dutch, at that time, made no protestation or remonstrance against it, therefore they were then of opinion, that the French had a right to do what they declared, by the 7th article, they would do, that is to say, to search all Dutch ships they met with at sea, and to make prize of all the goods such ships had on board, if such goods appeared to be of the growth or manufacture of England. 2dly. That if the French had such a right, we have now the same right, with respect to Dutch ships loaded in whole or in part with goods of the growth or manufacture of France; because the Dutch can claim no special privilege from any treaty subsisting between them and us, as they have refused to perform those treaties on their part. And, 3dly. That if the French have not done, what they then declared they would, and had a right to do, because they afterwards found it would be their interest, in this war, not to do it, this can no way oblige us not to do what we have a right, and what it is our interest to do.

This shows how much the French were aware of the readiness of the Dutch to grant burghers' briefs to any that apply for them.

French do not allow the Dutch to purchase, in time of war, any ships of the enemy.

† From this article it seems, that the

*An Account of the Island of MARTINICO,
with an accurate MAP thereof.*

THIS fine island lies in 61° west longitude, and between 14 and 16 degrees of north latitude; being 60 miles in length, though not more than 20 or 24 miles broad in any part. It is 120 miles north-west from the British Island of Barbadoes. It is a very pleasant and commodious country, notwithstanding the inland parts are very mountainous, from whence a multitude of rivulets run into the sea. There are many safe and commodious harbours on its coasts, which are well fortified, and baffled all our attempts upon them in the late wars. The principal is Fort Royal, of which we gave an elegant Map, and a Description, in our Magazine for October, p. 528. The produce of this island are sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, cacao, aloes, pimento, cocos, plantains, and other Tropical fruits. It is the chief of all the French Caribbee Islands, the seat of their governor general, and as it is much larger, and better peopled than Barbadoes, it produces a much greater quantity of sugar.

ODE for the New Year, 1759, by WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq; Poet-Laureat.

STROPHE.

YE guardian powers, to whose command,
At nature's birth th' Almighty mind
The delegated task assign'd
To watch o'er Albion's favour'd land,
What time your hosts with choral lay,
Emerging from its kindred deep,
Applauive hail'd each verdant steep,
And white rock glittering to the new-born day!

Angelick bands! where'er ye rove,
Whilst lock'd in sleep creation lies,
Whether to genial dews above
You melt the congregated skies;
Or teach the torrent streams below,
To wake the verdure of the vale,
Or guide the varying winds that blow
To speed the coming or the parting sail,
Where'er ye bend your roving flight,
Whilst now the radiant Lord of light
Winds to the north his sliding sphere,
Avert each ill each bliss improve,
And teach the minutes as they move
To bless the opening year.

ANTISTROPHE.

Already Albion's lifted spear
And rolling thunders of the main,
Which justice sacred laws maintain,
Have taught the haughty Gaul to fear.
On other earths, in other skies
Beyond old Ocean's western bound,
Tho' bleeds afresh th' eternal wound,
Again Britannia's cross triumphant flies.

To British George the king of isles,
The tribes that rove th' Acadian snows,
Redeem'd from Gallia's polish'd wiles,
Shall breathe their voluntary vows:
Where nature guards her last retreat,
And pleas'd Astrea lingers still,
While faith yet triumphs o'er deceit,
And virtue reigns from ignorance of ill.
Yet, angel powers, tho' Gallia bend,
Tho' fame, with all her wreaths, attend,
On bleeding war's tremendous sway,
The sons of leisure still complain,
And musing science sighs in vain,
For peace is still away.

EPODE.

Go then, ye faithful guides,
Of her returning steps, angelic band,
Explore the secret seats where peace resides,
And waves her olive wand.
Bid her the trassels of war repair.
— O southward seek the flying fair,
For not on poor Germania's harrass'd plain,
Nor where the Vistula's proud current
swells,
Nor on the borders of the frightened Seine,
Nor in the depths of Russia's snows she
dwells.
Yet oh, where'er, deserting freedom's isle,
She gilds the slave's delusive toil,
Whether on Ebro's hands she strays,
Or sighing, traces Taro's winding ways,
Or soft Ausonia's shores her feet detain,
O bring the wanderer back, with glory in
her train.

ODE to CUPID, on Valentine's-Day.

COME thou rosy-dimpled boy,
Source of ev'ry heart-felt joy,
Leave the blissful bow'rs awhile,
Paphos and the Cyprian isle:
Visit Britain's rocky shore,
Britons too thy pow'r adore,
Britons hardy, bold, and free,
Own thy laws, and yield to thee.
Source of ev'ry heart-felt joy,
Come thou rosy-dimpled boy.

Haste to Sylvia, haste away,
This is thine, and Hymen's day;
Bid her thy soft bondage wear,
Bid her for love's rites prepare.
Let the nymphs with many a flow'r
Deck the sacred nuptial bow'r:
Thither lead the lovely fair,
And let Hymen too be there.
This is thine, and Hymen's day,
Haste to Sylvia, haste away.

Only while we love we live,
Love alone can pleasure give;
Pomp and pow'r, and tinsel state,
Those false pageants of the great,
Crowns and scepters, envied things,
And the pride of Eastern kings,
Are but childish empty toys,
When compar'd to love's sweet joys.
Love alone can pleasure give,
Only while we love, we live.

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The HISTORY of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 559.

OF this bill the reader may see an abstract in your Magazine for July last, p. 357; but it is to be feared that several of the objections against accepting commissions in the militia, which I have before mentioned*, will still remain; for the power of the crown over the militia is, by these acts, more independent of parliament, than the power which the crown has by law over our standing army. The latter is annual, and expires at the end of the year, if not continued by a new act of parliament; but the power which the crown has, by these acts, over the militia, and even of calling them out to actual service, without consent of parliament, is to continue at least for five years, and may be made perpetual, if before the expiration of the five years the crown should resolve to govern without a parliament, and to establish articles of war by prerogative, which the crown seems still to have a power to do, in case of an invasion, or imminent danger thereof, and of this danger, or the continuance of it, the crown seems to be the sole judge. Thus gentlemen who once accept of commissions in the militia, may be intangled, contrary to their inclinations, and made to continue in the military service for life; because after being once called out to actual service, they are, by the act, to continue subject to the articles of war, until the crown shall please to allow the militia to return to their respective parishes. And thus a gentleman may find himself engaged, under the pain of being shot as a mutineer or deserter, to appear in arms and fight for the support of a minister who advises the crown to govern without a parliament, and perhaps against those of his friends and neighbours who have bravely taken arms for recovering the liberties of their country.

This danger may still prevent some gentlemen's accepting of commissions in the militia, and it may be easily guarded against by a few amendments to the act; but in this new act, there are many other amendments made which are extremely proper; particularly that of empowering captains of the militia, in case of being called out to actual service, to incorporate volunteers into their respective companies, the want of which power was a defect in the former act, as I had observed in my remarks upon that act†; and I must

December, 1758.

think, that the power is still too much confined, and not lodged where it ought to be; for in case an enemy should make a descent upon any part of our coast, I am persuaded, that such a number of volunteers would offer themselves, as would increase the few companies of militia that can be in the neighbourhood, to a number too large for a company, therefore a power ought to be lodged in the lord lieutenants, or in their absence, the deputy lieutenants, to form the volunteers into regiments, or independent companies, and to appoint proper officers to each, in which case, I can see no reason for their being provided with any cloaths, arms, or accoutrements, but such as they can immediately provide themselves with; and much less can I see a reason for their engaging to serve during the time of the militia's continuing in actual service: The requiring of such an engagement will be a bar to most men's offering themselves as volunteers, and may expose some of our rich towns upon the coast to be plundered by the sudden descent of a small number of hostile troops; whereas, if they were to continue free to leave the service, and return home, as soon as they had drove the enemy from their own coast, every man in the neighbourhood, able to carry arms, would probably enter himself as a volunteer in some of the regiments or companies to be formed by the lord lieutenant upon such a sudden emergency.

Therefore, I hope to see a new act passed the next session for explaining, amending, and enforcing the two former acts; for if we are resolved to continue a free people, it certainly behoves us to propagate a military spirit and discipline among our people in general. A cowardly, unarmed, and undisciplined people must be slaves, either to some foreign neighbour, or to an army of Janizaries, and a corrupt and oppressive Divan among themselves; and to prevent this no act of parliament will do, unless our nobility and landed gentlemen begin the reformation among themselves, and endeavour to propagate the same spirit among the vulgar within their estates, by distributing their favours chiefly to those who shew themselves to be the best and the bravest soldiers; but whilst our nobility and landed gentlemen shew no respect to any man within their estates, but in proportion to

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* See Lond. Mag. for October last, p. 499.

† See ditto for last year, p. 580.

the rent he pays, and the punctuality of his payments, and will turn an old tenant out of his house or farm, if another will offer but 40s. a year more, it may propagate a spirit of industry and avarice, but no law can in such a country propagate a true and generous military spirit among the vulgar.

Dec. 14. There was presented to the house and read, a petition of several merchants, dealers in, and manufacturers of silk, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves, and all others, the merchants, dealers in, and manufacturers of silk in this kingdom; representing, that in consequence of an act passed last session *, for the importation of fine organized Italian thrown silk, until Dec. 1, 1757; the petitioners gave orders to their correspondents abroad, to send large quantities of such silk thro' Germany, to Hamburg, and Holland, which, in the common course of things, might probably have arrived at London, before the said act expired, if the carriage thereof had not been protracted by the great rains and inundations in Italy and Germany, in the months of August and September last, which rendered the roads for many weeks unpassable, so that by unlucky accidents on shore, and storms and contrary winds, after the said silk was shipped, it could not possibly arrive within the time limited by the said act; and alledging, that unless the said silk be admitted to an entry, the petitioners would be great sufferers, the manufacture greatly prejudiced, and the good end and purpose of the said act, in a great measure frustrated; therefore praying leave to bring in a bill, for allowing the introduction of all such fine Italian organized silk, as should appear to have been shipped in Holland and Hamburg, for London, on any ship whatsoever, on or before the time limited by the said act.

This petition was presently referred to a committee, from which Mr. Nugent, the next day reported, that they had found the allegations to be true, and further, that the greatest part of the said silk was since the expiration of the said act, arrived in the river Thames; therefore a bill for allowing the importation of such fine Italian organized silk into this kingdom, from any port or place whatsoever, as shall have been shipped on or before the time so therein mentioned, was presently ordered to be brought in, which passed thro' both houses without opposition, and the act received the royal assent, Dec. 23; by which the said importation

was allowed, upon its being made appear by the bills of lading, and the oaths of the respective captains, that the silk had been shipped on or before Nov. 30, 1757.

The annual bill, commonly called the mutiny bill, was by order brought in, and presented Dec. 16; and having nothing new or extraordinary in it, it passed thro' both houses of course, and received the royal assent by commission, March 21. And the other annual bill for regulating the marine forces while on shore, which was by order brought in, and presented Feb. 3, likewise for the same reason passed thro' both houses of course, and received the royal assent the same day with the former.

On Dec. 16, a committee was appointed, to enquire what laws were expired, or near expiring, and to report their opinion to the house, which of them were fit to be revived, or continued. As this is a troublesome affair considering the number of temporary laws that have been passed of late years, the committee did not make any report until April 18, when Mr. Bacon reported, that the committee had enquired accordingly, and had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the house, and, on the 18th, the said report was taken into consideration, as it was likewise the next day, when of the thirteen resolutions of the committee, the ten first were agreed to by the house, and the three last were by instruction referred to the committee of ways and means, as the laws they related to affected the publick revenue. These last three were therefore, on May 2, taken into consideration by the committee of ways and means, and adopted by that committee, as before mentioned, p. 445; and as to the ten first it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, should be brought in pursuant to them, and that Mr. Bacon, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Charlton, should prepare and bring in the same; but as two laws near expiring had slipped the observation of the committee, therefore on April 29, these gentlemen were instructed to provide for continuing one of them; and the continuance of the other was, on May 1, provided for by an instruction to the committee of ways and means, because it in some measure affected the publick revenue; and in pursuance of this and the other three resolutions next day agreed to, a bill, or bills, were on that day ordered to be brought in.

It would have been tedious to have given at full length the resolutions of the expiring laws committee; but the following shall not only satisfy the reader

* See *Lond. Mag.* for April last, p. 173.

stances of them will best appear from an abstract of the laws that were continued, or made perpetual in pursuance of their resolutions, or the instructions consequent thereon, as follows.

Acts made perpetual in pursuance of their resolutions.

1. An act of the 13th and 14th of Charles II. for preventing theft and rapine, &c.

2. An act of the 9th of George I. for punishing persons going armed in disguise, &c.

3. A clause in an act of the 6th of George II. to prevent the breaking down the bank of any river, &c.

4. Another clause in the said act, to prevent the malicious cutting off hop binds, &c.

5. A clause in an act of the 10th of George II. for continuing an act, &c.

6. Several clauses in an act of the 10th of George II. for punishing persons setting on fire any mine, &c.

And by the instruction of April 29, the temporary part of the act of the 10th of George II. for taking away the hereditary jurisdictions in Scotland, which relates to the power of appealing to circuit courts, was made perpetual.

Acts continued in pursuance of their resolutions.

1. An act of the 11th of George II. for granting liberty to carry sugars, &c. until Sept. 29, 1764, and to the end of the next session of parliament.

2. An act of the 5th of George II. to prevent frauds by bankrupts, for the same period.

3. An act of the 8th of George I. for encouraging the importation of naval stores, &c. for the same period.

4. An act of the 19th of George II. for preventing frauds in the admeasurement of coals, &c. until June 24, 1759, and to, &c.

And to this continuing act was added a perpetual clause for preventing the stealing or destroying of madder roots, by an instruction given, May 15, to the committee upon the bill.

Then in pursuance of the three last resolutions of the said committee referred to, and adopted by the committee of ways and means, the following acts were continued, viz.

1. An act of the 9th of George II. for encouraging the manufacture of British sail cloth, until Sept. 29, 1764, and to, &c.

2. An act of the 4th of George II. for granting an allowance upon British made gunpowder, for the same period.

3. An act of the 6th of George II. for encouraging the trade of the sugar colonies, &c. until Sept. 29, 1761, and to, &c.

And by the instruction given, May 1, to the committee of ways and means, was continued, to much of the act of the 15th and 16th of George II. to empower the importers of rum, &c. as relates to the landing it before paying the duties, &c. until Sept. 29, 1764, and to, &c.

Thus it appears, that in consequence of the resolutions of the committee for enquiring what laws were near expiring, there were no less than three bills brought in last session, which passed both houses, and received the royal assent at the end of the session; and from the instructions of April 29, and May 1, we may observe one among the many advantages that arise from our having the votes printed and published; for if any useful expiring law should escape the notice of this committee, upon reading their resolutions, some man who is personally interested in the further continuance of that law, will take notice of the omission, and apply for an instruction to have it continued with the rest; so that it can rarely happen that any temporary law, which experience has shewn to be useful, should ever, while it is thought so, be allowed to expire; whereas, notwithstanding the utmost care, this might often happen, if the votes were not regularly printed and published.

In the session of parliament 1755-6, an act was passed, for improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London Bridge, by which the city of London was empowered to improve, widen, and enlarge the same; and for defraying the charge thereof several tolls were granted for every carriage and horse passing over the same, and for every barge and vessel with goods passing thro' the same. These tolls were levied from and after June 24, 1756, (but in the last session, on Jan. 25, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in convention council assembled, reciting the said act; and alledging, that the toll for loaded vessels, or other craft, passing thro' the arches of the said bridge, being by the said act directed to be paid every time they pass thro' the same, and the tide being generally very strong at such times, it was so extremely difficult, especially in the night time, to take an account of such vessels, or craft, that the petitioners, tho' they had been at a very great expence in enca-

endeavouring to find out a method of ascertaining the same, were unable to do it; by reason whereof, and of the difficulties, under the act, of recovering such tolls, the collection thereof was so very precarious, that they had produced from Midsummer, 1756, to Christmas then last, no more than 870*l.* tho' estimated at the gross yearly sum of 1645*l.* or thereabouts; and that the charges of the works judged necessary for the improvement of the said bridge, including the temporary bridge then already erected, and the purchases to be made, would amount to a very considerable sum of money, which the petitioners would be obliged, from time to time, to borrow at interest, in pursuance of the said act; and in regard the said money could not be borrowed upon the sole credit of the toll for passing over the said bridge, and as the said toll for passing thro' the arches was an ineffectual toll, and the persons who might be inclined to lend the said money at a moderate interest, could not have the full benefit of the security intended thereby, without the further assistance of parliament; therefore, praying that leave might be given for bringing in a bill, for explaining, amending, and rendering the said act more effectual, in such manner as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was presently referred to a committee; from which Sir John Philipps reported on Feb. 2, that they had examined the matter thereof, and had directed him to report the same, whereupon leave was given, to bring in a bill as prayed for; and Sir John Philipps, Mr. Kynaston, and Mr. Hammond, together with Mr. Ableman Beckford, Sir John Barnard, Sir Robert Ladbrooke, and Mr. Alderman Dickenson, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

March 13, the bill was presented to the house by Sir John Philipps, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time: The 17th, it was read a second time, and committed: And, on the 22d, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several persons whose names were thereunto subscribed, being owners of barges and other craft occupied on, or navigating the river Thames, on behalf of the petitioners and others; taking notice of the bill depending, and alledging, that if the same should pass into a law as it then stood, it would be extremely injurious to the petitioners in particular, and to the public in general; and therefore praying to be heard by themselves or counsel upon such parts of it

as might affect them. Which prayer was accordingly granted; and, April 2, the committee were ordered to admit counsel to be heard in favour of the bill, and against the said petition.

But before any report was made from the committee, the temporary bridge, as it was called, was burnt down*; and therefore, April 14, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, in common council assembled, taking notice of the bill depending, and also of the petition against it; and alledging, that the petitioners, in pursuance of the powers given them by the said act, had then already taken down many of the houses on the said bridge, and had directed those that were then standing to be taken down with all convenient speed, in order to lay two of the arches of the said bridge into one, for the improvement of the navigation of the river Thames; and did, at a very great expence, erect a temporary wooden bridge, to preserve a publick passage to and from the said city, till the said arch could be compleated; which temporary bridge being entirely consumed by fire, the petitioners must necessarily rebuild it with the greatest expedition, at a further considerable expence; and that the sum necessary for carrying on and compleating this great and useful work, including the rebuilding of the said temporary bridge, was estimated at about 80,000*l.* and as the improving, widening, and enlarging London Bridge, was calculated for the general good of the publick, for the advancement of trade and commerce, for making the navigation upon the river Thames more safe and secure, and would tend greatly to the preservation of the lives of many of his majesty's subjects passing over and under the said bridge; therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to grant the petitioners such relief, as to the house should seem meet.

As soon as the petition was read, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by his majesty's command) acquainted the house, that his majesty, having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house. Upon this the petition was referred to the consideration of the committee of supply; and the said petition presented January 25, with the report of the committee thereupon, having likewise, on April 19, been referred to the said committee of supply, it produced the

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resolution of this last committee, which was next day agreed to by the house, as before mentioned.

This affair having thus taken a different, and a more agreeable, as well as a more reasonable turn, the committee to whom the said bill had been committed, were, on April 21, discharged from proceeding upon the same, and the bill was committed to a committee of the whole house for the Wednesday following, with an instruction to make provision in the said bill, pursuant to the said resolution of the committee of supply. Accordingly, on the 26th, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the said bill, went through the same with several amendments, and ordered the report to be received the next morning, when it was accordingly received, and the bill, with such amendments as were then agreed to, was ordered to be ingrossed, being now entitled, a bill for applying a sum of money granted in this session of parliament for rebuilding London-Bridge; and for rendering more effectual an act passed in the 29th of his present majesty's reign, entitled, *An Act to improve, widen, and enlarge the Passage over and thro' London-Bridge.*

Thus the bill was made ready for the third reading, and designed to enforce the payment of most of those heavy duties which had been imposed by the said act of the 29th of his present majesty, which would have been extremely burthensome to trade, especially to that of all our southern counties, and even to those of the northern that have any business in the Borough.—But, on May 3; the serjeant at arms having been first ordered to go with the mace into the speaker's chambers and the rooms adjacent, and summon the members there, to attend the service of the house, there was, upon his return, presented to the house, and read, a petition of several merchants, tradesmen, and other inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, in Surry, whose names were thereunto subscribed, taking notice of the 15,000*l.* granted towards the repair of London Bridge, which, they alleged, they had been informed, was intended to make the said bridge free for all his majesty's subjects passing over and under the same, and that the petitioners were in hopes of being partakers of this public bounty and generosity; but hearing that the bill then depending in the house, was confined to the tolls granted for repairing the said bridge, by an act of the 29th of his present majesty's reign, the petitioners

begged leave to represent to the house the hardships which they, and all traders, would continue to labour under, by being obliged to pay a toll of (receiving the several different tolls;) and further alleging, that the petitioners had been informed, that the surveyors and workmen then employed in widening and amending the said bridge, had found out the true principles on which it is built, and that the foundation of the piers are built of a hard durable stone well cemented together, and are adjudged by the surveyors as sound and substantial a building as ever was or can be erected, and that the piers are not built on wooden piles, as formerly believed and asserted, but on a stone foundation now as strong and firm as when first built; and that, when the said bridge is finished, great savings will be made in keeping it in repair, from what had been formerly expended, being then judged necessary from the mistaken opinion of a wooden foundation; and that the petitioners were informed, there were very considerable estates, amounting to a very large sum, appointed solely for the repairs of the said bridge, which the petitioners apprehended would be very sufficient to maintain the same, without the said tolls, and that if the said estates should not be thought sufficient for the repairs of the said bridge, the petitioners hoped the said tolls might not remain a burthen upon trade and commerce, but that such necessary toll, if any, might be laid on coaches, chariots, chaises, and horses; and therefore praying that the house would take the premises into consideration, and grant them such relief therein, as to the house should seem meet.

As soon as this petition was read, the bill was read a third time, and a ~~petition~~ amendment was added by way of Ryder, and several amendments were made by the house to the bill, the said petitioners having so far prevailed, that by the bill, as now amended, none of the tolls imposed by the said act of the 29th of his present majesty, were to be exacted any longer than until the Millennium then next ensuing. And the bill being thus amended, it was resolved, that it should pass, and ordered, that Sir John Philipps should carry it to the lords for their concurrence, which they granted without amendment; and the bill being thus returned to the commons on the 23d, it received the royal assent by commission, on the 5th of June.

From the foregoing account of this affair, it seems probable, that the parliament

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has now, at last, resolved to have the improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London-Bridge, carried on at the publick expence; and, indeed, it seems necessary that it should be so, unless some ambitious, rich citizen, should bequeath his estate for this purpose: for as it is not so much as pretended, even by the Surry petitioners, that the city of London have any estate sufficient for carrying on this work with expedition, as it must be, it must be carried on at the publick expence, or by a very heavy tax upon passengers, which would be hurtful to trade in general, and to the city of London in particular, especially as Westminster-Bridge is a free bridge for every sort of carriage, and every sort of passenger.

Having mentioned Westminster-Bridge, I must observe, that it is worth while to consider and compare the different methods of proceeding, with regard to these two bridges. As to the bridge at Westminster, it never was, or could be said, that it would improve the navigation of the river Thames, or save the lives of many of his majesty's subjects: It could not even be said, that it was necessary for our trade and commerce, as no great manufactories are carried on in the city of

Westminster, and all the waggons that come with goods for exportation put up in the city of London: All that could be said, was, that it would be convenient for the court and courtiers, and for our nobility and rich gentry, who generally live at that end of the town; and might be of advantage to that part of Westminster, where most of them have fine houses, and many of them large estates. On the other hand, with regard to the improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London-Bridge, every thing that could not be said in favour of Westminster-Bridge, might be justly said in favour of London-Bridge; and even the convenience, and particular interest of the citizens of London, who contribute so much to the wealth and power of the nation, deserved some consideration from the publick. Yet mark the difference! As soon as it was resolved to have a bridge built at Westminster, it was immediately, and without the least hesitation, resolved to have it done at the publick expence, and that the bridge should be a free bridge, not only for the carriages, but for the horses, coaches, &c. of our nobility, rich gentry, and courtiers; and this has been done at an expence, first and last, of 426,650*l.* to the publick, as follows:

| By the act of the 10th of Geo. II. by a lottery | | | | | | | <i>£.</i> |
|---|-------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| _____ | _____ | 12th | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | 98,000 |
| _____ | _____ | 13th | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | 48,750 |
| _____ | _____ | 14th | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | 48,750 |
| _____ | _____ | 15th, by a grant | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | 41,250 |
| _____ | _____ | 16th | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | 20,000 |
| _____ | _____ | 17th | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | 25,000 |
| _____ | _____ | 18th | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | 25,000 |
| _____ | _____ | 19th | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | 25,000 |
| _____ | _____ | 20th | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | 30,000 |
| _____ | _____ | 21st | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | 20,000 |
| _____ | _____ | 22d | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | 20,000 |
| _____ | _____ | 23d | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | 18,000 |
| In the whole | | | | | | | <i>£.</i> 426,650 |

But when the magistrates of the city of London began to think of improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London-Bridge, a work allowed to be absolutely necessary, by every man who had ever passed over or through it, they found that they could not, at first, so much as hope for success, in any application to have this useful and necessary work carried on at the publick expence. For this purpose a good deal of management was necessary, nor could they succeed, until a two years experience had shewn, that it was impossible to carry on the work by any other method, without imposing such a toll as would have been

extremely burdensome to the trade of the kingdom in general, and to that of the city of London and all the southern counties in particular. This, at last, gave success to their application, or rather to the application of the next adjacent southern county; and now the parliament has begun to carry this work on at the publick expence, it is to be hoped, they will continue to do so until the work be finally completed, especially as it will not probably cost a fourth part of what the parliament granted, for carrying on and completing the building of the bridge at Westminster.

[To be continued in our next.]

An authentick Account of the Reduction of LOUISBOURGH, continued from p. 552.

AFTER this signal success, which exceeded our most sanguine expectations, the troops were disposed in such a manner, as at once to possess the shore, and to pursue the enemy. The party that remained at the water side secured the possession of the shore all the way to Louisbourg for several miles in length, and found in different places, abandoned by the flying enemy, several arms, a good quantity of provisions and ammunition, 17 pieces of cannon, and 14 large swivels; a furnace for red hot balls, and two mortars, one of brass of eight inches, and another of iron of 10 inches diameter, with a shell in it ready to be fired—but its late masters were too much in a hurry. Among the slain was one officer, and a native Indian chief, a very stout, well made, and, as some of our troops can witness, a very active, intrepid man, with a medal of distinction from the French king, hung round his neck, which was presented to admiral Boscawen.

The other party that was employed in the pursuit of the dispersed enemy, under the command of the brigadiers Laurence and Wolfe, drove them over rocky hills and boggy morasses, for security, under the cannon of Louisbourg, by ten o'clock the same morning. The pursuit concluded with the discharge of several pieces of cannon from the ramparts of the town towards our troops; which did them no damage at all, and were of singular service, in pointing out to the general officers the distance from the town, where they could encamp with security to invest it. Soon after, the garrison took the seasonable precaution of setting fire to the barracks at the grand battery, which they had before dismantled and ruined; and of destroying all their out-buildings in one general conflagration, which made a prodigious blaze all that afternoon, and a great part of the night; and left nothing standing within two miles of the town walls, but the towers at the grand battery, and some chimneys and gable ends of their wretched hovels. The pursuers that very afternoon, after reconnoitring the ground, marked out the camp, which our army afterwards occupied during the whole siege.

The prisoners we made at landing said, that the greatest part of our business was done in the landing of our troops; which their engineers had before assured the governor of Louisbourg was impossible for

almost any number of men to do—and that none but madmen would have attempted it, where the English did. Our light infantry, Highlanders, and Rangers, they termed the English savages, perhaps in contradistinction to their own native Indians, Canadians, &c. the true French savages. These light infantry were a corps of 550 volunteers chosen as Marksmen out of the most active resolute men from all the battalions of regulars, dressed some in blue, some in green jackets, and drawers, for the easier brushing thro' the woods, with ruffs of black bear's skin round their necks, the beard of their upper lips, some grown into whiskers, others not so, but all well smothered on that party with little round hats like several of our seamen—Their arms were a fusil, cartridge box of balls and flints, and a powder-horn slung over their shoulders. The Rangers are a body of irregulars, who have a more cut-throat, savage appearance, which carries in it something of natural savages: The appearance of the light infantry has in it more of artificial savages.

The day of landing Sir Charles Hardy, with his squadron, joined Mr. Boscawen's in Gabreule Bay, from his severe cruize on this coast ever since the beginning of April. Some of his ships had suffered so much in their men, chiefly by the scurvy, that they wanted assistance to bring them to an anchor in the bay—the greater part of them recovered apace when put on shore.

In the harbour of Louisbourg we saw five or six large ships of the line, besides about as many frigates that had escaped the constant vigilance of Sir Charles's squadron, some in snow-storms, others in thick, foggy weather, so well known to all that have cruized upon the coast at that season of the year.

As your ignorance of it may betray you, like many others of our friends in the country, into the absurdity of supposing Sir Charles's cruize there with his squadron little more than as an officer with a party of soldiers posted on the side of a turnpike-road, in sight of the gate, to watch a party of the enemy expected to pass that way; whom, if he does not surprise, you will say he has not done his duty like a good officer. Let me tell you, not only that the coast is extensive, and that winds and currents would not always permit him to keep his station—but even, when he could keep it, the snow-storms and fogs often prevented our seeing any objects at the distance of our ship's length. You will be easier convinced of this, by

an instance of each.—The 27th of April was a day of such violent storms of snow, that we could not see one of our own squadron but once, towards the evening. The method of keeping ships together on such occasions, is either by lying to, or by firing fog-guns every half hour that they make sail. Le Prudent and some other French men of war, having made the land the day before, stole unperceived along shore to the mouth of Louisbourg harbour, with the greatest security, from hearing our fog-guns at a distance, as they have since told us. Now, what prudence or vigilance could possibly have prevented what, you see, was out of the power of both?

Let me add another instance to give you some idea of the thickness of the bank-fogs on the coast of Cape Breton.—In the night of the 5th of May we had so severe a frost, that the next morning all our rigging was caked over with such a thick ice, that it was not capable of being worked, till the ice was beaten off from the ropes, which took up several hours that forenoon. That ice was nothing else but congealed fog, as we had no rain or snow the whole night. Our officers computed the quantity of ice beaten off from the rigging of our single ship, between six and eight ton weight. After this, you will not be surprized at my telling you, that we were for 16 days together without sight of land, on account of the thickness of the fog, tho' we were every day within a proper distance to see it, had the air been tolerably clear. On such a coast, what can the nicest vigilance do, without such a number of ships as might form a line of almost equal length to it?"

The author then goes on to give an account of the progress of the siege until July the 23th, when he proceeds thus:

"The besiegers were indefatigable in exerting their efforts, from the trenches, against the fortifications, which had an exceeding good effect. The citadel bastion, and many of their embrasures, were very considerably damaged—and a large breach was made in the bastion Dauphine at the west gate—which had encouraged them to bring their scaling ladders into the trenches, that they might be ready for the very first favourable opportunity of an escalade, if that extremity should not be prevented by the speedy surrender of the garrison upon the formal summons of the general.

About noon, by the admiral's order, two boats, a barge and pinnace, or curier

from every ship of the fleet, except the Northumberland, were ordered, manned only with their proper crews, and armed with muskets and bayonets on blades, pikes, and pincers, each boat under the direction of a lieutenant and master midshipman, rendezvoused at the admiral's ship. From thence they were detained by two's and three's at a time, to join those of Sir Charles Hardy's squadron off the mouth of the harbour. There they were in the evening ranged in two divisions under the command of the two senior masters and commanders in the fleet, the captains Latorcy and Halloway. In this order they put off from Sir Charles's squadron about twelve o'clock, and by the advantage of the foggy darkness of the night, and the insupportable silence of their people, paddled into the harbour of Louisbourg, unperceived either by the island battery they were obliged to come very near to, or by the two men of war that rode at anchor at so great distance from them. There was no great probability of their being perceived from any part of the garrison, not only

on account of their greater distance, but also of the preconcerted brisk diversion made upon them from all our batteries about that time. Besides, the besieged themselves left no body an opportunity to hear any noise: For, from having all the day time observed the numerous scaling ladders that were brought into our trenches, they were under some apprehensions of an escalade intended as this night, and kept a constant fire with their muskets from the ramparts during the whole time, with the design, if possible, to deter the besiegers from that attempt, by showing them how well they were upon their guard in all the places it could probably be made.

During this seeming security and prudent precaution on both sides, the bold stratagem of the boats for surprising the two remaining ships in the enemy's harbour, every moment ripened for the execution. After putting round as close as the grand battery, lest the ships should be too soon alarmed by their guns, they took a sweep from thence towards the part of the harbour, where the gentlemen knew the ships were, who had before very well reconnoitred it—and presently discovered them. Each division of the boats was no sooner within sight and hail of the noble object of their attempt, capt. Latorcy's of Le Prudent, and capt. Halloway's of Le Bienfaisant, than while the gentlemen on board having pointed them in vain,

vain, began to fire on them, each of the commanders ordered his boats to give way along side their respective ships, and to board them immediately with all the expedition and good order they could observe.

The boats crews no longer able to contain themselves in silence, after their manner, gave loud cheers as they were pulling up along side, and with the most intrepid activity, armed some with muskets, bayonets, and cutlasses, others with pistols, cutlasses, and pole-axes, followed their brave leaders, and boarded the ships in an instant with great spirit, on each bow, quarter and gang way—and after very little resistance from the terrified crews, soon found themselves in possession of two fine ships of the enemy, one of 74, and one of 64 guns, with the loss of very few of the seamen, and but one mate.

The besieged were now sufficiently alarmed on all sides by the noise of the seamen at boarding, the cheers leaving them no room to doubt that it was from English seamen, and the direction of the confused sound of voices and firing afterwards soon leading them to suspect the real fact, an attempt upon their ships. The heroick, successful adventurers were employed in securing their prisoners in the ships holds, and concerting the most effectual methods for securing their prizes out of the reach of the enraged enemy; when both the ships and boats received a most furious fire of cannon, mortars and muskets from all parts that it could be directed to them, from the island battery at no great distance, from the battery on Point Maurepas a little farther off, and from all the guns of the garrison that could be brought to bear on that part of the harbour.

After endeavouring in vain to tow off *Le Prudent*, they found she was on ground, with several feet water in her hold. There now remained nothing in their power to do, to prevent her being recovered by the enemy, but to set her on fire—which they did with all possible expedition, leaving along side her a large schooner, and her own boats, for her people to escape in to the shore, which was at no great distance from her. On board of this ship they found a deserter from our camp, who was killed in the little bustle at our people's taking possession of her, and by that means, rescued from the ignominious execution of military justice.

The boats from *Le Prudent* now joined the others about *Le Bienfaisant*, and helped

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ed to tow her off triumphantly in the midst of a formidable fire from the mortified enemy; which they did with great speed by the assistance of a little breeze, and what ragged sails, yards and rigging she had left of any service after the constant fire she had so long received from our batteries. When they had thus got her out of the distance and direction of the enemy's guns, they secured her till the next day by an *hawser* in the N. E. harbour, and enjoyed on board her the first joyful moment's leisure of securely congratulating each other on their success and safety in this hazardous enterprize.

The taking of these two ships by our fleet's boats on this memorable occasion, as it must be a lasting, indelible honour to the vigilance and activity of those who projected, and to the bravery and conduct of those who executed, the bold design; will also be a new, and perhaps a sensible conviction to the whole world, that, however arduous, however apparently impracticable any purposed naval attempt may be, the English seamen are not to be deterred from it by any prospect of difficulty or danger, but will exert themselves as far as men can do, and at least deserve success, when led on to it by such as are worthy to command them."

And the bold and successful execution of this enterprize, with the preparations made for a general assault, so terrified the garrison, that next day they surrendered, a particular account of which the author concludes with.

The HISTORY of the Marchioness de POMPADOUR, continued from p. 584.

"IN one of his hours of dalliance with his new mistress, and in the consequent spirit of familiarity, so natural on such an intimacy, she asked him archly, "How matters stood between him and his old woman." The king enraged at these words, which he knew could not be the child's own, frowned, bit his lips, and looking sternly at her, commanded her to tell him who it was that had set her on to talk to him in that strain. The poor girl frightened out of her wits at the air she saw him put on, threw herself at his feet, and without hesitation gave up the person who had tutored her to that effect.

It was the marchioness d'Etrées. This lady had long lived on the terms of the most unreserved familiarity and confidence with La Pompadour. But female friendships, especially at a court, were never of a very durable nature. Certain points

of pique and passion had for some time disunited them. The marshallefs, who had cultivated an acquaintance with the young Murphy, originally perhaps only out of compliment to the king, began to think of turning it to the account of her animosity against La Pompadour. In this view, to place her in a ridiculous point of light to the king, and the stronger for that natural air of truth in the mouth of a child, she suggested to the girl those words, which she repeated in the innocence of her heart, and all unaware of the consequences of this pernicious counsel. One and the first of them was, that the king incensed beyond measure, immediately banished Madam d'Etrées to her estate in the country.

As to the young Murphy, he had probably too much justice, not to make due allowance for the simplicity of her age, and inexperience having been, instrumentally to another's designs, betrayed into giving him the offence he had taken. But as her merely personal beauty, and the enjoyment of it, now palled by repetition, were as nothing in the balance against the habitual passion and taste he had retained for La Pompadour; if this incident was not the occasion, it was at least the epoch of his resolution to part with her; a resolution that was hastened by the circumstances of her being with child by him. This will indeed sound strange to such as may not know his dislike of having natural children, that should take name and rank from that claim of birth. This aversion was founded on what he knew of the troubles which, in his minority, had been excited on occasion of the pretensions of the natural sons of Lewis the Fourteenth. In the view of preventing the like, and of disembarassing himself of a mistress grown indifferent to him, he procured a husband for her, who, tho' a man of quality, was uneasy enough in his fortune, to overlook the slur of such an alliance, in consideration of the great advantages it brought with it; an ample settlement on the wife and the child with which she was pregnant, and to which he was to pass for the father, and the future interest he might reasonably presume from that circumstance. One of the conditions of the match was, it seems, that he should keep her in the country and not suffer her to come near the court. This, if they were capable of making just estimates of things, was but a favour the more.

Thus ended the adventure of the fair Murphy. But La Pompadour not content with the triumph afforded her in the

issue of it, over the marshallefs d'Etrées, involved in her projects of revenge, the marshal d'Etrées her husband, and incontestably one of the greatest generals of France. In the bottom of her heart she detested the marshal Richelieu, not only from being sensible that he did himself the honour of most perfectly despising her, but for his being a kind of associate with her in the king's favour, from his competition with her in schemes for amusing him. The consideration, however, of the superior service or mischief they were capable of doing one another, engaged them to preserve fair appearances of mutual regard, and even of friendship between them. There had existed for some time this league of interests, and now the hatred on one side, and the jealousy of profession on the other, of both which the marshal d'Etrées was the object, became another center of union to them. The consequence of which, so probably, was the recall of the marshal d'Etrées, when in full career of victory and its consequences, and the substitution of Richelieu, who lost all the ground that the other had won. It has been said, that La Pompadour received collaterally another retribution from this last general, in gratitude for his promotion; a retribution at least as agreeable to her passion of avarice, as the other point was to her vindictiveness. That was, in his connivance at the traffic she made of her influence in the naming forage contractors, superintendants of the hospitals, victuallers, and other jobs for the army, which were constantly given, not to those the fittest for the service, but to those who gave her the most money.

But Madam La Pompadour's power over the king never appeared in a more glaring light, than soon after that execrable attempt had been made upon his person by Damiens*. The courtiers were afraid, and the king's natural timidity made him think, that the wound was dangerous. Upon this his religious fear recurred as strongly as it had formerly done at Metz; and the courtiers, particularly d'Argenson, and the bishop who attended him, took this opportunity to create a breach between him and La Pompadour, by advising him not to admit her to his presence. Accordingly, upon her approach, the door was shut against her. But the wound was so slight, that his majesty in a few days recovered; and one of the first visits he paid, was to his beloved Pompadour. He found her bathed in tears, and after complaining bitterly, with many

* See our last Vol. p. 45.

many broken sighs and sobbings, of her having been denied access to him, when she was under such terror for his precious life, and when it was so much her duty and desire to attend him, she prayed, that his majesty would give her leave to withdraw, for tho' absence from him would soon put an end to her own life, it would deprive her enemies of the malignant joy of offering her such another indignity.

His majesty now sensible of his weakness, promised never again to allow of any such indignity's being put upon her; and to give her full satisfaction, he dismissed d'Argenson from all his employments, and banished from court the bishop who had attended him in his illness, together with some others concerned in refusing her admittance.

But as d'Argenson had always been at the head of the high church, or constitutionist party in France, and as she had always observed a strict neutrality between that party, and the anticonstitutionist, or parliament party, at the head of which was Mr. de Machault, keeper of the seals, she was afraid, lest the dismissing of d'Argenson should be looked on by his party as a breach of her neutrality, and therefore at the same time she got the king to take the seals from Mr. de Machault, but with granting him a good pension by way of sweetener, whereas the other was dismissed without so much as a compliment for his past services. Thus it appears, that she directs the king in his choice not only of ministers but measures; and we in this country have reason to pray, long may she live, and long may she preserve her power!"

These are some of the most remarkable anecdotes in the life of the Marchioness de Pompadour, and the author concludes her history with a description of her person in its present sickly condition, as follows:

"At present (1758) that she may be about thirty-eight years of age, it is hard to say what her face may be, under a layer inch-deep of red and white. It may be presumed she has her reasons for falling in with that fashion of the ladies of the French court, which equally concealing a bad or a good complexion, for they almost all use it, breeds such a ridiculous sameness, that there is hardly any distinguishing one face from another, no more than in a flock of sheep; at the same time that the red or vermilion is so glaringly predominant, that they might be taken for so many figure-dancers masked for executing a dance of surres. One would,

in short, imagine, that not satisfied with being chaste in themselves, they sought to be the cause of chastity in others, from that otherwise unaccountable rage they have of daubing themselves in so coarse and unnatural a way, as to destroy all effect of their features, and every desire in the men, but that of having nothing to say to them. La Pompadour's face, being by this means out of the question, there remains but to observe, that besides the change easily to be imagined that years may have made in her person, her disorder has reduced her to so frightful a state of leanness, that it is but just all bodily appetite towards her should cease, since it must starve on the little substance it would find in her, being almost as disencumbered from flesh, as palpable, as elusive of the embrace as one of the infernal shades, on the banks of the Stygian lake. Combine with the idea of this painted sepulchral figure, another that is not amiss symbolized by it, that of the mask of artifice over all her hollowiness of heart, and you have pretty justly before you, in body and in spirit, amidst all the surrounding glare of greatness, wealth, and a king's favour, that object of pity and contempt, the present La Pompadour."

Extract from Professor BLACKSTONE'S Discourse on the Study of the LAW.

CHARLES Viner, Esq; lately deceased, having, by his last will, devised a considerable estate to the university of Oxford, for establishing a professorship of the common law in that university, and Mr. Blackstone having been unanimously chosen by the university to fill that chair, he, on the 25th of last month, made an excellent and learned discourse on the study of the law, by way of an introductory lecture, which has been since published, by direction of the vice-chancellor, heads of houses, and proctors; and plainly shews, how well that university have been directed in their choice. But we can give our readers only that part of it, which shews how necessary it is for every gentleman to study the law of his native country.

Upon this subject the author writes as follows:

"Far be it from me to derogate from the study of the civil law, considered (apart from any binding authority) as a collection of written reason. No man is more thoroughly persuaded of the general excellence of its rules, and the usual equity of its decisions; nor is better convinced of its use as well as ornament to the

the scholar, the divine, the statesman, and even the common lawyer. But we must not carry our veneration so far as to sacrifice our Alfred and Edward to the names of Theodosius and Justinian: We must not prefer the edict of the praetor, or the rescript of the Roman emperor, to our own immemorial customs, or the sanctions of an English parliament; unless we can also prefer the despotick monarchy of Rome and Byzantium, for whose meridians the former were calculated, to the free constitution of Britain, which the latter is adapted to perpetuate.

Without detracting, therefore, from the real merit which abounds in the imperial law, I hope I may have leave to assert, that if an Englishman must be ignorant of either the one or the other, he had better be a stranger to the Roman, than the English institutions. For I think it an undeniable position, that a competent knowledge of the laws of that society in which we live, is the proper accomplishment of every gentleman and scholar; an highly useful, I had almost said essential, part of liberal and polite education. And in this I am warranted by the example of ancient Rome; where, as Cicero informs us[†], the very boys were obliged to learn the twelve tables by heart, as a *carmen necessarium*, or indispensable lesson, to imprint on their tender minds, an early knowledge of the laws and constitutions of their country.

But, as the long and universal neglect of this study, with us in England, seems, in some degree, to call in question the truth of this evident position, it shall therefore be the business of this introductory lecture, in the first place to demonstrate the utility of some general acquaintance with the municipal law of the land, by pointing out its particular uses in all considerable situations of life. Some conjectures will then be offered, with regard to the causes of neglecting this useful study: To which will be subjoined, a few reflections on the peculiar propriety of reviving it in our own universities.

And, first, to demonstrate the utility of some acquaintance with the laws of the land, let us only reflect a moment on the singular frame and polity of that land, which is governed by this system of laws. A land, perhaps the only one in the universe, in which political or civil liberty is the very end and scope of the constitution[‡]. This liberty, rightly understood, consists in the power of doing whatever the laws permit[§]; which is only to be effected by a general conformity of all or-

ders and degrees to those equitable rules of action, by which the meanest individual is protected from the insults and oppression of the greatest. As therefore every subject is interested in the preservation of the laws, it is incumbent upon every man so be acquainted with those at least, with which he is immediately concerned; lest he incur the censure, as well as inconvenience, of living in society without knowing the obligations which it lays him under. And thus much may suffice for persons of inferior condition, who have neither time nor capacity to enlarge their views beyond that contracted sphere in which they are appointed to move. But those, on whom nature and fortune have bestowed more abilities and greater leisure, cannot be so easily excused. These advantages are given them, not for the benefit of themselves only, but also of the publick; And yet they cannot, in any scene of life, discharge properly their duty, either to the publick or themselves, without some degree of knowledge in the laws. To evince this the more clearly, it may not be amiss to descend to a few particulars.

Let us therefore begin with our gentlemen of independent estates and fortunes, the most useful as well as considerable body of men in the nation; whom even to suppose ignorant in this branch of learning, is treated, by Mr. Locke[§], as a strange absurdity. It is their landed property, with its long and voluminous train of descents and conveyances, settlements, entails, and incumbrances, that forms the most intricate and most extensive object of legal knowledge. The thorough comprehension of these, in all their minute distinctions, is perhaps too laborious a task for any but a lawyer by profession. Yet still the understanding of a few leading principles, relating to estates and conveying, may form some check and guard upon a gentleman's inferior agents, and preserve him at least from very gross and notorious imposition.

Again, the policy of all laws has made some forms necessary in the wording of last wills and testaments, and more with regard to their attestation. An ignorance in these must always be of dangerous consequence, to such as by choice or necessity compile their own testaments without any technical assistance. Those who have attended the courts of justice, are the best witnesses of the confusion and distresses that arise hereby occasioned in families; and of the difficulties that arise in discerning the true meaning of the testator;

[†] De Legg. II. 23.

[‡] Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, Book xi. Chap. 9.

[§] Taculus ejus, quod cuique sacra libet, nisi quod sit, aut jure prohibetur. Inst. I. 3. c.

Ethical. de. sect. 187.

or sometimes in discovering any meaning at all. So that in the end, his estate may often be vested quite contrary to these his enigmatical intentions; because perhaps he has omitted one or two formal words, which are necessary to ascertain the sense with indisputable legal precision; or has executed his will in the presence of fewer witnesses than the law requires.

But to proceed from private concerns to those of a more publick consideration. All gentlemen of fortune are, in consequence of their property, liable to be called upon to establish the rights, to estimate the injuries, to weigh the accusations, and sometimes to dispose of the lives of their fellow-subjects; by serving upon juries. In this situation they are frequently to decide; and that upon their oaths, questions of high importance, in the solution of which, some legal skill is requisite; especially where the law and the fact, as it often happens, are intimately blended together. And the general incapacity, even of our best juries, to do this with any tolerable propriety, has greatly debased their authority; and has unavoidably thrown more power into the hands of the judges, to direct, controul, and even reverse their verdicts, than perhaps their constitution intended.

But it is not as a juror only, that the English gentleman is called upon to determine questions of right, and distribute justice to his fellow-subjects: It is principally with this order of men that the commission of the peace is filled. And here a very ample field is opened for a gentleman to exert his talents; by maintaining good order in his neighbourhood; by punishing the dissolute and idle; by protecting the peaceable and industrious; and, above all, by healing petty differences, and preventing vexatious prosecutions. But, in order to attain those desirable ends, it is necessary that the magistrate should understand his business; and have not only the will but the power also; (under which must be included the knowledge) of administering legal and effectual justice. Else, when he has mistaken his authority, through passion, through ignorance, or absurdity, he will be the object of contempt from his inferiors; and of censure from those to whom he is accountable for his conduct.

Yet further; most gentlemen of considerable property, at some period or other in their lives, are ambitious of representing their country in parliament: And those who are ambitious of receiving so high a trust, would also do well to remember its

nature and importance. They are not thus honourably distinguished from the rest of their fellow-subjects, merely that they may privilege their persons, their estates, or their domesticks; that they may sit under party banners; may grant or withhold supplies; may vote with, or vote against a popular or unpopular administration; but upon considerations far more interesting and important. They are the guardians of the English constitution; the makers, repealers, and interpreters of the English laws; delegated to watch, to check, and to avert every dangerous innovation, to propose, to adopt, and to cherish any solid and well-weighted improvement; bound by every tie of nature, of honour, and of religion, to transmit that constitution, and those laws, to their posterity, amended if possible, at least without any derogation. And how unbecoming must it appear, in a member of the legislature, to vote for a new law, who is utterly ignorant of the old! What kind of interpretation can he be enabled to give, who is a stranger to the text upon which he comments!

Indeed it is really amazing, that there should be no other state of life, no other occupation, art, or science, in which some method of instruction is not looked upon as requisite, except only the science of legislation, the noblest and most difficult of any. Apprenticeships are held necessary to almost every art, commercial or mechanical: A long course of reading and study must form the divine, the physician, and the practical professor of the laws: But every man of superior fortune thinks himself born a legislator. Yet Tully was of a different opinion; "It is necessary, says he", for a senator to be thoroughly acquainted with the constitution; and this, he declares, is a knowledge of the most extensive nature; a matter of science, of diligence, of reflection; without which no senator can possibly be fit for his office.

The mischiefs that have arisen to the publick from inconsiderate alterations in our laws, are too obvious to be called in question; and how far they have been owing to the defective education of our senators, is a point well worthy the publick attention. The common law of England has tared like other venerable edifices of antiquity, which rash and unexperienced workmen have ventured to new dress and refine, with all the rage of modern improvement. Hence frequently its symmetry has been destroyed, its proportions distorted, and its majestick simplicity

city exchanged for specious embellishments and fantastick novelties. For, to say the truth, almost all the perplexed questions, almost all the niceties, intricacies, and delays (which have sometimes disgraced the English, as well as other courts of justice) owe their original not to the common law itself, but to innovations that have been made in it by acts of parliament; "overladen (as lord Coke expresses it *) with provisos and additions, and many times on a sudden penned or corrected by men of none or very little judgment in law." This great and well experienced judge declares that in all his time he never knew two questions made upon rights merely depending upon the common law, and warmly laments the confusion introduced by ill judging and unlearned legislators. "But if, he subjoins, acts of parliament were after the old fashion penned, by such only as perfectly knew what the common law was before the making of any act of parliament concerning that matter, as also how far forth former statutes had provided remedy for former mischiefs and defects discovered by experience; then should very few questions in law arise, and the learned should not so often and so much perplex their heads to make atonement and peace, by construction of law, between insensible and disagreeing words, sentences, and provisos, as they now do." And if this inconvenience was so heavily felt in the reign of queen Elizabeth, you may judge how the evil is increased in latter times, when the statute book is swelled to ten times a larger bulk, unless it should be found, that the penners of our modern statutes have proportionably better informed themselves in the knowledge of the common law.

What is said of our gentlemen in general, and the propriety of their application to the study of the laws of their country, will hold equally strong, or still stronger with regard to the nobility of this realm, except only in the article of serving upon juries. But, instead of this, they have several peculiar provinces of far greater consequence and concern; being not only by birth hereditary counsellors of the crown, and judges upon their honour of the lives of their brother peers, but also arbiters of the property of all their fellow subjects, and that in the last resort. In this their judicial capacity they are bound to decide the nicest and most critical points of law; to examine and correct such errors as have escaped the most experienced sages of the profession, the lord keeper and the judges of the

courts at Westminster. Their sentence is final, decisive, irrevocable: No appeal, no correction, not even a review can be had: And to their determination, whatever it be, the inferior courts of justice must conform, otherwise the rule of property would no longer be uniform and steady.

Should a judge in the most subordinate jurisdiction be deficient in the knowledge of the law, it would reflect infinite contempt upon himself, and disgrace upon those who employ him. And yet the consequence of his ignorance is comparatively very trifling and small: His judgment may be examined, and his errors rectified by other courts. But how much more serious and affecting is the case of a superior judge, if without any skill in the laws he will boldly venture to decide a question, upon which the welfare and subsistence of whole families may depend! where the chance of his judging right or wrong, is barely equal; and where if he chances to judge wrong, he does an injury of the most alarming nature, an injury without possibility of redress!

Yet, vast as this trust is, it can nowhere be so properly reposed as in the noble hands where our excellent constitution has placed it: And therefore placed it, because, from the independence of their fortune, and the dignity of their station, they are presumed to employ that leisure which is the consequence of both, in attaining a more extensive knowledge of the laws than persons of inferior rank. And because the founders of our polity relied upon that delicacy of sentiment, so peculiar to noble birth; which, as on the one hand, it will prevent either interest or affection from interfering in questions of right, so on the other, it will bind a peer in honour, an obligation which the law esteems equal to another's oath, to be master of those points upon which it is his birth-right to decide."

Account of the BRITISH COLONIES in the Islands of AMERICA, commonly called the West-Indies, continued from p. 595.

FROM the year 1740, I do not find any thing of great importance in the History of Barbadoes, and therefore I shall conclude with a general account of their government, produce, and trade. As to their government, it pretty much resembles that we have here in England. The supreme power is lodged in a governor, council, and house of representatives. The governor is appointed by the crown, and removable at the pleasure of the crown; but whilst he remains in this high

high post, he enjoys a more extensive power than any subject ought to be intrusted with; for he is not only captain-general, lord high admiral, and lord high chancellor, but he seems also to be primate of this island, as he has the same power with respect to last wills, executorships, and administrations, that our ecclesiastical courts, or court of chancery, have in England; and by some governors it has been more arbitrarily exercised than it ever was since the reformation in England, which we may the more easily believe, as there lies no appeal from his sentence or decree in any of these capacities, but by an appeal or complaint to the privy council in England; and this remedy is so tedious, expensive, and uncertain, that few will or can have recourse to it, especially if the governor be known to be a favourite of our ministers here, as he generally is.

By his instructions, indeed, he is obliged to act by and with the advice of the council, which consists of twelve members, all appointed by the crown; but then the governor has a great influence in the nomination of such as are to fill up the vacancies that happen during his government; and he may suspend any of them he pleases, by which suspension the member so suspended is excluded from a place or vote in the council during the governor's pleasure, unless replaced by an order from the king in his British council; by which means the governor has so much power over the members of the council, that a majority of them are but too apt to concur in every thing he proposes.

On the other hand the house of representatives, which consists of twenty-four members, are all chosen by the people in their respective parishes, there being two chosen for each parish, of which there are twelve in the island; and this house has much the same powers and privileges that the house of commons have here; so that they seem to be the only men concerned in the government of this island that are independent of the governor; and his having too extensive a power in every other respect, may very probably make them sometimes a little factious; as the people in all countries are jealous of great power lodged in one man, or any one particular body of men, and consequently they will always be apt to chuse for their representatives such as have made themselves remarkable by opposing it. *Nec unquam suis fida potentia, ubi nimia est,* says Tacitus: A just observation which I wish kings, and magistrates of all kinds,

would well consider, and always remember; for it is this that makes the tenure of absolute monarchs so precarious, and most other sorts of government so liable to faction.

The governor being, as I have said, A captain-general of the island, he has the chief command of the militia, and the appointment of all its officers, but by the laws of the island he is not to appoint any one as a field officer, or general officer, who is not known to have 100 acres of land of inheritance within the island, nor any one as a captain, unless he have 40 acres at least; nor can he establish and direct any articles of war to commence, until an enemy, sufficient to cause an alarm to the whole island, appear in sight; and such articles are to cease being in force, as soon as the enemy shall disappear. In several other respects too, his power over the militia is limited by the laws of the island; but in general he has a very extensive power over the militia, which is divided into six regiments of foot, two regiments of horse, and a troop of guards; and their numbers are usually computed to amount to as follows.

| Foot. | Effective men. |
|--|----------------|
| The bridgetown regiment | 1400 |
| Leeward regiment | 1200 |
| St. Joseph's regiment | 1200 |
| St. Thomas and St. James's } regiment — | 1200 |
| Oistin's regiment — | 1200 |
| Windward regiment | 1200 |
| Total — — | 7400 |

| Horse. | Effectives. |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Leeward regiment | 1000 |
| Windward regiment | 1000 |
| Troop of guards — | 130 |
| Total — — | 2130 |

Even this is a very considerable number for such a small island; but if they had by law prevented the employing of slaves in any domestick or mechanical business, their militia would long before now have become much more numerous; whereas they have gradually bred up their slaves to, and employed them so much in all sorts of domestick and mechanical business, that the number of white men in the island is not thought to be now so large as it was formerly; which is a misfortune well worth the consideration of the British legislature, as it affects every one of our southern colonies in America; and every one knows how much our northern

northern colonies depend for their support upon our southern colonies in that part of the world.

As to the produce of this island, it consists chiefly in sugars, of which they send every year large quantities to Britain, or the British plantations, and of late they send some directly to the other parts of Europe south of Cape Finisterre, which they could not do before Michaelmas, 1739. But in that year an act passed, by which sugars were permitted to be exported from all our sugar colonies, by such persons, in such ships, to such foreign countries, and under such regulations, as are in that act described. Beside sugars they likewise export large quantities of rum, and small quantities of cotton, ginger, indigo, and a few other trifling commodities; but with regard to their imports they employ their lands and their hands so much in the produce of sugar and rum, that they import almost every thing else that is necessary for the support or luxury of life, except small quantities of fresh provisions that are produced in their own plantations or gardens; and every thing they do import of the growth or manufacture of Europe, must be imported from Great Britain, except wine from the Madeiras and Azores; and horses, servants, victuals, and linen cloth, of and from Ireland; and even from our own plantations in America they can import no wool, or woollen manufactures, nor any hats or felts of the growth or manufacture of those plantations; so that with regard both to their imports and exports they are very much, perhaps too much restrained; and the duty of four and an half per cent. according to the value of all goods exported from this island, and payable there at the time of exportation*, has always been found a very great load upon their exports, which has very much prevented the sale of them at foreign markets.

Yet nevertheless, there were such large quantities of sugars and rum sent home from this and our other sugar colonies, that our merchants here exported large quantities of both, and thereby increased considerably the general balance of trade in our favour; and they continued to do so, until the French got possession of the Island of Hispaniola; which possession they have acquired since the treaty of Utrecht, by a connivance in the Spanish ministers, and a more criminal connivance in the ministers of Great Britain, as it is of such pernicious and dangerous consequence to our trade and settlements

in the West-Indies, and is expressly contrary to an article in that treaty. By this possession the French have been enabled to produce and import from that island, and their other islands in the West-Indies, such quantities of sugar, as not only to supply their own home consumption, but to spare large quantities for exporting to foreign countries; and as their sugar planters have many advantages which our sugar plantations have not, and are free from many burdens and inconveniences which ours are liable to, they undersell us at all foreign markets so much, that before the present war we could export but a very small share of that commodity. And by possessing themselves of the mouth of the river Mississippi, and establishing a communication over land between that and the mouth of the river St. Laurence, both which they have done, likewise, since the treaty of Utrecht, and which we had a right to prevent, if so it had pleased our ministers, they have greatly reduced our skin and fur trade, and all our manufactures depending thereon.

From the produce of the Island of Barbadoes we may easily judge in what their trade consists. As they have no manufactures, it consists entirely in their exporting their sugars, rum, ginger, &c. and importing almost every thing else they have occasion for. With regard to their exports, the merchants settled in the island have very little concern; for every planter has his factor settled in Great Britain, to whom he sends the produce of his estate, and draws upon him for the value, or has the value remitted by bill as soon as the goods are disposed of here, so that the merchants there have no concern but in the remittances. This practice is owing to their having no farmers or proprietors of small plantations in the island, and this again is owing to their having no publick sugar-mills, boiling houses, or distilleries, where small farmers or proprietors might have their sugar and rum made, paying a certain rate for the making, or to the proprietors of which sugar-houses, &c. the farmers and proprietors of small plantations might sell their sugar-canes when fit for the mill, at such a price as they could agree on. Instead of this almost every planter in Barbadoes, and indeed in all our sugar islands, has a sugar-mill, &c. upon his own estate, and for his own particular use; and the expence of erecting them is so great, that no man of a small estate can pretend to it, which very much prevents the population of the country; for if every farmer or landholder

* See *Land. Mag.* for August last, p. 394.

landholder in England were obliged to have a corn-mill and malt-house upon his own estate, we could not have had such a number of people in the country as we have at present, nor could we have such populous cities; if our merchants had no concern in our exports.

But as to the imports of this island, the merchants settled there are chiefly concerned. They import, in large quantities, every thing, except slaves, that the people can have occasion for; and all of them keep warehouses or shops for selling such goods out, in small quantities, to the planters and others, as they stand in need of them; and as they have a very considerable profit upon every thing they sell, it has drawn a number of people there to settle as merchants, but not near such a number as would have been, if the custom had been for the merchants there to be concerned in the exports as well as imports; which trade they may perhaps get into, now they have leave to send sugars directly to every foreign market, south of Cape Finisterre. As to the importation of slaves it is now chiefly carried on by the ships sent from hence to the coast of Africa, the captains of which are generally entrusted with being supercargoes; and they, after purchasing a cargo of slaves upon that coast, proceed to Barbadoes, or some other of our sugar islands, and sell their slaves to the planters and others that have occasion for them; but by the multitude of contending buyers upon the coast of Africa, the price of such slaves is now raised so high, that it may probably soon lessen this inhuman trade; especially if the planters and traders of our sugar islands and plantations were encouraged to carry over poor children from hence, by giving them a right to the service of such children till their age of twenty four or five, which would add to the strength of all our colonies, and put an end to that barbarous and impolitic practice which now too much prevails in this country, of banishing, or as we call it, passing a poor man out of a parish where he supports his family by his labour, only because he has got a great number of children, which may, by accident, become burthenome to the parish, should he be allowed to stay there until he has obtained a settlement.

[To be continued.]

To make good. BARBAR YARRIS (See our list of names last Vol. p. 485.)

THICKEN two quarts of water with fine flour, till it be of the consist-

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ence of common water gruel. Then boil it half an hour, and after wards sweeten it with near half a pound of brown sugar. When it is almost cold, pour it into a large jug upon four spoonfuls of barm or yeast. Shake it well together, and let it stand uncovered a whole day, before the fire, in order to ferment. The fermentation will throw up a thin liquor to the top, which must be poured off. Shake the remainder, and cork it up for use. A gill and half is sufficient to ferment a peck of loaf. Four spoonfuls of this artificial barm will make a fresh quantity, and so on in succession.

N. B. This barm has been frequently tried, and makes very good bread, but not quite so light as fresh barm, but by no means renders the bread heavy or lumpy.

An infallible Cure for the Dysentery. A Prescription of the late Dr. Broxholme.

FIRST take a vomit, after that, take twice a week, going to bed, three grains of ipechacuanha, in half a drachm of diascordium, without honey. The intermediate nights Eaton's balsamick styptic, barley, cinnamon, water, and milk-water, of each half an ounce. Let your food be white meats, with dried biscuit or stale bread, eating often, but little at a time.

P. S. I have given it to many, and never knew it fail of a cure.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

HAVING long observed the danger to which people employed upon seas or rivers are exposed, by dropping accidentally, or being forced into them; I thought it my duty to publish a short description of a contrivance for preventing one's sinking in water, which I invented some time ago, and made use of for myself. This I send to you, as the speediest and most universal way of communicating it to sea-faring people, and those who have the direction of them in a time of so much need; and to which I hope, for that reason, you will give a place in your useful collection.

A bag made of a large sheep's skin dressed, and served pretty much in the same way with the bag of a bag-pipe, that no air or water may get thro' the skin, or team. The length of it is somewhat more than to reach quite round my body, above my cloaths, immediately below my arm-pits. It is about seven or eight inches wide; except just under my arms, where it is only about two, for the convenience of moving them. Between the

wide

wide and the narrow parts, and also at the ends, it is rounded for the convenience of sewing, and the seam is upon the upper side. At each end it has a belt sewed in with the seam, and a buckle upon one of them, for buckling upon my breast, where the two ends of the bag, when I have it on, meet. It has also four belts, one on each side the two narrow parts under my arms, for buckling around my shoulders. In the end that lies on my right breast there is fixed, in the same way that the chanter of a bag-pipe is, a pipe for blowing in the air. This pipe is about two inches in length, and has a valve of leather to prevent the air from getting out when it is blown in, and which screws off to let out the air again. It points directly to my mouth for the conveniency of blowing up the bag quickly, in case of sudden accidents, such as falling into the water, &c. where before one's cloaths become so wet that he'll sink, he may blow it up, tho' he cannot swim. I salt and always dry mine carefully, when by swimming, &c. it is wetted; but perhaps a solution of alum, or oil, would do better, which I intend to try; especially, if, for ornament, the bag were made of parchment, or any other stuff thro' which air and water cannot penetrate. I have made an improvement in sewing them, but cannot communicate it in writing.

This bag I always carry about with me in my pocket, and can wear it in time of danger either above or under my coat. It is not a whit more inconvenient than a broad belt; and I look upon it to be as necessary an accoutrement at sea, or upon rivers, as a sword. I really think, as does every one to whom I have communicated it, that every person employed at sea ought to have one, since they are so cheap and easily procured, and carried about with one, and that it even deserves the notice of the government, when so many brave Britons are exposed upon the waters, in defence of their country. How many might such bags have saved when the Prince George was burned, and at the unfortunate affair at St. Cas, upon the coast of France, and many other occasions. With them men would be like as many fish; and upon urgent necessity, such as at St. Cas, they need not wait upon flat-bottomed boats, as their bags would carry them, as far as they pleased; and if they were large, a considerable weight besides. In a word, they would save many lives, as well as dispatches, and other light things of great importance, and, in a great measure, take away the

terror and danger of drowning in bad weather, especially in landing and re-embarking in any enterprise.

I am, &c.

At the Desire of our kind Correspondent J. G. we have given the Remedies for the most common Disorders of the Eyes, from a Pamphlet called The Fabrick of the EYE, &c. explained: More especially as we are informed, by a skilful Surgeon, that they are very efficacious Preparations for the Purposes they are intended to serve.

WHEN it is the extreme moisture of the ball of the eye alone, which makes objects appear confused, the placing a piece of thick, clear glass between the eye, and the thing to be seen, renders it distinct again. Philosophy may puzzle at an explanation of this, but it is enough to know it is a fact. Therefore, in these cases, let a pair of spectacles be made of plain, thick coach-window glass, without any convexity; and let the person read with these, and, at the same time, use the following medicine; to dry up the abundant moisture, and remove the cause. Grind to a fine powder a drachm of the white troches of rhazes, and ten grains of white vitriol; mix, by degrees, with these, six ounces of plantain-water. Wash the eyes night and morning with this.

Avoid much reading, and never examine any thing but with a moderate light. Never face a strong, bright fire; and when it is necessary to come into the sunshine, always keep the eyes half shut. Never look into the sky, nor at the flame of a candle, nor read, write, or work by candle-light.

It will be soon seen whether the eyes be rendered drier by this practice. If they be, the person will soon be cured; if not, the next resource is some drain for the humour. Three doses of moderate physick should be taken, each at two days distance from the other. If this does not succeed, a blister, seton, or issue, must be the next attempt: But blisters inflame, and issues discharge irregularly. I have always found a seton in the neck the most effectual. It is near the part, and the discharge is considerable. The trouble of it is more than the pain: But if it were greater, the sight is of so much consequence, that people should not think much of it. All this time the eye-water, before directed, should be used. There are very few cases this method will not eventually cure: And if only such glasses as

are here directed have been used, the sight will be perfect again, as soon as the cure is performed; and there will be no need of spectacles. But if the person has, idly, instead of plain glasses, used spectacles, he must continue them, even when the cure is finished: For the eyes having been accustomed to these, will not be able to see distinctly without them.

When a decay or weakness of sight comes on earlier than could reasonably be expected, and without any disease or other apparent cause, it sometimes will be in the power of medicine to relieve it; at least there will be no ill attending the use of the following remedy.

Strip off two ounces of the leaves of rosemary, put them whole into a bottle, with a pint of brandy, and shake it once a day; let this stand three days, then strain it off, and let the clear tincture run thro' paper: Mix a tea spoonful of this, with four tea spoonfuls of plantain water: Make it warm, and wash the inside of the eye with it every night, going to bed, moving about the eye-lids, that some of it may get perfectly in between the lid and the eye. By degrees put less and less water to the tincture, till at length a tea spoonful of each be mixed for use: And let this be continued a long time, washing the eye with some of it every night.

The decay of sight, in these cases, is owing to the crystalline's growing too flat; and this is often occasioned by the weakness, and coldness of the part. This tincture will remove the cause, and will often restore that part of the eye to its natural form, and the sight will be perfect."

"In dry inflammations of the eyes, bleeding is the first thing to be done; and it often performs a cure alone: But it is better to add to its efficacy, by the following easy application. Mix a quarter of a pint of plantain water, with two spoonfuls of brandy: Put to it fifteen grains of levigated turty. Wash the inner part of the eye with this, four or five times a day.

If this does not cure, let the bleeding be repeated the third morning; and the day after, let a gentle purge be taken. Continue the use of the eye-water; and at night bind gently over the eyes a linen, six or eight times doubled, and moistened with red wine, in which a few red rose-buds have been boiled. This method, will in all cases, where there are no particular circumstances, perform a cure.

In inflammations with moisture, more is to be considered, because more symptoms occur.

Bleeding is necessary, and it must be repeated occasionally.

Dissolve three grains of salt of lead, in a quarter of a pint of plantain-water; and wash the eye with this four or five times a day.

A If the complaint do not grow better, use the following. Grind to a fine powder half a drachm of roach-alum; mix this with the white of a new laid egg, and beat them up very well together, till they are mixed into a curd. Spread this upon a doubled linen rag, and lay it over the eye. Let it lye on two hours. Let this be repeated as there is occasion; and if the disorder do not give way to these remedies, a seton must be made in the neck.

When a thick humour fastens the eye-lids together in a morning, and the corner of the eye is sore, and the whole globe troubled with an itching; the best remedy is ointment of turty. A piece of this, as big as the head of the largest pin, must be put into the corner of the eye at night, going to bed; and three times a day the following water must be used. C Pick off an ounce of leaves of *vervain*, fresh gathered. Pour upon them a pint of boiling water; let it stand till cold, and then strain it off thro' a sieve; let it settle to be quite clear; and add to it four spoonfuls of brandy; let the eye be washed with this, every two or three hours. The virtues of *vervain* are not sufficiently known."

"In some inflammations the eyes always seem to be filled with dirt, and the pain is excessive. This arises from a thick humour, which is secreted within the eye-lid, which covers it at first like a jelly, and afterwards hardens into little lumps of a kind of solid matter. These hurt the eye, and feel like dirt in it. F

Rub to powder six grains of levigated lapis calaminaris; add to it six grains of sugar of lead, and eight grains of crude sal armoniac. When these are very fine, G mix them with half a pint of plantain-water, and let the eye be washed with this four or five times a day.

When the eyes are inflamed, and red only at the corners, or for some little way thence toward the centre of the eye, but the upper and lower part are not affected, H the cure is generally easy: But it must be taken in time; for this disease, if neglected, is very apt to degenerate into a worse. The following eye-water will usually cure it in a few days time, when only the corners are swelled and sore. Rub to a fine powder half a drachm of white vitriol:

vitriol: Mix it with a scruple of the powder of florentine iris, and put them into a bottle, with a pint and four ounces of plantain water; shake the whole together, and wash the eyes twice or three times a day.

If a pimple rise upon the globe of the eye, it adds greatly to the pain of these inflammations. The common methods must be used, and the patient must be kept carefully from facing any strong light. When matter is formed in the pimple, which will be in some time, it must be let out by opening the top of it with a lancet, and then the eye must be washed with the vervain eye-water, till it is perfectly well.

Sometimes five or six little sores will be formed in different parts of the eye, which will become ulcers, and will be not only very painful, but sometimes will leave scars that hurt the sight. This requires a more powerful remedy than the former.

Tie a piece of camphire in a rag, and put it into a bottle, with a pint of plantain water. When it has been two days in the water, that will be fit to use. Wash the eye with it four or five times a day, and then use the following.

Rub to fine powder a scruple of the lapis divinus; then add a quarter of an ounce of sugar-candy; and dissolve the whole in a pint of plantain-water: Add two spoonfuls of brandy, and wash the eye with this till the little ulcers are cleansed and healed; then bathe the eye three times a day with warm milk.

Sometimes the whole eye, and eye-lids, and even the nose, will be swelled and inflamed, soon after the first appearance of what is called the blood-shot. This requires immediate and plentiful bleeding.

Mix plantain-water, half a pint, with two spoonfuls of brandy, and frequently bathe all the parts with this, warm: At night let the following be laid on, also warm. Boil some marshmallow root sliced thin, in common water, till it is quite soft; mash it with a little of the water, and a piece of crumb of bread, and lay on some of this all over where the inflammation goes.

The bleeding must be repeated at times, and a purge taken every other day. If this does not succeed, a seton must be made in the neck. No care is too much in this case, for the humour is so sharp, that the sight is in great danger; and even the little sores, made by it on the cheeks and nose, leave scars that never wear out.

Sometimes after a blow, or from the effect of a violent cold, the body of the

eye will swell out, so that the sight will appear sunk in form of a hole in the middle. This is attended with great pain and danger, unless proper remedies be used; the white of the eye will rise out to near half an inch in thickness; and matter will be formed by which the eye will be destroyed. Whether a blow, or a fever, or whatever be the cause, bleeding is immediately necessary; and it must be repeated two or three times. Sweating the part is also very proper; and for this purpose the best thing is plantain-water with a little brandy. This must be warmed, and cloths, wetted in it, must be applied frequently to the eye, to keep all that part of the face in a gentle dew. A brisk purge, unless the fever render this improper, should be given every other day.

It will be soon seen whether the swelling and inflammation abates. If they do not, there is danger of matter being formed, which probably will destroy the sight.

To prevent this, use the following: Boil red roses in red port wine, and add a few leaves of rosemary; when the wine is very strong of the ingredients, dip pieces of linen, many times doubled, into it, and apply them to the eye on the outside, binding them gently on, without pressing. Let this be repeated once in a quarter of an hour; and with the effect of purges and bleeding, it will probably succeed. If not, the surgeon should be called in, for there will be need of a very skillful hand, and great knowledge, to prevent the most extream mischief.

*There has been lately published A Discourse on the Conduct of the Government in respect to neutral Nations, during the present War; in which all the Arguments made use of by one of our Correspondents * against the Dutch having any Right to carry on the French Trade for them, are fully and strongly enforced, particularly, that of our not being obliged to fulfil our Part of any Treaty subsisting between us, because the Dutch have not performed theirs. Upon this Subject the Author observes as follows.*

TREATIES of alliance being nothing more than stipulations of mutual advantages between two communities in favour of each other, ought to be considered in the nature of a bargain; the conditions of which are always supposed to be equal, at least in the opinion of those who make it: He therefore, who breaks his part of the contract, destroys the equality or justice of it, and forfeits all pretence to those benefits, which the other

other party had stipulated in his favour: "*Si pars una (says Grotius *) Eadem violaverit, poterit altera a Fœdere discedere, nam capita Fœderis singula condidit vim habent.*" And Puffendorf, speaking of conventions, says †, "*Nec hæc alterum obligant, nisi ab uno legibus conventionis non fuerit satisfactum.*"

And a little after he observes thus:

"That the possessions of the crown of Great-Britain in Europe have been attacked by the armies of France;—that in such case Holland is obliged by treaties to grant immediate succours, and after a certain time to join with Great-Britain in open war;—that she hath not performed these conditions, and hath therefore forfeited all title to any advantages contained in those treaties, and above all to such, as may arise from the nature of the war itself."

And after fully confirming these observations, he answers two objections as follows:

"It will, however, perhaps be objected, that England was the aggressor in the present war, and that unless she had been first attacked, the case of the guaranties did not exist."—True it is, that the treaties, which contain these guaranties, are called defensive treaties only; but the words of them, and particularly of that of 1678, by no means express the point clearly in the sense of the objection; they guaranty, in general, certain rights and possessions of both parties, and when they declare, what shall be done, in case either shall be "attacked," or "molested," in those parts, which are the objects of the guaranties, it is not mentioned as necessary, that this should be the first attack;—if however we allow the treaties to have all the meaning, which they who make this objection can require, the evidence of facts will sufficiently prove, that France was the aggressor in the present war;—if we look to America, the present war there is little more than a continuation of the last, repeated usurpations of the possessions of Great-Britain have been there the constant employment of France, almost from the hour in which the treaty of Aix was signed; and these were at last followed by an avowed military attack upon a fort belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, by regular troops, acting under a commission from the court of France:—If we consider America, as having no concern in the present question; France will also be found to have been the aggressor in the European war:—If we regard the intention alone, the first

hostile intention in Europe was the design to invade Great-Britain, sufficiently proved, and avowed by the preparations which France made for it.—If we look for the first overt-act, France made the first open attack upon Minorca;—the opinion indeed of the parties concerned sufficiently shew, that the attack upon Minorca was the opening of the European war; notwithstanding all, which had passed elsewhere, proposals for an accommodation of the American disputes were never discontinued, nor the war considered as universal, till that island was absolutely invaded. As for the captures at sea, they must be considered as belonging to the American war. They were made in consequence of the hostilities there first commenced, and were seized as reprisals, for the injuries there committed upon the property of the people of England; as such they were always declared to be taken by the ministers of England, and the value of them to be on that account retained ‡; and the legislature hath expressly refused to distribute it among the captors, as they have done in respect to all other prizes, which have been made since the war of Europe began. But even if this distinction, which puts the question out of all doubt, had not been made by the government of Great-Britain, these captures surely can never be looked upon but as a part of the American war; as such a war must always be supported by succours sent from Europe, it is absurd to suppose that either party in this case would not endeavour, as far as he was able, to take or destroy entirely the shipping of his enemy, by which alone those succours could be conveyed: Countries, which have very little internal force within themselves, cannot be defended but by such troops as are thrown into them; to defeat therefore the only means by which this can be effected, must be esteemed as material a part of such a war, as the means to invest a fortress are a material part of a siege.—But after all, when the execution of guaranties depends on questions like these, it will never, I fear, be difficult for an ally, who hath a mind to break his engagements, to find an evasion to escape; it is his duty, however, on such occasions, to weigh well the spirit of his alliances, and to consider which party hath always shewn the most ambition, or hath most inclination and ability to invade the dominions of his neighbour; it is not the first military action alone, but the usurpation of another's right, or the denial of justice, which in the opinion of the

* Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis, Lib. ii. Cap. xv. sect. 19. † Puffendorf de Jure Naturæ & Gentium, Lib. iii. Cap. viii. sect. 8. ‡ See the English declaration of war.

the ablest writers denominate the aggressor, and evince the commencement of a war.

A more subtle objection will still perhaps be made, to what has been said : It will be urged, " that tho' France was the aggressor in Europe, yet that it was only in consequence of the hostilities commenced before in America ; with which it is determined by treaties, that Holland is to have no concern ; and that the rights contested at present are not contained in the guaranties."—If the reasoning, on which this objection is founded, was admitted, it would alone be sufficient to destroy the effects of every guaranty, and to extinguish that confidence, which nations mutually place in each other, on the faith of defensive alliances : It points out to the enemy a certain method of avoiding the inconvenience of such an alliance : It shows him where he ought to begin his attack ; let only the first effort be made upon some place not included in the guaranty, and after that, he may pursue his views against the very object of it, without any apprehensions of the consequence ; let France first attack some little spot belonging to Holland in America, and her barrier would be no longer guarantied : To argue in this manner would be to trifle with the most solemn engagements. The proper object of guaranties is the preservation of some particular country in the possession of some particular power. The treaties above-mentioned, promise the defence of the dominions of each party in Europe, simply and absolutely, whenever they are " attacked " or " molested." If in the present war the first attack was made out of Europe, it is manifest, that long ago an attack hath also been made in Europe ; and that is beyond a doubt the case of these guaranties.

Let us try, however, if we cannot discover what hath once been the opinion of Holland on a point of this nature.—It hath already been observed, that the defensive alliance between England and Holland of 1678, is but a copy of the twelve first articles of the French treaty of 1662 ; soon after Holland had concluded this last alliance with France, she became engaged in a war with England ; the attack then first began, as in the present case, out of Europe, on the coast of Guinea ; and the cause of the war was also the same, a disputed right to certain possessions out of the bounds of Europe, some in Africa, and others in the East-Indies : Hostilities having continued for some time in those parts, they afterwards commenced also in

Europe ; immediately upon this, Holland declared, that the case of that guaranty did exist ; and demanded the succours, which were stipulated : I need not produce the memorials of their ministers to prove this ; history sufficiently informs us, that France acknowledged the claim, granted the succours, and entered even into open war in the defence of her ally : Here then we have the sentiments of Holland on the same article, in a case minutely parallel : France also pleads in favour of the same opinion, tho' her concession in this respect, checked at that time her youthful monarch in the first essay of his ambition, delayed for several months his entrance into the Spanish provinces, and brought on him the enmity of England.

If any doubt can yet remain about the meaning and intent of this article, it may farther be proved from the opinion of the minister who made it :—Immediately after Holland was engaged in the war above-mentioned, she sent to the court of France Mons. Van Beuningen, to press the execution of that guaranty, which he had himself concluded : It is remarkable, that in his conversations on this subject with Mons. de Lionne, the same objection was debated, against which I now contend : Van Beuningen treated it with great contempt ; he asked Mons. de Lionne*, if the pretence of the European war being only a continuation of that of Africa, was what the English alone alledged to deprive them of the succours of France ; or whether the French ministry laid any stress upon it, as an argument, at all to be supported. De Lionne at first gave him to understand, that he thought it of some weight, "*A quoi, je repondis,*" says Van Beuningen, "*que je ne croyois pas, que cette objection fut serieuse, puis qu' il dit alors, que celui, qui a commence la Guerre en Guinée, & de la en Europe, n'a pas commence de Guerre en Europe ; & ne pouvoit passer pour troubler la paix & le commerce en Europe, parce qu' il l'avoit trouble ailleurs auparavant ;*" and then he adds, "*Ce, que j'ajoutai a ce raisonnement pour refuter cette objection, resta sans replique.*" This was the same Mons. Van Beuningen who negotiated our defensive treaty of 1678 ; he made the terms of both these guaranties precisely alike ; and we before shewed, that our own case at present is exactly the same as this, on which his opinion hath been produced.

INDIAN

* *Lettre de Monsieur Van Beuningen à Monsieur de Witt, December 26, 1664.*

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

SPEECH of the Chief of the Mickmakis, or Maricheets Savages, dependent on the Government of Cape Breton. From An Account of their Customs and Manners, lately published.

WHEN all the peltry of the beasts killed in the enemy's country (with whom they are about to declare war) is piled in a heap, the oldest Sagamo, or chieftain of the assembly, gets up, and asks, What weather it is? **B** Is the sky clear? Does the sun shine? On being answered in the affirmative, he orders the young men to carry the pile of peltry to a rising-ground, or eminence, at some little distance from the cabin, or place of assembly. As this is instantly done, he follows them, and as he walks **C** along begins, and continues his address to the sun in the following terms:—

“Be witness, thou great and beautiful luminary, of what we are this day going to do in the face of thy orb! If thou didst disapprove us, thou wouldst, this moment, hide thyself, to avoid affording the light of thy rays to all the actions of this assembly. Thou didst exist of old, and still existeth. Thou remainest for ever as beautiful, as radiant, and as beneficent, as when our first fore fathers beheld thee. Thou wilt always be the same. The father of the day can never fail us; **E** he who makes every thing vegetate, and without whom cold, darkness, and horror, would every where prevail. Thou knowest all the iniquitous procedure of our enemies towards us. What perfidy have they not used; what deceit have they not employed, whilst we had no room to distrust them? There are now more than five, six, seven, eight moons revolved since we left the principal amongst our daughters with them, in order thereby to form the most durable alliance with them (for, in short, we and they are the same thing, as to our being, constitution, and blood;) and yet we have seen them look on these girls of the most distinguished rank, *Kayhepidetchque*, as mere play-things for them, an amusement, a pastime put by us into their hands, to afford them a quick and easy consolation, for the fatal blows we had given them in the preceding war. Yet, we had made them sensible, that this supply of our principal maidens was, in order that they should re-people their country more honourably, and to put them under a necessity of conviction, that we were now become sin-

cerely their friends, by delivering to them so sacred a pledge of amity, as our principal blood. Can we then, unmoved, behold them so basely abusing that thorough confidence of ours? Beautiful, all-seeing, all penetrating luminary! without whose influence the mind of man has neither efficacy nor vigour, thou hast seen to what a pitch that nation (who are however our brothers) has carried its insolence towards our principal maidens. Our resentment would not have been so extreme with respect to girls of more common birth, and the rank of whose fathers had not a right to make such an impression on us. But here we are wounded in a point there is no passing over in silence or unrevenged. Beautiful luminary! who art thyself so regular in thy course, and in the wise distribution thou makest of thy light from morning to evening, wouldst thou have us not imitate thee? And whom can we better imitate? The earth stands in need of thy governing thyself as thou dost towards it. There are certain places, where thy influence does not suffer itself to be felt, because thou dost not judge them worthy of it. But, as for us, it is plain that we are thy children; for we can know no origin but that which thy rays have given us, when first marrying, efficaciously, with the earth we inhabit, they impregnated its womb, and caused us to grow out of it like the herbs of the field, and the trees of the forest, of which thou art equally the common father. To imitate thee then, we cannot do better than no longer to countenance or cherish those, who have proved themselves so unworthy thereof. They are no longer, as to us, under a favourable aspect. They shall dearly pay for the wrong they have done us. They have not, it is true, deprived us of the means of hunting for our maintenance and cloathing; they have not cut off the free passage of our canoes, on the lakes and rivers of this country; but they have **G** done worse; they have supposed in us a tameness of sentiments, which does not, nor cannot, exist in us. They have deflowered our principal maidens in wantonness, and lightly sent them back to us. This is the just motive which cries out for vengeance. Sun! be thou favourable **H** to us in this point, as thou art in that of our hunting, when we beseech thee to guide us in quest of our daily support. Be propitious to us, that we may not fail of discovering the ambushes that may be laid for us; that we may not be surprised unwares in our cabins, or elsewhere;

where; and, finally, that we may not fall into the hands of our enemies. Grant them no chance with us, for they deserve none. Behold the skins of their beasts now a burnt-offering to thee! Accept it, as if the fire-brand I hold in my hands, and now set to the pile, was lighted immediately by thy rays, instead of our domestick fire."

INVOCATION of the MOON. *From the same.*

"**H**OW great, O Moon! is thy goodness, in actually, for our benefit, supplying the place of the father of the day, as, next to him, thou hast concurred to make us spring out of that earth we have inhabited from the first ages of the world, and takest particular care of us, that the malignant air of the night should not kill the principle and bud of life within us. Thou regardest us, in truth, as thy children. Thou hast not, from the first time, discontinued to treat us like a true mother. Thou guidest us in our nocturnal journies. By the favour of thy light it is, that we have often struck great strokes in war; and more than once have our enemies had cause to repent their being off their guard in thy clear winter-nights. Thy pale rays have often sufficiently lighted us, for our marching in a body without mistaking our way; and have enabled us not only to discover the ambushes of the enemy, but often to surprize him asleep. However we might be wanting to ourselves, thy regular course was never wanting to us. Beautiful spouse of the Sun! give us to discover the tracks of elks, moose-deer, martins, lynxes, and bears, when urged by our wants, we pursue by night the hunt after these beasts. Give to our women the strength to support the pains of child-birth, render their wombs prolific, and their breasts inexhaustible fountains."

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN your Magazine, for October (p. 523.) Mr. Eagland pronounces Mr. P. P.'s answer to the law question (p. 305.) to be decisive; but I must beg leave to dissent from him. Mr. P. P. gives the nephew one-third of the mother's share; whereas the will, in one of the cases therein specified, expressly gives him one-half of her share. Mr. P. P. makes the nephew's share two ninths, and the daughter's four-ninths of the son's share; but in the will, the nephew's share is one-

third, and the daughter's two-thirds of the son's share. The fundamental error, in all the answers hitherto published, is the not fixing a mean for the mother's share. The relative proportions of all the shares, except the mother's, are settled in the will. The son's, the daughter's, and the nephew's shares, are to each other invariably, as 6, 4, and 2; but the mother's share is in one case 6, and in another 4 of these parts. Consequently, in the present case, which is a combination of the other two, her share must be 5, a mean between 6 and 4. Divide, therefore, the 2000l. into 27 equal parts, and give the son 6, the mother 5, the daughter 4, and the nephew 2. Then the son's share will be $705\frac{1}{3}$ l. the mother's $588\frac{1}{3}$ l. the daughter's $470\frac{1}{3}$ l. and the nephew's $235\frac{1}{3}$ l.

I am, S I R,

Your very humble servant,
Newent, Gloucestershire, WM. DAVIES.
Nov. 22, 1758.

Berlin, Nov. 21. By Authority.

The Relation of the King's Campaign, in 1758, continued from p. 600.

AFTER M. de Harsch had raised the siege of Neisse, the king sent the corps under general Fouquet over the river of that name. The enemy immediately raised the blockade of Cosel. They took a second thought, and returned to blockade it again: But the corps that approached the fortress was driven off, and lost its baggage, and above 100 men, who were made prisoners. M. de Harsch hath retired into Bohemia, and M. de Ville keeps near Jagerndorff.

The King's army set out on the 8th from the neighbourhood of Neisse, to go back to Saxony, where the enterprises of the Austrians made our speedy return necessary. During our absence, M. Daun had marched towards Dresden, in hopes of taking it by assault. He encamped, on the 20th, within cannon-shot of that city. The army of prince Henry repassed the Elbe, and took its camp on the side of the Black-Gate, inclining towards the eminence of Weissen Hirsch. M. Daun cannonaded the town; and his light troops, supported by the grenadiers of his army, having attempted to make themselves masters of the suburbs at Pirna-Gate and See-Thor-Gate, the governor, count Schmettau, set fire to these suburbs. This fire stopt the Austrians, and gave the king, and general Wedel, and count Dohna, time to come up, though by different roads. The enemy's design was

to make themselves masters of Torgau, Dresden, and Leipfick; at the same time; and with the two bodies of forces under Landoun and O'Kelly, to keep the king out of Lusatia.

When M. de Haddick advanced against Torgau, he was repulsed with loss by general Wadel, who pursued him to the neighbourhood of Eulembourg. Count Dohna followed him. They drove the enemy from Eulembourg, took an hundred prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and some baggage. The siege of Leipfick was raised at the same time; whilst the king was driving Landoun and O'Kelly before him, who retreated to Zittau. On the 10th, M. Daun raised the siege of Dresden, and the king arrived there the 20th. The army of the empire (as it calls itself) as well as the Austrians, is falling back to Bohemia; and, according to all appearance, the campaign is drawing to an end. There have been six sieges raised almost at the same time; that of Colberg, carried on by general Palmbach, under the orders of marshal Fermor; that of Neisse, by M. de Harsch; that of Cosel, by an Hungarian, whose name we know not; that of Dresden, by marshal Daun; the blockade of Torgau, by M. Haddick, and that of Leipfick, by the prince of Deux-Ponts. One may say of all these formidable armies, which have kept the field this year, "The mountain in labour brought forth a mouse."

The Success the new TRAGEDY of CLEONE has met with, in its Representation, is an Instance, that Virtue and the tender Affections have still many Votaries, and the gentle Touches of Humanity in that Composition, cannot fail of endearing the Author to the Publick: We shall give the following Account of it to our Readers.

THE story is built on the old legend of St. Genevieve, written originally in French, and from thence translated into English, about an hundred years since, by Sir William Lower. This piece, when first written, consisted only of three acts, which being shewn to Mr. Pope about three years before his death, he advised the author to extend it to five. After Mr. Pope's decease, however, it was laid aside for several years, till, at length, the author happened to fall on a method of altering and extending the plan, which brought it to its present state.

The Dramatic Persons are the following:

Sifroy, a general officer.—Beaufort, son, the father of Cleone.—Beaufort, jun. her brother.—Paulet, the friend of
December, 1758.

Sifroy.—Glanville, a near relation.—Ragozin, a servant, corrupted by Glanville.—Cleone, the wife of Sifroy.—Isabella, her companion.—A child about five years old, son to Sifroy and Cleone.

The following is the table on which it is founded.

Sifroy, a commander in the army, is husband to Cleone, from whom he has been absent three years. They have a son about five years of age; and in the same house with Cleone lives Paulet, a young gentleman, who is a friend to Sifroy. In the family are two relations, Glanville and Isabella. Glanville endeavours to make it be believed, that he has been defrauded of an estate, of which Sifroy is in possession, and which he endeavours to obtain, by murdering all who should obstruct his villainous designs. The scheme which he forms to effect his purpose is the following. He writes a letter to Sifroy, the bearer of which is Ragozin, wherein he acquaints him that Cleone has been false to him, and mentions Paulet as the adulterer. On the receipt of this letter, Sifroy writes back to Glanville to send Cleone to her father's house. In the mean time Glanville resolves to murder Paulet, that he may no longer be an hindrance to his project, and on the return of Sifroy to lay the charge of Paulet's death on him by means of false witnesses. And in the interval between the death of Paulet and the return of Sifroy, his design is to violate Cleone, who had preferred Sifroy to him; and if he does not succeed in his attempt, to murder her and her son, to glut his revenge. All this he endeavours to effect by means of Isabella, whom he gains by a pretended love; and Ragozin, whom he persuades to be the murderer, by the promises of gain.

The first act opens with an interview between Glanville and Isabella, wherein Glanville persuades her that his views are perfectly honest, and that he means, as to her particular, to "sanctify their joys by sacred wedlock." Isabella is with difficulty persuaded that Sifroy has defrauded Glanville of the estate, and adds,

"But grant thou shouldst succeed, what will ensue? [Heir.] Suppose him dead, doth he not leave an infant son? He will prevent thy claim.—"

To which Glanville answers, "That bar were easily removed."

At this instant enters Ragozin, with the following letter from Sifroy, in answer to that of Glanville, which Glanville reads to Isabella.

4 M

"The"

"Tho' thou hast stabbed me to the heart, I cannot but thank thy goodness for the tender regard thou hast shown to my honour. The traitor Paulet shall die by my own hand: That righteous vengeance must be mine. Mean time, forbid the villain's entrance to my house. As to her who was once my wife, let her go to her father's, to whom I have written, leaving it to him to vindicate her virtue, or conceal her shame. I am in too much confusion to add more. SIFROY."

The third scene changes to another room, in which are present Cleone and Paulet. Cleone laments the long absence of Sifroy. Paulet endeavours to recover her spirits, by assuring her, that her comfort has gained a victory over the enemy, whose chief commander was slain by the hand of Sifroy himself. But this is of little avail. Cleone discovers some secret uneasiness, and declares, that she has cause to fear that Isabella is the wife of Glanville, the latter of whom she suspects of base designs against her. Soon afterwards Cleone hears Glanville's voice, and sends Paulet into another room, that he may overhear them. Glanville enters, and endeavours to corrupt the chaste, the innocent Cleone, by representing Sifroy as having little regard for her, and telling her,

"Methinks the man but ill deserves your truth,
Who leaves the sweet elysium of your
To tread the dangerous fields of horrid war."

And throughout the whole scene he endeavours to persuade her to yield to his embraces; but this she refuses with an inflexible resolution. In the midst of this discourse Paulet bursts into the room, and shames him to his face; but Glanville, in his defence, declares, that he only did it to try her constancy, and then departs. Soon afterwards he re-enters to them with Ragozin; and produces the letter from Sifroy, wherein he forbids Paulet entrance into the house. Paulet urges, that the hand is forged, and gives a challenge to Glanville, which the latter accepts; but on Paulet's departure, Glanville immediately gives orders to Ragozin to waylay and murder him.

The second act opens with another interview between Glanville and Isabella, wherein she acquaints him, that she had shewn the letter to Cleone, "forg'd against himself,"

"Pressing her instant flight, and branding him
With black designs against her life."

And that she thereupon resolved to make her escape: Ragozin enters, and acquaints Glanville that he had effected his purpose against Paulet, and had left him to an hasty burial where Glanville had appointed. Glanville then sends Ragozin to intercept Cleone and her son in Badenwood, and, as Ragozin says, "direct them to the world unknown."

The fourth scene represents Cleone with her child, seeking Paulet, whom she laments she cannot find. Scene 5. Isabella enters and urges her flight, whereupon Cleone and her little infant set out, after making this invocation:

"But, O great Power! who, bending
from thy throne,
Look it down with pitying eyes on erring
Whom weakness blinds, and passions
lead astray,

C Impute not to Sifroy this cruel wrong!
O heal his bosom, wounded by the darts
Of lying slander, and restore to him
That peace, which I must never more regain."

After a short soliloquy of Isabella, Glanville enters the room, whom Isabella reproaches with his fears that she would betray him. Isabella departs, and Glanville going out, is told, that young Beaufort, the brother of Cleone, enquires for him. Beaufort being entered, Glanville tells him, that Cleone and Paulet were both fled together. After this the elder Beaufort enters, and can scarce be persuaded of Cleone's guilt; but for satisfaction, both the father and son resolve to go to Paulet's habitation.

Act III. scene 1, represents Sifroy repeating a soliloquy in the area before his house. The second scene changes to a room in the house, in which Isabella acquaints Glanville, that she saw Sifroy pass by from the window. The next scene Isabella departs and Sifroy enters. In this scene Glanville persuades Sifroy of Cleone's guilt; Sifroy burns with rage, and vows revenge on Paulet. The father is next conducted in, who reasons with Sifroy on the truth of the charge; during which time enters Beaufort the younger, who assures his father that Paulet is murdered, and that Glanville is false.

The sixth scene changes to the wood, in which the darkness of the night, and the closeness of the trees, added to the dreadful howl of savage beasts, conspire to render the scene most terrifying. In this wood Cleone and her child, who discover marks of great terror, are pursued by Ragozin masked, with a drawn dagger. Cleone is heard to shriek with most horrid

horrid cries, and retreating back, falls in a swoon. Ragozin re-enters, having murdered the child, and escapes with all speed, thinking he had also killed Cleone. Cleone rises from her trance, and departs to seek her child.

The next scene represents the child lying murdered in an adjacent part of the wood. Cleone falls down by him, kissing his corps, and weeping. Then raising herself on her arm, after a dead silence, and looking by degrees more and more wild, she proceeds, in a distracted manner, to prattle to her child as if he was asleep.

Act IV. Scene, a room in Sifroy's house. Isabella acquaints Glanville that he is betrayed, and lays the charge on Ragozin. Ragozin enters, and assuring Glanville that Cleone and her son no longer obstructed his views, insists on his stipulated reward that night, which Glanville promises to pay.

Then Ragozin departs, and Sifroy enters, and while Sifroy reproaches Glanville for his treacherous proceedings, the father of Cleone, attended with officers, enters the room, and Glanville is taken away guarded to a magistrate. Sifroy and Beaufort senior still remain, and Beaufort jun. enters, and acquaints them of the murder of Cleone's son; and that Cleone, who was quite distracted, could not be prevailed on to quit the place. On which they all agree to go to her.

The fifth act opens with the scene of the wood. Cleone is discovered sitting by her dead child, over whom she has formed a little bower of shrubs and branches of trees. She seems very busy in picking the leaves from a bush in her hand. Sifroy, Beaufort, sen. Isabella, Glanville, Ragozin, and officers, enter the wood, where Sifroy and Beaufort burst into exclamations of terror, but are instantly silent on beholding Cleone rise. Sifroy advances to her, but Cleone still continuing frightened and trembling, says,

"Sweet heaven,

Protect me! O if you pity, save
My infant!—Cast away that bloody steel!
And on my knees I'll kiss the gentle hand,
That spar'd my child!—Glanville shall
never know

But we are dead—In this lone wood we'll
And I no more will seek my husband's house:

And yet I never wrong'd him! never in—
And presently after,

"Stay, stay—for you are good, and will
not hurt

My lamb. Alas, you weep—why should
I am his mother, yet I cannot weep.

Have you more pity than a mother feels?
But I will weep no more—my heart is
cold."

Then Sifroy falling on his knees, repeats the following prayer:

"O mitigate thy wrath, good heaven!
Thou know'st

My weakness—lay not on thy creature
Than he can bear: Restore her, O restore
her!

But if it must not be—if I am doom'd
To stand a dreadful warning, to deter
Frail man from sudden passion—then,
great Power,

O take, in mercy take, this wretched life!"
As Sifroy rises, Isabella comes forward,
and throws herself at his feet.

"Hear, hear me, Sir!—My very heart
is pierc'd!

And my shock'd soul, beneath a load of
Sinks down in terrors insupportable.

'Tis heaven impels me to reveal the crimes
In which, O misery! I have been involv'd—
Protect me, save me from his desperate
rage!"

At these words Glanville suddenly pulls
out a short dagger which he had concealed in his bosom, and attempts to
stab her; but Sifroy prevents it by wrenching
it from him. Ragozin now endeavours to escape, but is seized by one of
the officers. Then Isabella goes on:

"Tremble, O wretch!—Thou see'st that
heaven is just,

Nor suffers even ourselves to hide our deeds.
To death I yield—nor hope, nor wish for
life—

Permit me to reveal some dreadful truths,
And I shall die content. Thy hapless wife,
Chaste as the purest angel of the sky,
By Glanville is traduc'd—By him betray'd,
Paulet is murder'd—and by his device,
The lovely child. Inveigled by his arts,
And by the flattering hopes of wealth
ensnar'd—

Distracting thought! I have destroy'd my
In the last scene, where are present
Cleone, Sifroy, Beaufort, sen. and Beaufort, jun. Cleone is represented as still
distracted, and breaking forth into these
expressions:

"O who hath done it!—who hath done
this deed
Of death?—My child is murder'd—my
Bereft of life!—Thou, Glanville! thou
art he!
O bloody fiend! destroy a child! an in-
O wretch, forbear!—See, see the little
heart

Bleeds on his dagger's point!

[Looking down to the earth.
But lo! the furies!—the black fiends of hell

4 M 2

Have

Have seized the murderer! look! they
 tear his heart— [he strikes
 That heart which had no pity!—Hark!
 His eye-balls glare—his teeth together
 gnash
 In bitterness of anguish—While the fiends
 Scream in his trighted ear—*Thou shalt not
 murder!*

After this she recovers her reason, bids
 farewell to her father and her husband,
 grows fainter and fainter, and at last ex-
 pires.

The moral which is drawn from this
 Tragedy is expressed in an invocation to
 the Deity, spoke by Beaufort, sen. which
 concludes the performance.

“Offended Power! at length with pity-
 ing eyes

Look on our misery! Cut short this thread
 That links my soul too long to wretched
 life!

And let mankind, taught by his hapless
 Learn one great truth, experience finds
 too late;

That dreadful ills from rash resentment
 And sudden passions end in lasting woe.”

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

IN the vacation I took a trip into the
 country, and in my tour visited one of
 our universities, where I had often ad-
 mired the ingenuity of the lower people,
 especially such as attend as servants in the
 several colleges: This I always imputed
 to the education of the place, and the fre-
 quent intercourse they must necessarily
 have with the students. But there is such
 a superabundant fund of learning now
 subsisting there, that the overflowings of it
 descend even to the brutes; inasmuch,
 that in one day, within the precincts of
 that university, I found a celebrated learn-
 ed horse, and a matchless learned dog, in-
 structing the people, and exhibiting lec-
 tures to different sets of pupils, each of
 them claiming the peculiar excellence of
 doing it *without loss of time*.

Reflecting on the lives of these learned
 animals, I could not help considering
 them as enjoying a sort of travelling-
 fellowships, and after computing their pro-
 fits, it was not without some degree of
 envy, that I found, upon a fair calcula-
 tion, each of them did acquire a more
 comfortable, and much larger revenue,
 than most of the members in either of
 our universities do receive from the stated
 income of their respective fellowships.

After examining the dog and horse, up-
 on comparing the capacity and proficiency
 of each, I was obliged to give the pre-

ference to the former. The horse is no
 better than a blundering, learned pedant:
 But in the dog I observed a modesty, which
 usually attends persons really learned, and
 was particularly pleased with his adver-
 tisement, where, though he can read,
 write, and cast accounts very well, yet
 he observes a caution which might well
 become many much bolder writers, for he
 professes in his publick performances to
 use such words only, as are not too difficult
 to spell.

At first, I was agreeably amused with
 the sagacity of the beasts, so much supe-
 rior to that of the dancing-bears, or even
 of the almost rational elephants. But on
 further consideration, I plainly see the
 bad consequence of these lectures, and
 am clearly of opinion, that they ought to
 be discontinued, at least in our uni-
 versities. I well remember that this new
 branch of learning, now in use among
 the dogs and horses, was first introduced
 into these kingdoms by *Le Cbien Savant*,
 and as he came from our natural, as well
 as declared enemies, this circumstance af-
 fords just ground for suspicion — *Tuus
 Danaus et dona ferentes*.

The suspicion is strengthened, if we
 recollect the time when he was imported,
 which was, while the French court was
 endeavouring to cajole and juggle with
 our ministry about the limits of our set-
 tlements in America; and was actually
 sowing the seeds of discord, which have
 furnished fuel for the flames now raging
 in the present war. This led me to con-
 sider the learned brutes in a political view.

In the good days of yore, the chief use
 that was made of brutes in our publick
 spectacles, was, in bull-baiting and cock-
 fighting, and in both with good effect. In
 the latter, each bird with a spirit still sub-
 sisting among the ancient Britons in Wales,
 resenting his wrongs at the peril of his
 life, and thirsting after glory, and refusing
 quarter, at last, one, rather than own
 himself vanquished, died on the spot. In
 the former sport, the bellowing and swag-
 gering bull did well enough represent the
 French King, whom our brave dogs, re-
 gardless of the wounds and bruises they
 received, with an intrepidity which did
 honour to their country, never failed to
 assault with repeated attacks, till they had
 tamed and brought him to reason. Nay,
 in modern times, *Mother Midnight's* dogs
 might fire the emulation of our common
 soldiers, and inspire sentiments which
 might facilitate the conquest of *Louisbourg*.
 But these fly learned quadrupeds teach out
 British youth base and abject principles.

All

All the moral that can be deduced from their performances, can amount to no more than this, viz. That great emolument may be acquired by learning to do as we are bidden. And what a dangerous tendency such lessons must have in a country of liberty I need not mention.

Le Cien Savant might very well read lectures to the slaves of his own country; and I am ready to acknowledge, that the lectures of the matchless, learned English dog might have their use upon the parade in the park: But such slavish and servile notions ought not to be inculcated in places of liberal education, lest they should poison the minds of our generous youth; who, hitherto, I have the pleasure to observe, are sufficiently impatient of restraint, and extremely jealous of their liberties. I hope, therefore, to prevail with those whom it may concern, that these creatures may not be allowed to exhibit themselves for the future in either university. I am the more earnest in this request; because, where I was, I observed many persons already instructed in this way; and who, in the course of their studies, for a number of years past, had learned no one thing but the art which these learned brutes practice in equal perfection; that is, *The art of doing as they are bidden at the word of command.*

The admirers of learning in dogs and horses may pretend, that their exhibiting their lectures, even in the universities, may have some good effect, as it is one means of detecting and exposing vice, by the wonderful sagacity which these creatures claim of finding and pointing out the greatest whoremaster, or greatest drunkard in the company. And, indeed, it was suggested, that the learned animals had not only the permission, but the authority of the university officers for this purpose, at last *Stinbich* fair. But an occurrence that happened while I was there, will detect the falshood of both these pretenders. For the horse, notwithstanding his pretended skill, in executing his *seniorial* office, blundered upon a noble Lord, and thereby imputed to him a character which, every one must allow, he does not deserve: So that his Lordship might have exclaimed, with great propriety—*quo ne credite*, *Tencri*. Neither could the horse be supposed to come to this noble Lord, by the authority of the university officers; for it is certain those gentlemen would not have sent the horse upon such an errand out of mere civility, though his Lordship has but little preferment to dispose of. Now, if it be clear from this instance, that

the learned dogs and horses really have not that knowledge which they falsely pretend to have, and that they did not act at that last fair by the authority of the university officers, then this instance will sufficiently make out what I have been

A suggesting. For, the horse would not have dared to come to the noble Lord without some such authority as could, at all events, protect and support him. Is it not plain then, from this single circumstance, that these animals acted by the authority of some still more noble personage, who very well knew he might make free with his Lordship. And whether they were not sent by that more noble personage, to promote still more the practice of implicit obedience in that docile university, is submitted to the consideration of the truly learned heads of it.

C However, for fear these kind and well intended intimations, should not be allowed their due weight, and other matchless, learned dogs should hereafter be permitted to exhibit the like lectures within the said university, the younger students, for whose sake I write, are desired to observe, that these docile and servile dogs do themselves only obtain, now and then, a mouldy crust, or bone already picked; while the main profits and emoluments accrue wholly to the master himself; whose constant custom has always been, and always will be, to shew and expose his dogs before he feeds them. E. O.

(See our last Vol. p. 637.)

The Thanks of the House of Commons were tendered to Admiral Boscawen, by their Right Hon. Speaker, in the following nervous and elegant Terms.

Admiral Boscawen!

THE house have unanimously resolved, that their thanks should be given to you for the services you have done to your king and country in North America; and it is my duty to convey their thanks to you.

I wish I could do it in a manner suitable to the occasion, and as they ought to be given to you, now standing in your place, as a member of this house.

But were I able to enumerate and set forth, in the best manner, the great and extensive advantages accruing to this nation from the conquest of Louisbourg, with the Islands of Cape Breton and St. John, I could only exhibit a repetition of what has already been, and is, the genuine and uniform tone and language of every part of the kingdom.

Their

Their joy too has been equal to their sentiments upon this interesting event; and in their sentiments and joy they have carried their gratitude also to you, Sir, as a principal instrument in these most important acquisitions.

You are now therefore receiving the acknowledgments of the people, only in a more solemn way—by the voice, the general voice of their representatives in parliament—the most honourable fame that any man can arrive at, in this or any other country. It is, on these occasions, a national honour, from a free people; ever cautiously to be conferred, in order to be the more esteemed—to be the greater reward; and which ought to be reserved for the most signal services to the state, and the most approved merit in them: Such as this house has usually, and very lately made their objects of publick thanks.

The use I am persuaded you will make of this just testimony, and high reward of your services and merit, will be the preserving in your own mind a lasting impression of what the commons of Great-Britain are now tendering to you, and in a constant continuance of the zeal and ardour for the glory of your king and country, which have made you to deserve it.

In obedience to the commands of the house, I do, with great pleasure to myself, give you the thanks of the house, for the services you have done to your king and country in North-America.

Upon which admiral Boscawen said:

Mr. Speaker!

I AM happy in having been able to do my duty; but have not words to express my sense of the distinguishing reward that has been conferred upon me by this house: Nor can I enough thank you, Sir, for the polite and elegant manner in which you have been pleased to convey to me the resolution of the house.

Admiral Osborn's Answer to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who had signified to him their Thanks for his Services.

S I R,

I WANT words to express my sense of the honour the house of commons has been pleased to confer upon me, and only hope that you, Sir, will be as gracious to me in representing my gratitude to that august assembly, as you have been in acquainting me with their favourable acceptance of my services. I have done no more than my duty. I have only been the humble, though happy instrument of executing the wise measures directed by his majesty.

I have no title, Sir, to any glory, but what is common to me as a seaman, and as an Englishman zealous for the service of my country, which is pleased to reward me with this instance of their approbation. From the situation of my health, Sir, I can flatter myself with having but few opportunities of employing the remainder of my life, in grateful exertion of my abilities for the honour and interest of my country. But as the house of commons is so gloriously watchful to encourage the greatest merit, by rewarding the least, England can never want good officers: And however honoured I am by this distinction, may my services be the most inconsiderable, that shall be thus acknowledged. I am, with the greatest respect,

S I R,

Your most obedient, and
most humble servant,
HENRY OSBORN.

C Dec. 3^d
1758.

From the IDLER.

PUNCH is a liquor compounded of spirit of juices, sugar and water. The spirit volatile and fiery, is the proper emblem of vivacity and wit; the acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure pungency of raillery, and acrimony of censure; sugar is the natural representative of luscious adulation and gentle complaisance; and water is the proper hieroglyphick of easy prattle, innocent and tasteless.

Spirit alone is too powerful for use. It will produce madness rather than merriment; and instead of quenching thirst, will inflame the blood. Thus wit too conspicuously poured out agitates the hearer with emotions rather violent than pleasing; every one shrinks from the force of its impression, the company sits intranced and overpowered; all are astonished, but nobody are pleased.

The acid juices give this genial liquor all its power of stimulating the palate. Conversation would become dull and rapid, if negligence were not sometimes roused, and sluggishness quickened by due severity and reprehension. But acids unmixed will distort the face and terrify the palate; and he that has no other qualities than penetration and asperity, whose constant employment is detection and censure, who looks only to find faults, and speaks only to punish them, will soon be dreaded, hated, and avoided.

The taste of sugar is generally pleasing, but it cannot long be eaten by itself. Thus meekness and courtesy will always recommend the first address, but soon pall and nauseate

nauseate unless they are associated with more sprightly qualities. The chief use of sugar, is to temper the taste of other substances, and softness of behaviour in the same manner mitigates the roughness of contradiction, and allays the bitterness of unwelcome truth.

Water is the universal vehicle by which are conveyed the particles necessary to sustenance and growth, by which thirst is quenched, and all the wants of life and nature are supplied. Thus all the business of the world is transacted by artless and easy talk, neither sublimed by fancy, nor discoloured by affectation, without the harshness of satire, or lasciviousness of flattery. By this limpid vein of language curiosity is gratified, and all the knowledge is conveyed, which one man is required to impart for the safety and convenience of another. Water is the only ingredient in punch which can be used alone, and with which man was content till nature framed an artificial want. Thus while we alone desire to have our ignorance informed, we are the most delighted with the plainest diction; and it is only in the moments of idleness or pride, that we call for the gratifications of wit or flattery.

He only can please long, who, by tempering the acid of satire with the sugar of civility, and allaying the heat of wit with the frigidity of humble chat, can make the punch of conversation; and as that punch can be drank in the greatest quantity which has the largest proportion of water, so that companion will be oftenest welcome, whose talk flows out with inoffensive copiousness, and unenvied insipidity.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I AM now near seventy years old; and in the year 1722, after having unsuccessfully applied to some physicians of the greatest note in London, I was desired by one of them to pass a year in Holland, that I might be under Dr. BOERHAAVE's constant inspection at Leyden; to whom resorted, from all parts of Europe, persons of the most distinguished rank in cases of extreme difficulty, most of which he either cured, or relieved. For my own part, he perfectly cured me when I little expected it; and there is one material fact, of which I can inform the publick, that may be well worth your notice, and therefore I send it for your next Magazine.

It is asserted that BOERHAAVE, having

obtained some remission from the severity of the gout, determined to try whether the juices of sumitory, endive, and succory, taken thrice a day in large quantities (namely, about half a pint each dose) might not contribute to his relief, and,

A "That by a perseverance in this method he was wonderfully relieved."

This is partly the truth, tho' not the whole truth; for I conversed with him daily at that very time. He took indeed the juices before-mentioned for a fortnight, or thereabouts, as near as I can remember,

B yet "it was not by the perseverance in this method alone he was so wonderfully recovered;" for when he found his stomach would bear the juices of these three herbs, and he seemed to receive some small benefit from them, he told me he would add,

C two more herbs, namely, water-cresses and male speedwell; and that he would likewise take every day half an ounce of four gums, well beat up together, in equal quantities, namely, gum sagapenum, gum opoponax, gum ammoniacum, and gum albanum.—He swallowed a drachm of

D these, made into twelve pills, four times in a day, drinking after them half a pint of the expressed juices of the five above-mentioned herbs; and this he continued to do for three months, or more; after which I never heard that he had any return of the gout, tho' he lived sixteen years longer.

E The doctor was a very large man, and his case peculiarly bad, therefore I suppose he judged it necessary to take these medicines in larger quantities, and to continue them longer than he would have directed to the generality of his patients.

I thought it my duty to acquaint the publick of this important fact, as I happened to have the copy of BOERHAAVE's original prescription by me; and the more so, as what I have here mentioned may probably be of use to some of my fellow-creatures after I am dead and gone, and when all other medicines have been found

G ineffectual. I am, SIR,

Your humble servant,

SENEX.

PARALLEL of JULIUS CÆSAR and his PRUSSIAN MAJESTY.

BOTH of them entered upon the command of armies about the same age; both of them were put to the bans of their several empires, without valuing them a rush. The marriages of both were matters of interest rather than inclination; but in that particular, the magnanimity of the Prussian greatly surpasses that

that of the Roman. The scenes of Cæsar's actions were rather glorious than dangerous; those of Frederick were always dangerous, and therefore always glorious. The quickness of Cæsar's conquests never was exceeded but by those of Frederick. The progress of the former was swift, that of the latter was rapid. The barbarians against whom Cæsar fought, were barbarous in every respect. The barbarians who acted against Frederick, were barbarous in all senses but in the practice of arms. Cæsar had his Pompey, and Frederick had his Daun: The two former were Romans, the two latter are Germans. Though Cæsar was generally victorious, yet he was surprized by Pompey at Dyrrachium; and though Frederick was seldom beaten, yet he was in the very same manner surprized by Daun at Hochkirchen; and each owned he might have been ruined, had his enemy known how to have made use of his victory.

Cæsar upon finishing his expedition into Africa wrote the senate a famous laconick letter, *veni, vidi, vici*; but Frederick could have given an account of the close of his campaign in 1758, more laconically, by one third, *VENI, VICI*, for the terror of his name prevented his even seeing his enemies.

In learning they were equal, both of them were poets, and both of them historians. Each composed the memoirs of his own family. Frederick that of Brandenburg; Cæsar that of the Julii, which he read over the corpse of his grandmother; and of which we have a fragment in Suetonius. Cæsar ruined the liberties of Rome; Frederick asserted those of Germany. Cæsar was debauched, Frederick is sober; Cæsar was tall, Frederick is short; Cæsar's nose was hooked, Frederick's is square. Both of them alike thone in the arts of polished life; each of them carried the Muses both into the field and the cabinet; and to conclude, the character of Frederick, by a sort of prescience, was drawn by Lucan in the following line, which he designed as the character of Cæsar:

*Nel adum reputans dum quid superesset
agendum.*

*An Account of the Island of HISPANIOLA,
or St. DOMINGO, with a beautiful
MAP of that Island.*

HISPANIOLA, sometimes called St. Domingo, from the capital city of that name, is an Island of America, in the Atlantick Ocean, and lies between 67 and 75 degrees of west longitude, and 18

and 20 degrees of north latitude, being about 50 miles from Cuba, eastward, and 70 from Jamaica. From east to west it is about 450 miles in length, and 140 broad from north to south. When this island was first discovered by the Spaniards, there were no quadrupeds, but certain ill-favoured, small dogs; but they imported all kinds of European animals, which multiplied extremely. After the Spaniards had exhausted all the gold they found amongst the sands of the rivulets, in the middle of the island, and had destroyed many hundred thousands of the natives, they deserted it, and for a long time it was frequented by the buccaneers, and other rovers, to kill cattle for their hides and tallow, and to victual their ships. The French, some time afterwards, possessed themselves of the north-western parts of the island, which they hold to this day (see p. 624.) upon which the Spaniards returned, and again settled at St. Domingo, and on the south side of the island, principally to protect their navigation to and from the continent. The island is plentifully stocked with timber, as oak, cedar, pine, brazil wood, &c. and with such fruits as are found between the Tropicks. Great quantities of sugar are raised here, both by the French and Spaniards, to the great detriment of our sugar islands. The island also produces tobacco, gums, and medicinal drugs. It has very commodious harbours, and on the north and south sides of the mountains are fine fertile plains, well watered, and subject to be overflowed in the rainy season. The capital was taken by Drake in the year 1586, but soon quitted; and, in 1654, Cromwell sent Pen and Venables (see p. 236.) to attack the island, but they were forced to retire, after which disappointment they made a conquest of Jamaica. Our readers may see the situation of Hispaniola, with respect to America, and the other parts of the world, in our fine Chart of the Atlantick Ocean, in our Vol. for 1755, p. 512. and in our elegant Sheet Chart of the World, at p. 64.

A Pamphlet, entitled, The Old Man's Guide to Health and longer Life, having been lately published, we shall give the ninth Chapter of that sensible Performance; the Directions therein contained having a moral, as well as a physical Cast, and being interesting to Persons of all Ages.

WITHOUT entering into the province of the moralist or preacher, we may say the pathos demand great regard

guard in preserving the health of old men. The motion of the blood, in circulation, is greatly affected and altered by them; and the nerves suffer more. The whole frame is disordered; and I have often seen disease, and sometimes immediate death, the consequence of giving full way to them.

Nothing in this world is worth the trouble and distress men bring upon themselves about it, by giving way to immoderate passions. Life is the greatest blessing, and health the next; and these suffer by that fond indulgence.

That the circulation is disordered by passions, we know from the true and certain indication of the pulse. In anger it beats violent and hard; in grief faint and slow; terrors make it irregular; and shame impedes its motions.

These are sure notices of a disordered circulation; and old men cannot bear this, even for a time, without damage. The strength of youth restores all to its former state when the gust is over: But age is weak, and cannot. Philosophy teaches the governing our passions; and it is true wisdom. The old man should love himself too well to indulge them. Is it not worth his while? Quiet and regularity of life, in every respect, are his business: And as he is past the fluttering pleasures of youth, let him place himself above its troubles.

Good humour, and a satisfaction of mind, will give the aged many more years, and much happiness in them. Discontent and disturbance wear out nature: But the temper, we advise, preserves her in good condition.

Of all passions let the old man avoid a foolish fondness for women. This never will solicit him, for nature knows her own time, and the appetite decays with the power; but if he solicit that which he cannot enjoy, he will disturb his constitution more than by any other means whatever; and while he is shortening his life, and robbing the poor remainder it allows of peace, he will be only making himself the ridicule of those who seem to favour his vain and ineffectual desires.

In passionate people, what we blame as their fault, is often their misfortune. Some, from a tyrannical disposition, have fixed this humour upon themselves by custom, with no other cause; but for one of these, there are a hundred whose fury of temper is owing to a disorder in their body.

We know madness is a disease; and violent

passion is a temporary madness. This also arises often from a redundancy of humours, and medicines will cure it.

Let the passionate old man consider, that he hurts himself more than any body else, by his anger; and he will then wish to be cured of its tyranny. Let him examine himself, whether it be a disorder of his mind; and his physician, whether it lie in his body. In the first case the remedy is philosophy; but in the latter, a few medicines will restore him to temper; to that temper on which his life and happiness depend.

Let the hasty old man cool himself by physick and a low diet: And let him who is melancholy and gloomy, banish the everlasting fear of death, by warmer foods, cordial medicines, and that best of cordials, wine. These will drive away much more than the apprehension of death, they will put off the reality: For melancholy would have sunk the feeble long before his time.

Of all states of the mind, a disturbed hurry of the nerves is most to be avoided. The blood and spirits are disordered by this, much more than by exercise or bodily motion; and they are much longer in coming to themselves again. Exercise ceases absolutely when it is over: But the storms of the mind leave a swelling sea, which strength of body alone can calm: And in age this strength is faint.

No disease is more mischievous to weak old persons than a purging: And I have seen this brought on instantly by a fit of passion, or a fright. Medicines have attempted to relieve the patient in vain. That which would have been stopped, if natural, by a spoonful of chalk julep, or a dose of discordium, has, in this case, reduced the person to a skeleton, and sunk him into the grave, in spite of all help.

Why should the old man disturb his mind with passion? or what should he dread? Death is his great terror; and he is very absurd who brings it on by lesser fears.

Joy, though only a greater degree of satisfaction, is, in a violent or outrageous degree, as hurtful as the other passions: It hurries the circulation vehemently and irregularly; it exhausts the spirits; and it has often occasioned sudden death. It is a violence of youth; it belongs to that period of life properly: That can bear it, and to that let us leave it. Let the old man be as the Quakers in this point, always cheerful, but never merry.

Let me caution the aged man who would be happy, and would live much longer,

longer, to combat, with all his power, that dangerous enemy covetousness. It is known universally, and we have sacred attestation of it, that too earnest carefulness brings age before its time; and in age it brings death prematurely. The old are in no danger of extravagance, and the care of heaping up for others, when it shortens their own life, is more than any heir can derive from them.

Ease and good humour are the great ingredients of a happy life, and the principal means of a long one. The whole lesson extends but thus much farther, that the old man love life so well, and value so little all the accidents that belong to it, that he do not give a vain attention to a part which may rob him of the whole.

To the IDLER. N^o 36.

MR. IDLER,

IF it be difficult to persuade the Idler to be busy, it is likewise, as experience has taught me, not easy to convince the busy that it is better to be idle. When you despair of stimulating sluggishness to motion, I hope you will turn your thoughts towards the means of stilling the bustle of pernicious activity.

I am the unfortunate husband of a *buyer of bargains*. My wife has somewhere heard, that a good housewife never has any thing to purchase when it is wanted. This maxim is often in her mouth, and always in her head. She is not one of those philosophical talkers, that speculate without practice, and learn sentences of wisdom only to repeat them; she is always making additions to her stock; she never passes by a broker's shop, but she spies something that may be wanted some time; and it is impossible to make her pass the door of a house where she hears *goods selling by auction*.

Whatever she thinks cheap, she holds it the duty of an economist to purchase; in consequence of this maxim, we are encumbered on every side with useless lumber. The servants can scarcely creep to the beds through the chests and boxes that surround them. The carpenter is always employed in building closets, fixing cupboards, and fastening shelves, and my house has the appearance of a ship stored for a voyage to the colonies.

I had often observed that advertisements set her on fire, and, therefore, pretending to emulate her laudable frugality, I forbade the news-paper to be taken any longer; but my precaution is vain; I know not by what fatality, or by what confederacy, every catalogue of *gentle furniture* comes to her hand, every advertisement of a warehouse newly opened is in her pocket-book, and she knows, before any of her neighbours, when the stock of any man *leaving off trade* is to be sold cheap for ready money.

Such intelligence is, to my dear one, the Syren's song. No engagement, no duty, no interest can withhold her from a sale, from which she always returns congratulating herself upon her dexterity at a bargain; the porter lays down his burden in the hall, she

displays her new acquisitions, and spends the rest of the day in contriving where they shall be put.

As she cannot bear to have any thing incomplete, one purchase necessitates another; she has twenty feather-beds more than she can use, and lately another sale has supplied her with a proportionable number of Witney blankets, a large roll of linen for sheets, and five quilts for every bed, which she bought because the seller told her, that if she would clear his handshe would let her have a bargain.

Thus by hourly encroachments my habitation is made narrower and narrower; the dining-room is so crowded with tables, that dinner scarcely can be served; the parlour is decorated with so many piles of china, that I dare not come within the door; at every turn of the stairs I have a clock; and half the windows of the upper floors are darkened, that shelves may be set before them.

This, however, might be borne, if she would gratify her own inclinations without opposing mine. But I who am idle, am luxurious, and she condemns me to live upon salt provision. She knows the loss of buying in small quantities, we have therefore whole hogs, and quarters of oxen; part of our meat is tainted before it is eaten, and part is thrown away because it is spoiled; but she persists in her system, and will never buy any thing by single pennyworths.

The common vice of those who are still grasping at more, is to neglect that which they already possess; but from this failing my wife is free. It is the great care of her life that the pieces of beef should be boiled in the order in which they are bought; that the last bag of pease shall not be opened till the first are eaten; that every feather-bed shall be lain on in its turn; that the carpets should be taken out of the chests once a month, and brushed; and the rolls of linen opened now and then before the fire. She is daily enquiring after the best traps for mice; and keeps the rooms always scented by fumigations to destroy the moths. She employs workmen, from time to time, to adjust six clocks that never go, and clean five jacks that rust in the garret; and a woman, in the next alley, lives by scouring the brass and pewter, which, when scoured, are only laid up again to tarnish.

She is always imagining some distant time in which she shall use whatever she accumulates; she has four looking-glasses which she cannot hang up in her house, but which will be handsome in more lofty rooms; and pays rent for the place of a vast copper in some warehouse, because when we live in the country we shall brew our own beer.

Of this life I have long been weary, but know not how to change it; all the married men whom I consult, advise me to have patience; but some old bachelors are of opinion, that since she loves sales so well, she should have a sale of her own; and I have, I think, resolved to open her hoards, and advertise an auction. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

PETER PLANTY.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS in DECEMBER, 1758.

On being detained at Calais by contrary Winds.

NEPTUNE whose wide extended sway,
The waves and madding winds obey;
With pity hear my ardent pray'r!
Silence this tempest's horrid roar,
Quick hear me to the British shore,
The seat of all my joy and care!

Thou oft the pangs of love hast prov'd,
By love e'en Pluto's soul was mov'd,
Nor could his godhead ought avail:
Think then what cruel doubts molest,
An absent mortal's anxious breast;
And instant send the welcome gale.

Give me once more my fair to view,
And if my promis'd vows be true,
Reward me with her mutual love:
Her smiles alone will well repay,
This tedious winter's long delay,
And ev'ry jealous fear remove.

Oh I had I known my bliss to prize,
Now while these furious winds arise,
And echo thro' yon neighb'ring groves;
Her face my eager eyes had blest,
Her voice had calm'd my troubled breast,
And friendship might have grown to love.

But if my flatter'ing hopes are vain,
If tears nor vows her love can gain,
This mercy, Neptune, may I crave?
Wish all thy storms my bark essay,
Believe me from the fatal day,
And let they before be my grave.

PROLOGUE, by William Melmoth, Esq; in
the New Tragedy of CLEONE. (See p. 633.)

T WAS once the mode inglorious war
to wage
With each bold bard that durst attempt the
And prologues were but preludes to engage.
Then mourn'd the Muse, not storied woes
alone,
Condemn'd, with tears unfeign'd, to weep
Past are those hostile days; and wits no more;
One undistinguish'd fate with fools deplore;
No more the Muse laments her long-selt
wrongs,

From the rude license of tumultuous tongues:
In peace each bard prefers his doubtful claim,
And as he merits, meets, or misses, fame.
'Twas thus in Greece (when Greece fair sci-
ence blest,
And heaven-born arts their chosen land
Th' assembled people sat with decent pride,
Patient to hear, and skillful to decide;
Less forward far to censure than to praise,
Unwillingly refus'd the rival bays;
Yes, they whom candor and true taste inspire;
Blame not with half the passion they admire;
Each little blemish with regret decry,
But mark the beauties with a raptur'd eye.
Yet modest fears invade our author's breast,
With Aeneas, or Lelian, all unblest;
Deny'd by fate thro' classic fields to stray,
Where bloom those wreaths, which never
know decay;
Where arts from kindred arts new founts ask
And poets catch from poets genial fire.

Not

Not thus he boasts the breast human to prove,
And touch those springs which generous
passions move,
To melt the soul by scenes of fabled woe,
And bid the tear for fancy'd sorrows flow;
Far humbler paths he treads in quest of fame,
And trusts to nature what from nature came.

Epilogue. By Mr. STENSTONE. Spoken
by Mrs. Bellamy.

WELL ladies—so much for the tragic
style—
And now the custom is—to make you smile.
To make us smile!—methinks I heard you
say—

Why, who can help it, at so strange a play?
The captain gone three years—and then to
blame

The faultless conduct of his virtuous dame!
My stars!—what gentle belle would think
it treason,

When thus provok'd, to give the brute some
Out of my house!—this night, forefoot depart!
A modern wife had said—"With all my heart—
But think not, haughty Sir, I'll go alone!

Order your coach—conduct me safe to town—
Give me my jewels, wardrobe, and my maid—
And pray take care my pin-money be paid."

Such is the language of each modish fair!
Yet memoirs, not of modern growth, declare,
The time has been when modesty and truth,
Were deem'd additions to the charms of youth:
When women hid their necks, and veil'd
their faces,

Nor pomp'd, nor rak'd, nor star'd at pub-
Nor took the airs of Amazons for graces:

Then plain, domestic virtues, were the mode,
And wives ne'er dreamt of happiness abroad;
They lov'd their children, learnt no flaunting
airs,

But with the joys of wedlock mixt the cares.
Those times are past—yet sure they merit
praise,

For marriage triumph'd in those golden days:
By chaste decorum they affection gain'd;
By faith and fondness what they won, main-
tain'd.

Thine yours, ye fair, to bring those days
And form anew the hearts of thoughtless men;
Make beauty's lustre amiable as bright,
And give the soul, as well as sense, delight;
Reclaim from folly a fantastic age,
That scorns the press, the pulpit, and the stage.
Let truth and tenderness your breasts adorn,
The marriage chain with transport shall be
worn;

Each blooming virgin rais'd into a bride,
Shall double all their joys, their cares divide;
Alleviate grief, compose the jars of strife,
And pour the balm that sweetens human life.

The Copper FARTHING. Or, the School-Boy.

HAPPY the boy, who dwells remote
from school,
Whose pocket or whose rattling box contains
A copper farthing! he nor grieving hears
Hot cheese-cakes cry'd, nor savory mutton-
pies;

But with his play-mates, in the dusk of eve,
To well-known Blacksmith's shop, or church-
yard hies;

Where, midst of the sport that joys his
heart,
Marbles or chuck he instantly begins
With undissembled pleasure in his face,
To draw the circle, or to pitch the dump:
While I, confin'd within the hated walls
Of school, resounding with a clam'rous din,
By still more hated books environ'd I,
With tedious lessons and long task to get,
My dismal thoughts employ; or wield my pen
To mark dire characters on paper whites:
Not blunter pen or stranger character
Uses the sage, a chiromancer high,
Sprung from Egyptian king, and swarthy
race.

Amenophis or Ptolemy, when he,
In search of stolen eels, or money lost,
For wondering ploughman does his art em-
ploy;

Or for the wish'd return of sweet heart dear,
Or apron fine, purloin'd from hawthorn hedge,
For country-maid consults directing stars,
Gemini, Taurus, or chill Capricorn—

Thus while my lingering hours I joyless
spend,

With magisterial look and solemn step
Appears my school-master, tremendous wight,
Dreaded by truant boys; how can I 'scape
Th' expected punishment for task-ungot?

Aghast I stand, nor fly to covert bench,
Or corner dark, to hide my hapless head;
So great my terror, that it quite bereaves
My limbs the power to fly; now he ascends
Th' appointed seat, and, on his right hand
lies

The bushy rod, compos'd of numerous twigs,
Torn from the birchen tree or bending willow,
Which to the flesh of idle boys portends,

For the neglected task, a poignant smart;
And with him comes another mighty elf,
Yclep'd an usher; ah terrific name

To lesser wights I who, if they haply place
In station wrong, pronoun or participle,
Straight by the magic of his voice are rais'd
In attitude above their lov'd competitors,

Where they reluctant, various torments bear,
Till by their dolorous plaints, that pierce the
skies,

They draw kind pity, moisten'd goddess, down
To heal with balm of sympathy their woe.
Ye urchins, take, ah! take peculiar care,
For, when ye wot not, much he marks your
ways,

And in his mind revolves disastrous deeds
Against the unwary wretch. So story tells,
That chancicleer, on dunghill's top elate,
With haughty step and watchful eye,
askance

Each tiny prominence he views, where haply
May find conceal'd delicious grub or worm,
To which his maw insatiate forebodes
Certain destruction. while behind of bush
Or pale, encompassing the farmer's yard;
Skulks Reynald, fraught with many a crafty
wile

T' ensnare the feather'd race, who if they

Beyond the precincts of their mother's ken,
He straight purloins them from her careful
wings, [frame,
With his sharp teeth torments their tender
And with the crimson gore distains their sides,
Relentless; nor can all the piercing cries
Of duckling, chick, or turkey, yet unsiedg'd,
His heart obdurate move; instant his tears
Each trembling limb, devours the quivering
flesh,

Nor leaves a remnant of the bloody feast,
Save a few fluttering feathers, scatter'd round,
(That with their vary'd plumage whilom
deck'd

The slaughter'd prey) to tell the hapless tale.

Thus joyless do I spend those hours the sun
Illuminates; and when the silver moon
Her gentle ray dispenses, and invites
The swains and maids to mix in jovial dance,
Around the tow'ring may-pole of the green,
Where each gay ploughman does his partner
chuse

As love or fate directs; or o'er the lawn
The needle thread, or tofs the bounding ball,
All cheerless I, nor dance nor pleasing sport,
Nor social mirth, nor bowl of nappy ale,
Partake; but, on her drooping raven wing,
Sad melancholy hovers o'er my head,
Pale envy rankles deep within my breast,
And baneful venom sheds. Grim horror too
Attends my thoughts, and fills my gloomy mind
With tales of gliding sprites, in milk white
shrouds [ghosts

Array'd, and rattling chains and yelling
Invisible! or fancy (mimick queen)
To swift imagination's eye presents
A group of tiny elves, in circling dance,
Or luscious feast employ'd; such elves as
danc'd

When Oberon did fair Titania wed;
While I, in wishes impotent and vain,
For liberty dear object of my hopes,
The tedious moments spend; or if perchance
Morpheus invok'd, my heavy eye-lids close,
Dear liberty still haunts my sleeping thoughts,
And in a short-liv'd dream those joys I taste,
Which waking are deny'd; and beat the
hoop [swift

With dext'rous hand, or run with feet as
As feather'd arrow flies from archer's bow;
Till, from my slumber wak'd, too soon I find
It was illusion all, and mock'ry vain.

Thus, comfortless, appall'd, forlorn, I pass
The tardy hours, nor of those viands taste
Which are on other boys full oft bestow'd,
In plenteous manner, by the lib'ral hand
Of friend indulgent; apple-pye, or tart,
Or trembling custard of delicious *gout*,
Or frothy syllabub, in copious bowl:
Hard fate for me! yet harder still betides
Me, hapless youth; my faithful top, that oft
Has cheer'd my drooping spirits, and reviv'd
My sad'ning thoughts, when o'er the pave-
ment smooth

It spins, and sleeps, and to its master's hand
Does ample justice, now, alas! become
To all the rude inclemencies of weather,
To time and destiny's relentless doom
A miserable victim, quite decay'd

* Miss Jenny Jones.
* *egy Green.*

† Miss Bell Jones.

With many services, and cleft throughout,
All useless lies! ah! sight of saddest woe
To wretched me, of every hope bereft,
Of every gleam of comfort. So the wretch,
Who near or *Ætna* or *Vesuvius* dwells,
Beholds the sulph'rous flames, the molten
rocks, [feet,

And feels the ground trembling beneath his
Till, with a horrid yawn, it opens wide
Before his eyes, all glaring with affright;
Swallows his cultur'd vines, his gardens,
house,

With all his soul held dear, his lovely wife,
And prattling babes, the hopes of years to
come;

All, all are lost, in ruin terrible!

EPIGRAM.

THUS to the vicar, says his grace.
With mitred head, and solemn face
Sir, often read the ordination,
This will remind you of your station;
You'll see the dignity of your calling;
This will preserve your feet from falling;
Holy you'll walk without offence,
Your flock will shew you reverence;
You'll well discharge your sacred office—
You're old, and should not be a novice!

When thus the vicar—good your grace,
I think you've somewhat miss'd the case;
I've often heard it said our station,
Is much the highest in the nation;
That kings our subjects are, that we,
Do represent the Deity.
My call's to poverty, and hardships,
In every point unlike your lordship's;
I ne'er could save a soul, or penny,
Don't know the colour of a guinea.
I own your grace's heavenly warrant,
But mine's a downright sleeveless errant.

*Occasioned by a private Meeting of young Ladies,
August 19, at Stratford upon Avon, in
Warwickshire.*

ROUND sprightly • Jenny happy saie,
The loves in ambush play;
Each winning grace, each pleasing air,
Her conqu'ring power display.

† Belinda's face fair Venus arms,
On sight the lover dies;
E'en Juno's self with all her charms,
Must yield to Lella's eyes.

With step attractive, see advance,
The gay, the lively † Kitty;
How lovely in the mazy dance!
How delicately witty!

Fair Cyprus self in blooming ‖ Green,
Love's pleasing empire sways;
The graces sparkle in her mein
And Cupid lurking plays:

In ev'ry smile good nature flows,
Each look a dart conveys;
Her cheeks excel the blushing rose,
Exceed the poet's lays.

O grant, ye gods, my fond request,
Indulge the poet's pray'r;
To make the bard supremely blest,
Give either of the fair.

PROLOGUE.

† Miss Kitty Kendrick.

‖ Miss

PROLOGUE, *spoken by Mrs. Barry, at the Opening of his New Theatre in Dublin.*

WHEN civil compact ended lawless strife,
And turn'd the savage into polish'd life;
The tragic Muse disclos'd her sacred page,
And with her *Æschylus* uprear'd the stage:
Hence wild with grief she bore the reeking sword;
(Her hair dishevell'd, and her bosom gor'd)
To ev'ry state, to ev'ry clime she flew;
And as she fled, th' impassion'd soul she drew.
In daring numbers, and exalted thought,
Her moral scene each feeling age she taught.
And shall not then *Ierne's* sons, who glow }
With all that commerce, letters, arts be- }
Here plan the seat of salutary woe? }
They will:—Lo! at your word this dome
appears—
The future scene of sympathetic tears.
Her tears the Muse here o'er the great shall shed;
“Those tears eternal that embalm the dead.”
Here pow'rful *Shakespear* shall inflame the soul; }
Here dart his lightnings, here his thunders }
His dapper elves shall gambol o'er the lawn,
Here meet his witches—here his church-
yards yawn;
While ev'ry passion hov'ring o'er the scene,
Waits from his plastic word its attitude and mien.
Wild as the winds fell jealousy shall rage;
And murder's dagger gleam along the stage.
Filial ingratitude shall rack the brain
Of an old king beneath the beating rain;
Ambition bite the ground in *Bosworth* field;
And here their lives love's tender vassals yield.
Nor shall the strong affections only rage;
The sprightly war with folly wit shall wage.
The comic Muse shall lend her mirthful strain; }
Leaving, at length, her long-lov'd *Diary-* }
She comes—and brings her *Woodward* }
in her train.
Here shall she lead each laughing pow'r anon,
When *Johnson's* or when *Vanbrugh's* sock
is on; }
Call forth each smile with *Congreve's* dex- }
And humorously play about the heart. }
These are our arts, by these we hope to rise,
And hold up nature's mirror to your eyes.
Me to this long-lov'd task with fond delight
The pow'rful ties of gratitude invite:
Me nature draws with her persuasive hand,
Glad to revisit this my native land.
From *Albion's* climate, where the partial gale
Of publick favour, swell'd my little sail,
To fair *Ierne's* coast well-pleas'd I steer,
And dread no storms, no adverse tempest
here:
Here hope, inspir'd by you, to rise in art,
And catch new graces in each practis'd part
Like him, who, fabled in *Herculean* toil,
Acquir'd new vigour from his mother soil.
For your protection, for your aid I sue;
We cannot fail, when patroniz'd by you!

On the Tragedy of CLEONE.

HILARIO just arriv'd from his estate,
Thus answer'd *Lucius* at *St. James's*
gate.

“*Cleone* run twelve nights! you surely joke?”
No faith—more serious words I never spoke.
“At *Covent-Garden* too; and play'd with
spirit!

Nay then, 'tis plain, the Tragedy has merit.”
’Tis true—let critics ridicule and rail,
Nature, in spite of fashion, will prevail.

The pitying breast *Cleone* strongly shakes,
And ev'ry spark of tenderness awakes:
Cleone's griefs, distraction, and despair,
With various pangs the pitying bosom tear;
And when such griefs by sympathy are felt,
The eyes will moisten, and the heart will melt.

PROLOGUE to the Benefit Play for the Asylum,
or House of Refuge for Orphans and other
deserted Girls of the Poor, December 19,
1758. Spoken by Mr. Ross.

AS late, fair charity, immortal maid!
Britannia's realms, her chosen seat sur-
vey'd!

Thus spake the goddess to her fav'rite land;
“My sons, obedient still to my command
Your actions move; where'er I turn my eyes,
My gardens flourish, and my temples rise;
I mark your zeal, your goodness I approve,
Admire your bounty, and applaud your love,
One task alone, my sons, is yet behind,
To crown your gen'rous toils, and bless man-
kind: }
[know

Of that soft sex, whose nature ne'er should
The taint of folly, or the pangs of woe,
A helpless, guiltless, infant race I see,
Beneath the iron hand of penury;
Without a parent, and without a friend,
No guide to lead, no guardian to defend;
I see how sorrows heap'd on sorrows press,
Whilst tempted virtue struggles with dis-
tress:

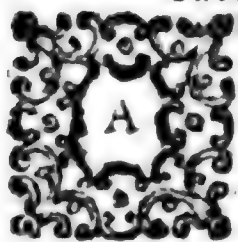
From this fair fold, I see triumphant vice
Mark out the victims for the sacrifice:
Whilst winds and waves th' impending tem-
pest form, }
[storm?
Where shall they find a shelter from the
O! haste, untainted innocents to save
From sure corruption, and an early grave;
Ere the soft wax can be by vice impress'd,
Ere lawless passion seize the virgin breast,
Ere pleasure's heart seducing wiles be known,
Let virtue meet, and seal them for her own;
No longer let the weary wand'ers roam,
Give them a guide, a harbour, and a home;
From error's ways avert their tender youth,
And lead their footsteps in the paths of truth.”

She spake; and instant the *Asylum* rose,
Preventive cure of half a nation's woes:
Take it, ye generous Britons to your care,
Take it, ye happy, ye protect'd fair;
Let pity's tears the pangs of want beguile,
And bid the daughters of affliction smile,
Let not your bounties cease, your zeal decay,
For know, what heav'n inspires, it will repay!

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, Nov. 13.



Melancholy affair happened on board a Scotch vessel, laden with corn, which was just come up the river, and lay off Tower-wharf: The captain, on their coming up, would have had his people go on shore and refresh themselves, which they refused, and remained on board. Soon after (whether through wantonness, or cruelty, is not known) some fellows got on the deck, fastened their hatches, stopped up their funnel, cut their cables, and set them adrift: In running down with the tide, she fell foul of a tier of ships, the people of whom seeing her without any body on the deck, suspected something, and going down into the cabin, found three men lying dead, and the captain and a boy near expiring. The funnel, &c. being stopped, occasioned such a smoke, as suffocated the three poor fellows; the captain is pretty well recovered; but there are very little hopes of the boy.

SATURDAY, 15.

An elderly woman about 60 years of age, was robbed and found expiring near Little Chelsea. Before she died, she said she was wounded and robbed of 17s. and some linen, by a man and woman.

TUESDAY, 18.

Dr. Shebbeare received sentence, at the bar of the court of King's-Bench, to pay five pounds, to stand in the pillory, the 5th of December, at Charing-cross, to be imprisoned for three years in the King's-Bench prison, and at the expiration of that term, to give security for his good behaviour for seven years, himself in a bond of 500l. and two sufficient sureties in 250l. each, for being the author of a libel, entitled, *A Sixth Letter to the People of England*.

WEDNESDAY, 29.

Came on to be argued before the lord chief baron of the Exchequer, and a special jury of gentlemen, a cause which has been depending above twelve months, in that court, wherein Edward Burrow, Esq. collector of his majesty's customs at Hull, on the part of the king, was plaintiff, and a Dutch merchant defendant, touching the seizure of a Dutch vessel, for importing French brandy into the port of Hull; when, after many learned arguments on both sides, (during the space of six hours) a verdict was given for the plaintiff without the jury ever stirring out of court.

By the said determination it is to be hoped a stop will be put to this particular trade of our good friends the Dutch.

THURSDAY, 30.

Being the birth-day of the princess dowager of Wales, when her royal highness

entered into the 40th year of her age, it was observed with the usual demonstrations of joy.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected to the council of the Royal Society for the year ensuing; after which the Society dined at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand.

Members of the former council continued.

Earl of Macclesfield, president.

Thomas Birch, D. D. sec.—James Bradley, D. D. ast. reg.—James Burrow, Esq.—Lord Charles Cavendish.—Peter Davall, Esq. sec.—Mr. John Ellicott.—Noah Thomas, M. D.—James West, Esq. treasurer.—Hugh lord Willoughby of Parham.—Daniel Wray, Esq.

Members elected into the council.

Francis Blake, Esq.—Mr. Samuel Clarke.—Gowin Knight, M. B.—Charles Lyttelton, L. L. D. Dean of Exeter.—Matthew Maty, M. D.—Israel Mauduit, Esq.—James, earl of Morton.—William Sotheby, Esq.—Samuel Squire, D. D.—Peter Wyche, Esq.

British Fishery, for 1759.

His royal highness the prince of Wales, governor.

Francis Vernon, Esq. president.

William Northey, Esq. vice-president.

C O U N C I L

Solomon Ashley, Esq.—Sir Walter Blackett, Bart.—William Beckford, Esq.—George Bowes, Esq.—Samuel Blackwell, Esq.—Velters Cornwall, Esq.—Sir Samuel Creed.—Thomas Collett, Esq.—Andrew Drummond, Esq.—Peter Delme, Esq.—John Edwards, Esq.—Right Hon. lord viscount Folkestone.—Edward Godfrey, Esq.—Hon. lieut. gen. Handasyde.—Henry Hoare, Esq.—William Hart, Esq.—John Jaffer, Esq.—John Jolliffe, Esq.—Sir Benjamin Rawlin.—John Lidderdale, Esq.—Earl of Shaftesbury.—Peter Simond, Esq.—Peter Sloane, Esq.—William Sotheby, Esq.—Hon. George Townshend, Esq.—Francis Tregagle, Esq.—Hon. John Vaughan, Esq.—John Underwood, Esq.—Dr. William Watson.—Lewis Way, Esq.

TUESDAY, Dec. 5.

Dr. Shebbeare stood on the pillory pursuant to his sentence. (See Nov. 28.)

WEDNESDAY, 6.

Dr. Hensley was further respited to January 21.

FRIDAY, 8.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Mary Anne Stowe, for privately stealing a guinea from John Williams, and Daniel Miller, for sheep-stealing, received sentence of death: One to be transported for 14 years; 21 for 7 years; five to be branded; and two to be pilloried, one of whom to be imprisoned afterwards a week, and transported.

transported for seven years, and the other to be imprisoned a year.

A house was consumed by fire in Tyburn Road.

TUESDAY, 12.

No. 32,570, in the present lottery, was drawn a prize of 10,000*l.* (See p. 594.)

Was held a court of common council, when the thanks of the court were voted to the late lord-mayor; five hundred pounds for the Marine Society; the apothecaries obtained leave to employ foreigners as journeymen to the end of the present war, and twelve months after; 1*l.* 16*s.* was ordered for lighting each lamp in the city for the year ensuing, and the court agreed that Mr. Bray and Mr. Roberts (who had fined 600*l.* each to be excused from serving the office of sheriff) should have 200*l.* each returned.

THURSDAY, 14.

The bills for prohibiting the exportation of corn, and to prevent the making of low wines or spirits from wheat, &c. The land tax and malt bills, the bill for the importation of fish beef, and one private bill, received the royal assent by commission.

The drawing of the lottery was finished, when No. 30,135 being the last drawn ticket, is entitled to 1000*l.*

MONDAY, 18.

Nolan and Green (see p. 537.) were executed at Tyburn pursuant to their sentence. The other criminals under sentence of death are respited during pleasure.

TUESDAY, 19.

A house was consumed by fire at Poplar.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

Captains Mapleston, Passon, and Elphinstone, of the navy, taken prisoners at St. Cas bay, were presented to his majesty, and met with a most gracious reception.

The English prisoners, taken at St. Cas, arrived at Dover from France.

At night, about twelve o'clock, a stove of gunpowder at the Powder-mills on Hounslow-heath, belonging to Samuel Underhill, Esq; took fire, and blew up; as the quantity of powder that then lay drying therein was great, consisting of 17*C.* weight, the explosion was extremely violent and alarming, inasmuch that his dwelling-house was considerably damaged thereby, and, tho' at near 300 yards distance from the works, several of the windows thereof were shattered to pieces, some furniture thrown down, particularly a repeating clock, part of the glass of a fast window was forced upon a bed, in which a gentleman then lay asleep, but happily no person received any hurt. What might be the cause of this accident is unknown to any one. In many parts the shock was felt, and supposed to be that of an earthquake.

FRIDAY, 22.

Admiral Saunders arrived at Spithead, from the Bay, in the *Rainier*.

Thirty-six men convicts, and about 20

women, were conducted from Newgate to Blackfriars, and put on board a covered lighter, in order to be shipped on board a vessel in the river, to be transported to some of his majesty's plantations.

TUESDAY, 26.

Several houses were consumed by fire on Ludgate Hill.

A general fast is ordered to be observed throughout England and Scotland, on Friday the 16th of February next, and in Scotland on Thursday the 15th of the same month.

Some persons having been almost suffocated lately, by sleeping in a room wherein was a charcoal fire, it has been declared that experiment has proved, charcoal fire, wetted with salt dissolved in water, will have no suffocating quality.

By an exact list procured from the goals of this kingdom, it appears, that the number of debtors, in confinement, exceeds 25,000, many of them bred to the sea and land service!

The bounties to seamen and landmen who shall voluntarily enter themselves on board of the royal navy, are prolonged to the 28th of next February.

The annual legacy of John Smith was distributed to poor persons of several parishes in Surry; to whom he left each three yards of linen and three bushels of coals, to be delivered on St. Thomas's day. He died near 90 years ago, and had acquired upwards of ten thousand pounds by begging about the country, and letting money out to use to poor people.

The Baltick fleet, which came without convoy, are all safely arrived off Yarmouth.

Cambridge, Nov. 25. Christley Tanflur, at Wytham-le-Hill, in Lincolnshire, sowed one small common pea in April last, under a very shady apple-tree, only to gratify her own curiosity; which, in the harvest, brought forth above 100 pods, some containing eight peas, some six, and some five; so that the whole produce was, at least, 550 peas, besides what were carried away by the birds, &c. but what renders this still more remarkable, is, there are now on the old stalk a new crop of pods, and white blossoms, running up near six feet high into the tree, as green, and as beautiful, as in the spring.

The freedom of the city of Wells has been presented to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, (see p. 594.)

Upon some elms belonging to Thomas Trollope, Esq; at Thurbly, near Bourne, in Lincolnshire, there are now several crows nests, some containing eggs, and others young crows, almost ready to take wing.

Salisbury, Dec. 12. The very remarkable great oak that stood in Langly woods, near Downton, was felled on Friday the first instant. This tree, which was the property of the bishop of Salisbury, and sold to Mr. John Marks, timber-merchant, at Downton,

Downton, for 40l. was supposed to be of near 1000 years growth; it measured six feet two inches diameter at the bottom, contained about ten tons of timber, and was perfectly sound.

Newcastle, Dec. 9. Last week Mr. Fenwick's hounds run a fox upwards of 20 miles, when being hard pinched, and the hounds in full view, he took to an old coal-pit, and was followed by seven couple of the pack, which were drowned with him; the rest were prevented by the hunters from sharing the same fate.

In a garden at Wellington, in the county of Salop, is a pear tree which has brought fruit twice this year, in full perfection, and was in full blow on the 10th inst, when some of the blows were again set for bearing, and fresh green leaves sprung out.

Addressees from the states of Guernsey, and the Cornish tinnerns, have been presented to his majesty, and received very graciously. (See p. 595.)

The embargo upon vessels laden with provisions in Ireland (see p. 595) is prolonged to the 8th of February.

The Dublin Merchant, White, from Parkgate, for Dublin, was lost in the month of November, and all on board perished; amongst others, the earl of Drogheda, and the Rev. Mr. Moore, his son, Mr. Theophilus Cibber, the comedian, son of the late poet-laureat, and Mr. Maddox, the wire-dancer, at Sadler's Wells.

A parsnip was lately taken out of a garden at Rush, in Fingall, Ireland, which weighed 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. girted at top 16 inches, and measured 18 in length. And it is remarkable, they have had better, and more plenty of herbage this autumn, than ever was known. There were also numbers of trees producing blossoms, and likewise roses and other flowers, full grown, and in the highest perfection, last month.

On the 11th instant, the old castle of Douglas, in Scotland, residence of the duke of Douglas, was consumed by fire.

Sunday night, the 26th ult. about nine o'clock, a very remarkable meteor appeared in the firmament, and passed over the city of Edinburgh with great velocity. It was of a conic form, and in appearance about four or five inches diameter at the base, and as it went along, numbers of sparks fell from it, like those of a rocket when its force is spent—A most surprising light issued from it, so strong, that while it lasted, which was for five or six seconds, one easily could perceive the most minute thing upon the street.—This meteor was likewise seen in several parts of the neighbourhood, and its appearance was much the same as above described.

[This meteor was also seen at Dublin, Newcastle, Plymouth, and by three gentlemen in Chesham-fields, near London.]

M. Marquer, a learned French mathematician, has, by his great skill in minerals,

discovered a curious composition of metals, to which he has adapted the name of white gold plate; and it is expected the said improvement will be of considerable advantage to the manufacturers in that branch of trade.

The young prince, of which the dowager princess royal of Prussia was lately delivered, was baptized by the names of George-Charles-Æmilius, his sponsors being the king of Great-Britain, the prince of Wales, and the princess dowager of Orange, governante of the United Provinces.

Appointments of the Sessions of the Peace and Goal Delivery for the City of London and County of Middlesex, for 1759.

Quarter Sessions, Monday, Jan. 15, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 17, at the Old-Bailey.

General Sessions, Monday, Feb. 26, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 28, at the Old-Bailey.

Quarter Sessions, Monday, April 23, at Westminster.

Adjournment to Tuesday, April 24, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 25, at the Old-Bailey.

General Quarter Sessions, Tuesday, May 29, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 30, at the Old-Bailey.

Quarter Sessions, Monday, July 9, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 11, at the Old-Bailey.

General Sessions, Monday, Sept. 10, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 12, at the Old-Bailey.

Quarter Sessions, Thursday, Oct. 18, at Westminster.

Adjournment to Monday, Oct. 22, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 24, at the Old-Bailey.

General Sessions, Monday, Dec. 3, at Hicks's-Hall, Wednesday 5, at the Old-Bailey.

Twelve hundred French and 200 Indians attacked an advanced party of gen. Forbes's army, at Loyal Henning, on Oct. 12 last, but were bravely repulsed: Our troops had 12 men killed, 18 wounded, and 31 were missing; but the loss of the French was very considerable. General Forbes was to march from Ray's town with his rear, on the 23d of October, towards fort du Quesne, which, says the Maryland Gazette of Nov. 2, it was expected he would be able to winter at.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 28. **A**RNOLD Nesbit, Esq; member for Winchelsea, was married to Miss Tirale.

31. John Bailey, of Sutton, in Somersetshire, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Seymour, niece to the late duke of Somerset.

Dec. 3. Rt. Hon. the earl of Selkirk, to Miss Hamilton.

8. Charles Bolton, Esq; to Miss Bell, with a fortune of 10,000l.

10. Matthew Sloper, of Tedbury, in Gloucestershire, Esq; to Miss R. Ash, with a fortune of 12,000l.

15. Samuel Lewin, Esq; to Miss Mary Miller Pollard.

Sir John Pole, of Shute, in Devonshire, Bart. to Miss Palmer.

17. Samuel Lunn, Esq; to Mrs. Foster, of Chelsea.

Mr. George Jon, to Mrs. Skey, with a fortune of 5000l.

18. John Perkins, Esq; to Miss Phillips.

Ralph Hodgson, Esq; to Miss Strickland.

William Webb, Esq; to Mrs. Revell.

19. Mr. Joseph Selater, of Newgate-street, to Mrs. Children.

Nov. 30. Lady of Philip Jennings, Esq; was delivered of a son.

Dec. 10. Rt. Hon. lady Middleton, of a son.

12. ——— lady Ludlow, of a son.

19. Lady of alderman Gosling, of a son.

Countess dowager of Berkeley, lady of Mr. Nugent, of a daughter.

22. Lady of William Hale, Esq; of a son.

DEATHS.

Nov. 28. **S**TEPHEN Ramsey, of Bloomsbury-square, Esq;

Mark Hodges, formerly a factor in the East Indies.

Mr. Richardson, attorney, in Fleet-street, by a blow on his breast from a dray.

29. John Simpson, Esq; general-receiver for Leicestershire.

Dec. 1. Hon. Sir Conyers D'Arcy, knight of the Bath, member for Yorkshire, uncle to the earl of Holderness and lady Angram.

2. John Gurdon, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Suffolk.

4. Edward Marton, Esq; member for Lancaster.

6. Rt. Hon. the countess of Meath, at Bath.

Right Hon. George Compton, earl of Northampton; succeeded in honour and estate by his nephew the Hon. Charles Compton, now earl of Northampton.

7. Rev. Mr. Thomas Newman, an eminent dissenting minister.

11. Lady Sarah Cowper, sister of the present earl Cowper.

12. Henry Lintot, Esq; formerly an eminent bookseller, one of the court of assistants of the Stationers company.

Right Hon. the marquiss of Lindsey, eldest son of the duke of Ancaster.

13. Rev. Mr. Keith, formerly minister of the private chapel in May-Fair, who had been a prisoner in the Fleet near 16 years.

Kenelm Faulkner, Esq; elder brother of the late Sir Everard Faulkner.

14. Mrs. Hill, daughter of the late Sir Isaac Shard.

Mr. Stubbs, in partnership with Mr. Hope, an eminent brewer.

16. Right Hon. Charles Butler, earl of Arran, and lord Butler of Weston, in England, chancellor of the university of Ox-

ford, &c. aged 88. He was youngest brother to the late duke of Ormond.

17. Lady of Pawlet St. John, Esq;

Jonathan Taylor, Esq; late Stationer and citizen of London, who has left many charitable legacies.

18. Right Hon. Sir George Lee, Knt. LL. D. a privy councillor, dean of the arches, &c. and member for Launceston.

Richard Stratton, Esq; member for Shoreham.

Dr. Webster, vicar of Ware and Thundrich, in Hertfordshire.

Humphry Brent, of Hutton, in Somersetshire, Esq; a benchet of the Middle-Temple.

23. Henry Faure, of Foster-house, near Egham, Esq;

24. John Oxenford, Esq; of the Custom-house.

Michael Thornton, of Cobham, in Surrey, Esq; many years in the commission of the peace for that county.

Mrs. Fairburn, aged 110, who had been housekeeper in the bishop of Winchester's family fifty years.

25. Rev. Mr. James Hervey, rector of Weston-Favel, in Northamptonshire, author of the Meditations and other celebrated pieces, aged 45.

26. Walter Hooper, of Leeds Abbey, in Kent, Esq;

John Davies, of Ludlow, in Shropshire, aged 112.

Charles Apthorp, of Boston, in New-England, Esq; an eminent merchant, in November.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Newland was presented to the vicarage of Horton on the Would, in Bucks.—Mr. Franklin, to the livings of Ware and Thundrich, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Fletcher, to the vicarage of Philloughley, in Warwickshire.—Mr. Richard Mattyon, to the vicarage of Fotherley, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Richard Stone, to the vicarage of Stakesley, in Shropshire.—Thomas Wicksted, B. A. to the vicarage of Burlstock, in Devonshire.—Mr. Tertie, to the rectory of Weald, in Essex.—Mr. Matthews, to the vicarage of Runham, in Norfolk.—Mr. Batman, to the rectory of Langford, in Norfolk.—John Francis, B. A. to the vicarage of Lakenham, in Norfolk.—Mr. Bowman, to the vicarage of Martham, in Norfolk.—Thomas Wake, B. A. to the vicarage of Middleton-Toney, in Hertfordshire.—Mr. Townley, to the vicarage of Tidcombe, in Lincolnshire.—William Fullerton, B. A. to the vicarage of Oxley, in Kent.—Mr. Harris, to the rectory of Pembridge, in Leicestershire.—William Harris, M. A. to the vicarage of Hornchurch, in Essex.—Mr. Rawlinson, to the vicarage of Padmore, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Langley, to the living of Streepleton, in Shropshire.—

Mr. Ralph Webb, to the vicarage of Weston, in Suffolk. — Charles Wake, B. C. L. and John de Chair, B. C. L. admitted doctors of laws, at Oxford.

A dispensation passed the seal to enable John Woodroffe, M. A. to hold the rectory of Biffington, in Gloucestershire, with the rectory of Luckington, in Wiltshire. — To enable Samuel Abson, M. A. to hold the rectories of Eckring and Eaton, in Nottinghamshire. — To enable William Langharne, LL. B. to hold the rectories of Blarichlydog and Dynas, in Pembrokeshire. — To enable Jeremy Pemberton, M. A. to hold the rectory of Stonham, in Suffolk, with the rectory of Girton, in Cambridgeshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitchall, Dec. 5. Charles Cottrell Dormer, Esq; was knighted, and appointed master of the ceremonies, in the room of the late Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Knt. deceased: And Stephen Cottrell, Esq; was appointed assistant master of the ceremonies.

—, Dec. 22. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Powlett, knight of the Bath, commonly called Marquess of Winchester, was by his majesty's command, sworn of his majesty's most Hon. privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

His majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Charles Powlett, knight of the Bath, commonly called Marquess of Winchester, to be lord lieutenant of the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton, and county of the same, he this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

As did the Right Hon. Richard, earl Temple as lord lieutenant of the county of Buckingham.

—, Dec. 26. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Mansvelt Cardonnel, Alexander le Grand, Joseph Tudor, Esq; and James Ogilvie, Esq; commonly called Lord Desborough, together with Robert Montgomery, Esq; in the room of Colin Campbell, Esq; deceased, to be commissioners for the receipt and management of his majesty's customs and other duties in Scotland; and the duties on all salt and rock salt imported, and upon salt made there.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Earl of Northampton was elected recorder of Northampton. — Lord Mansfield, a governor of the Charterhouse. — Dr. Edw. Simpson was appointed dean of the arches, &c. in the room of the late Sir George Lee. — James Erskine, Esq; knight marshal of Scotland, in the room of the late earl of Kintore. — Edward Blakeney, Esq; consul at Nice. — William Grover, Esq; chief justice of Georgia.

Promotions in the army. George Warde, Esq; was appointed lieutenant colonel to Rich's regiment of dragoons. — John Bradford, Esq; major to the earl of Ancram's regiment of dragoons. — Bernard Hale, Esq; captain of a company in the third regiment of foot-guards. William Withed, Esq; capt. lieutenant. Francis Twisleton, Esq; lieutenant. and Robert Scott, Esq; ensign in the same regiment. — William Tyson, Esq; captain of a company, and lieutenant colonel in the first regiment of guards. And Thomas Dickens, Esq; capt. lieutenant. and lieutenant colonel in the same regiment. — Gordon Graham, Esq; major to lord John Murray's Highland regiment. — The Hon. Henry Cornwallis, Esq; captain in the 24th regiment of foot. — John Hill, Esq; captain in Pakeney's regiment of foot. — Robert Carr, Esq; capt. lieutenant in the 24th regiment. — Thomas Baylies, Esq; captain in the 14th regiment of foot. — Thomas Brisbane, Esq; capt. lieutenant. And ensign Lindsey, lieutenant in the said regiment. — Peter Dumas, Gent. a-jutant to the 30th regiment of foot. — Charles Abbott, Gent. quarter-master to the same. — Lord Downe a lieutenant colonel.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

LONDON. Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. and alderman, in the room of alderman Bethell, deceased.

Bedfordshire. Admiral Osborne — earl of Upper Ossory, deceased.

Cambridge. Soame Jenyns, Esq; — lord Dupplin, a peer.

Dunwich. Alexander Forrester, Esq; — Soame Jenyns, Esq;

Nottingham. Lieut. col. How — the lord Howe killed.

Penryn. John Plumtree, Esq; — the Hon. Richard Edgcumbe, a peer.

Wenlock. George Forrester, Esq; — William Forrester, Esq; deceased.

York. William Thornton, Esq; — Sir John Armitage killed.

Harwich. Thomas Sewell, Esq; — lord Duncannon, a peer.

Lancaster. George Warren, Esq; — Edward Marton, Esq; deceased.

BANKRUPTS.

GEORGE Dighton, of St. Botolph without Bishopgate, victualler.

John Titley, of Warrington, and John Titley, of Liverpool, sail-canvas makers.

Richard Clough, Thomas Clough, Caleb Clough, and Sarah Ratcliffe, of Manchester, dealers and chapmen.

John Dod, of Newgate-street, cheesemonger.

William Sperry, of Greenwich, scrivener.

Thomas Read, of Wotton-Baker, brazier.

John Hallet, of St. Katherine's, sail-maker.

John Grubb, jun. of London, merchant.

Isaac Hart, of Bermondsey, victualler.

Robert Heath, of St. Martin in the Fields, broker.

John Taylor Bondfield, of Kingston upon Hull, mercer.

Ann Anderson, of Kingston upon Hull, grocer.

Chaddock Wright, of Waterlane, merchant.

John Cooke, of Norwich, brewer.

John Sowgate, of Tenterden, in Essex, innholder.

John Lawson, of St. Dunstan's Hill, broker.

Charles Flouriau, of Craven-street, jeweller.

Archib. Hodgkin, of Queen-Square, haberdasher.

43. An Apology for W. P. Esq; pr. 11. Pridden.

44. Third Volume of the Monitor, pr. 61. Scott.

SERMONS.

45. Preached at the Magdalen-House. By Mr. Reeves, pr. 64. Hitch.

46. ——— at Clapham. By Mr. Venn, pr. 6d. Townsend.

47. ——— at Bury. By Dr. Kedding-ton, pr. 6d. Hawkins.

48. ——— at Pinnera Hall. By Mr. Pike, pr. 6d. Buckland.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1758.

FROM Warsaw we hear, that, towards the end of last month, count Malachowski, high chancellor of Poland, delivered to prince Charles of Saxony, the king's diploma, dated the 19th, by which his majesty grants to the states of Courland his permission to elect that prince for their duke; and that the second of next month of January is appointed for his election and installment, notwithstanding the objections made against it by some of the states, as mentioned in our last, p. 599; and notwithstanding its being insisted on by many of the grandees of Poland, that the king hath no power to grant such a permission, without the consent of the diet.

In our last we left the Austrian army, under marshal count Daun, and the Imperial army, under the prince of Deux-Ponts, retreating from Dresden, and the other Austrian army under general Harsch, retreating from Nies, after having been prevented from making themselves masters of either of those places by the diligence and good conduct of the king of Prussia. It was thought that the Prussian armies might have come up with, and given a severe ruffle, if not an entire defeat, to some of those armies in their retreat; but it seems they all began their retreat so early, that none but a few of the Prussian Hussars could come up with their rear, and they could make no great impression. However, by their retreat, the king of Prussia has recovered, on that side, every place he was before possessed of; for the Imperial army have retired into Franconia, their head quarters being fixed at Nuremberg; and the Austrians have retired into their part of Silesia, and into Bohemia, the head quarters being fixed at Prague, from whence marshal Daun set out on the 7th instant for Vienna, where he arrived on the 9th, to concert measures for the next campaign.

When the king of Prussia first entered Saxony at the beginning of this war, he declared, that he had no design to make a conquest of it, but only to hold it as a deposit in his hands for the security of his own dominions, until he could compel his enemies to agree to reasonable terms of peace;

but upon his return last month to Dresden he altered his resolution, as appears from the following article from Dresden of Dec. 2. Last Saturday the Prussian *director* of war sent a decree to the deputies of the states of this electorate; which, at the same time that it enjoined them to deliver a certain quantity of flour and forage, on account of the convention settled last year, signified in express terms:

"That tho' the king of Prussia had hitherto treated the electorate of Saxony as a country he had taken under his special protection, the face of affairs was now changed in such a manner, that his majesty would consider it for the future only as a conquered country, out of which he had driven his enemies by force of arms."

It is easy to judge what will be the consequences of such a declaration: We may expect that this electorate will be treated in the same manner that the Russians treat the kingdom of Prussia. Accordingly the revenues of all the Saxon ministers of conference are sequestered, and as the Russians have seized in Prussia all the rents of estates in that country belonging to Prussian officers, the same is to be done here in regard to the estates of Saxon officers in the Russian service.

On the 28th ult. seals were put, by his Prussian majesty's express order, on the papers of 20 persons belonging to the court, who were, at the same time, enjoined to set out for Warsaw in 24 hours: So that it is highly probable that the administration of affairs in this country will be wholly put into the hands of the Prussians. It is with this view that count Finckenstein was sent for, who arrived here on Thursday from Berlin.

The Russians have not only evacuated all the Prussian territories on this side the Vistula, but have all passed that river, mostly by the bridge at Thorn; but whether they will retire as far as Brandenburg-Prussia, which they have now possession of, or take up their winter quarters in Poland, seems as yet to be a question.

The Swedes too have entirely evacuated the Prussian territories, and by the last accounts are said to have gone into Mecklenburg, whither the Prussians are preparing to follow them; so that it is probable they will be forced to take up their winter quarters again in the Isle of Rugen. In the mean time their general count Hamilton is said to be so much disgusted, that he has thrown up not only the command of their army, but all his other employments.

Ratisbon, Dec. 4. On the 29th ult. the evangelical body issued an arret, to which they annexed the 20th article of the capitulation [coronation oath] signed by the present emperor at his election. The drift of this paper is to demonstrate that the protestant states claim nothing but what is agreeable to the constitutions. It is properly only a bond, by which they oblige them-

themselves to adhere to the laws, and not to suffer, under any pretext, that the power of putting under the ban of the empire, should reside wholly in the emperor. They insist strongly on the express terms, and the literal sense of the capitulation, which they say renounces this power. From whence they infer, that they cannot admit as valid and legal, any ban that wants the requisite conditions, and that, according to law, neither the elector of Brandenburg, nor the elector of Hanover, nor the duke of Wolfenbüttele, nor the landgrave of Hesse, nor the count of Lippe-Bückebourg, ought to be proscribed.

The Danish ministers did not assist at this conference, and the Swedish minister excused himself from being present for want of instructions.

Paris, Dec. 15. Our archbishop has again explained himself with regard to the *hospitaller nuns*, of the suburb of St. Marceau, and declared that he will not return to his diocese, unless all the nuns of that community be dispersed in convents, or otherwise disposed of; so that it is not very probable that that prelate will return soon.

To this we shall add, that by the last accounts a change in their ministry is actually begun, the cardinal de Bernis being not only dismissed, but banished to Soissons.

We hear that capt. Thurot [of the *Marshall de Belleisle* privateer] is gone from Ostend for Brest, from whence he will go to Versailles, to be presented to the king, who desires to see him.

Hague, Dec 15. Monday last there was a grand council at the princess Governorante's court; after which her royal highness went to the assembly of the states general, and laid before them the memorial of the merchants for their consideration. Her royal highness, at the same time, presented to the president of the week a long memorial relating to the affairs of the times, which was taken *ad referendum* by the provinces of Holland and Friseland.

And by the last letters from thence we hear, that her royal highness has since been taken dangerously ill, and was so when those letters were dispatched.

The following Letter is so affecting and artless an Account of a late melancholy Accident, that we could not prevail upon ourselves to omit it.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. William Nicholes, of the Duke William Transport, dated Penzance, Dec. 16.

"UNDER the greatest affliction, I acquaint you, I have been obliged to leave the Duke William, with 300 French inhabitants on board, from the Island of St. John's, North-America, to sink, about 35 leagues from the Land's End, Wednesday the 13th instant, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and believe she could not

keep above water till eight at night. We sailed from St. John's on the 15th of November; and, on the 29th, our ship sprung a leak; and in a short time had five feet water in the hold, but having two spare pumps on board, and a great many hands to bale, in about 24 hours gained on her, and kept her in this situation about eight days. On the 9th, being more moderate, hoisted out the boats and foddered the ship, by which means the leak stopped, so that we could keep her with one pump continually going, having hove every thing off the decks and out of the hold, we possibly could, to ease her; but, on Monday the 11th, the leak broke out again, and, notwithstanding the four pumps, and such a number of hands baling from every hatchway, they could not keep her, so that by Wednesday morning, about five o'clock, her hold was full of water, we left off pumping, and we hoisted out the boats with great difficulty, that in case any ships came in sight we might save our lives: At nine in the morning we saw two ships steering towards us, which gave us great hopes; we hoisted the signal of distress and fired a great many guns, but they hoisted their ensigns and kept away from us; we then cut away our mainmast to show them more perfectly our distress, but they took no notice of us, going clear away. At eleven a snow passed by, viewing our unhappy situation, and hearing our guns as plain as we could see their men on the decks; but he behaved as the other had done before by running away from us. The French then gave over all hopes and said, God had forsaken them, and they were resigned to death. As in the term of the voyage under our misfortunes, they had behaved with the greatest intrepidity, so in their last moments they behaved with the greatest fortitude; for seeing our attempts were frustrated, they came and embraced me, saying, they were truly sensible that I, with all my people, had done all in our power to save the ship, and our lives, but as I could be of no farther service to them, begged I would save my own life and my men. Taking their part with me, whom I put into the boat before I went myself over the stern, there being so much sea, the boats could not lay alongside her, after we were in, the boats laid off the ship about half an hour, when their cries and waving us to be gone almost broke our hearts. We then left them, about four o'clock in the afternoon, being ourselves in a most unhappy situation, being 34 persons in number, upwards of 30 leagues from the Land's End by our reckoning, and our whole provisions amounting to about eight or nine pounds of bread, our provisions in the gun-room being all expended, and the whole full of water, with our mainmast cut away, we could get nothing from thence. In this melancholy situation it pleased God to conduct us safe to this place.

On Tuesday capt. Suggest in the Violet, with 300 French on board, hoisted a signal of distress, his fore-yard was gone in the firing, and his mizen-mast cut away; I spoke to him the night before, he told me he could not keep her with his pumps, so am afraid he suffered likewise.

All I have to comfort myself under this misfortune is, being sensible I did all in my power to save the ship and lives, which the poor unhappy sufferers were truly sensible of, and which made them so willing to let us go; if they had not, so great a superiority as 300 to 34 might easily have hindered us."

An Account of the ROUT, a New FARCE, performed at the Theatre-Royal, in Drury-Lane.

THE characters are, Feeble, an old debauchee; Sir William Wheedle; a designing, needy gamester; Felix, son to Feeble, neglected, and turned out of doors by his father; Friendly, an acquaintance of Felix; Blunderbuss and Balloon, two sharpers; Mrs. Furbelow, a bawd; Rhodamintha, her daughter, a prostitute, &c. &c.

Wheedle, in consideration of a bond for a thousand pounds, from Rhodamintha, engages to get her married to Feeble, representing him as a doating coxcomb, who can be praised and flattered into any thing; "a fool of fashion, a living martyr to debauchery, if it may be called living, when a man has outlived all his powers and faculties. When young, an infidel, and now a believer of every thing. Though half blind, in raptures with beauty; though half lame, a doater upon dancing; and though wholly impotent, a professed rake." Blunderbuss and Balloon are to have a fifth of the stipulated sum, for their assistance in deceiving Feeble; but they are all not a little fearful their plot should be discovered by Felix. It is agreed to have a rout, where some real persons of quality shall be present, but many others with assumed titles; and that, to spur on the match, Blunderbuss and Balloon shall pretend to be Feeble's rivals: They are to be decorated with stars, and to be passed upon Feeble for two lords, who have been a good while out of town. Felix and Friendly get intelligence of the intended rout at Mrs. Furbelow's, and the former proposes to get into the secrets of the gang, by offering them her assistance to impose upon Feeble, under the guise of a gypsy. The third scene of the first act, discovers Feeble at his toilette, with his dentist, oculist, dresser, and painter attending, and lets us into the surprising oddity of his character. To them enter Wheedle, and soon after Furbelow and Rhodamintha: They coax and flatter Feeble into a resolution to marry Rhodamintha, when Felix enters, who endeavours to move his father to take compassion of him, but in vain, one

of Feeble's objections being, "That he is a tall rascal, makes him look like an old fellow, and therefore he resolves to banish him." Friendly enters then, as a porter, with a letter, as from a duke, which informs him that Wheedle is a common cheat; and that Rhodamintha is brought out of Mangle Alley, where her mother kept a common brothel; Feeble exclaims thereupon against Wheedle; but the latter persuades him it is a trick of his son's, to hinder the match, and Friendly being asked who sent him? and answering the duke of Doncaster, Wheedle affirms there is no such duke. Friendly is then discovered, and obliged to scour off; and Feeble falling into a fit of coughing, bursts his artificial eye, cracks his face, and loses his tooth, upon which his operators are sent for to repair his person. Scene IV. discovers Furbelow preparing matters for the rout, and disposing the parts her understrappers are to perform. Act II. sc. 1. At Mrs. Furbelow's. Feeble in soliloquy, resolves to hear no more against the match, and that he'll marry Rhodamintha as Wheedle has convinced him she is a woman of reputation. To him enter Furbelow, Rhodamintha, and Wheedle, with Blunderbuss, in the character of the duke of Double-Water, and Balloon in that of lord Learned, who make pretensions to Rhodamintha, but Feeble is preferred by her. Then enters Felix as a gypsy, who, after some talk with Furbelow, gets a note for 40l. of her, to use her art in finishing the match between Feeble and Rhodamintha. Wheedle then enters to Felix, and gives him also a note for 50l. to work Feeble up to make a settlement upon his daughter, whom Wheedle is to marry, and to poison Felix. The following scenes discover the humours of the rout, where peers, peeresses, sharpers, and whores, agree to impose upon each other. Then enters Felix, who discovers the villainy intended to his father, by shewing the notes he had obtained to assist therein, who thereupon says, "Come to my arms, I have no child but thee," and the whole concludes with a dance, by the genteel characters of the Rout. We shall not add any remarks upon this piece, though it seems full well to deserve some animadversions.

An excellent, approved, and ready Medicine for removing the Pains of the Gout and Rheumatism.

OF the oil of earth-worms, brick, and charity, take one pennyworth of each, mixed together, and anoint the parts affected, by the fire, going to bed at night.

Dec. 20, 1758.

T. O.

About the Middle of January, will be Published, An APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1758, with a beautiful Frontispiece, a general TABLE of the most remarkable Things, and several other Things, never before bound up with the Volume.



A P P E N D I X

T O T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE,

MDCCLVIII.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Dec. 1, 1757, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 614.



NOW come to the affair relating to importations from Ireland, which, last session, occasioned the bringing in of four different bills, and tho' but one of them was passed into a law, I shall give an account of all of them together. This affair was first introduced by a petition of several tallow-chandlers and dealers in candles, inhabitants of London and Westminster, whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves, and all the other tallow-chandlers and dealers in candles within this kingdom; which petition was, on the 2d of February, presented to the house, and read; alledging, that the scarcity of British tallow (owing, as the petitioners apprehended, to the severity of the winter 1753, the distemper among the horned cattle, as well as rot among the sheep, and the increased consumption of tallow in the manufactory of hard soap, then commonly used instead of soft) had raised the price thereof so high, as of necessity to make candles extremely dear; and that the consequences thereof were not only in the first instance severely felt by the poor, and very discouraging to every branch of trade and manufacture,

Appendix, 1758.

but by inducing great numbers to use oil instead of candles, must ultimately prove a detriment to his majesty's revenue, and injurious to the landed interest, and submitting to the house, whether the free admission of Irish tallow (the duty upon which, amounted almost to a prohibition) would not be a likely means of reducing the then price of candles, and preventing monopolies in so essential an article of the necessaries of life, and at the same time of securing the duties upon candles to the crown, with ease and advantage to the subject; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to give the petitioners such relief, as the nature of the case should appear, upon examination, to require.

This petition was referred to a committee of the whole house, with two instructions: First, That they should consider of the laws, which prohibit the importation of cattle from Ireland: And, Second, That they should consider of the duties upon skins and hides imported into Great-Britain, so far as the same relate to skins and hides imported from Ireland. And this reference, with these two instructions, occasioned a great number of accounts relating to these affairs to be called for, and laid before the house; and several persons were ordered to attend the committee.

On the 8th of February, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the master, wardens, and fellowship of the incorporated society of chandlers and soapmakers, within the city of Bristol, under their common seal; setting forth, that great quantities of candles and hard soap were formerly made in that city, and exported to the West-Indies, but for some years past, such export trade had been, in great measure, lost, occasioned, as the petitioners apprehended, by the great quantities of those commodities, that were constantly sent from Ireland, notwithstanding the laws prohibiting the same, and that by the loss of such export trade, his majesty's revenue in the duty on salt was greatly diminished, and that the price of British tallow had for some years past been raised very high; and alledging, that the petitioners apprehended, the importation of Irish tallow, duty free, would be the only effectual means of preventing these evils, which were daily increasing; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to afford the petitioners such relief as, on mature deliberation, should appear to be reasonable.

This petition was referred to the same committee to which the former had been referred; and the same day the house resolved itself into the said committee, when Mr. Jarrit Smith reported, that they had examined several witnesses, made some progress, and desired leave to sit again, which was ordered accordingly.

On the 11th, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of several traders and manufacturers, within the cities of London and Westminster, and parts adjacent, on behalf of themselves and all other traders and manufacturers in this kingdom; setting forth, that the high price of candles, for some time past, had been extremely prejudicial, and, if the same should continue, it would necessarily tend to advance the price of labour and manufactures in this kingdom; and therefore praying the house to take this matter into consideration, and to grant such relief, as should appear proper and necessary.

This petition was likewise referred to the same committee; and, on the 14th, the order of the day being read for the house to resolve itself into the same, the following accounts were referred thereto, viz.

1. An account of the produce of the duties on candles, within England, for the year ended the 5th of July, 1756, distinguishing the amount of each collection, and London.

2. ——— of the quantities of tallow, imported into England from Ireland, for seven years last past, distinguishing each year, together with the amount of the duties payable thereon, which had been presented to the house on the 16th of May then last.

3. ——— of the duties on tallow imported into Scotland from Ireland, for seven years last past, distinguishing each year, which had been presented to the house upon the 21st of June then last.

4. ——— of the number of cattle that had been imported into England from the Isle of Man, from Christmas, 1746, to Jan. 5, 1757, distinguishing each year.

The house then resolved itself into the said committee, made a further progress, and came to a resolution, which was reported next day, when the house had before them two other accounts presented that morning, viz.

5. An account of the quantity of tallow imported into England, from Christmas, 1746, to January 5, 1757, distinguishing each year, and the places from whence imported, together with the duties that had been paid thereon. And,

6. ——— of the quantity of tallow exported from England, from Christmas, 1746, to January 5, 1757, distinguishing each year, and the places to which it had been exported.

And the said resolution, which was, That in the opinion of the committee, the duties then payable on the importation of tallow from Ireland should cease, and determine for a limited time, being next day agreed to, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill pursuant therunto; and that Mr. Jarrit Smith, Mr. Nugent, the earl of Egmont, Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Mr. Pole, and Mr. Kynaston, do prepare and bring in the same.

The bill was accordingly presented by Mr. Jarrit Smith the next day, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and, on the 23d, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the merchants, tradesmen, and tallow chandlers of Liverpool, and parts adjacent, alledging, that if foreign tallow were allowed to be imported, duty free, it would, as they humbly conceived, reduce the present high prices of soap and candles, and have many other very desirable effects; and therefore praying, as in the former petitions; which petition was ordered to lie on the table, until the bill should be read a second time. But as it would be surprising to see any such bill passed without opposition

opposition from persons selfishly interested against it; there was next day presented to the house, and read, a petition of several proprietors of lands, landholders, salesmen, and graziers of Buckinghamshire, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves, and others; alleging, that, as the petitioners had observed a bill was ordered in for the importation of Irish tallow, duty free; and that the petitioners were alarmed at the consequences of such a bill, should the same pass into a law, as it must be very detrimental to the landed interest of this kingdom; and that the petitioners had sustained great losses by the contagious distemper which raged a long time among their cattle, and the rot among the sheep, which had been very considerable, for which the advanced price of provisions had by no means been an adequate satisfaction; and that as the distemper among the horned cattle was then entirely abated, and the rot among the sheep greatly decreased, the petitioners were thoroughly convinced, that from the then present daily increase of tallow, the several markets would be sufficiently stocked without the assistance of any imported from Ireland; and that the petitioners conceived, should the bill pass into a law, the Irish would be enabled greatly to undersell the petitioners in their tallow, as they paid no land tax, and had their farms at a much cheaper rate, and consequently the petitioners and others must have their rents proportionably abated, which would greatly affect the landed interest of this kingdom; and that the petitioners apprehended, from the above and other reasons, the passing such a bill would be injurious to the publick, detrimental to the revenue, and ruinous to the petitioners; therefore they prayed to be heard by their counsel against it.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table until the bill should be read a second time, when the petitioners might be heard by their counsel against the bill, if they thought fit; and the same liberty was on the 27th granted to the same sort of petitioners in a petition from Leicestershire; and also to the same sort of petitioners in a petition from Lincolnshire; which brought up petitions in favour of the bill from Nottingham, Tavistock, Leicester, Norwich, and Canterbury. Such a number of petitions from some of the principal trading towns in the kingdom, together with the universal complaint against the then high price of tallow, discouraged the gentlemen, it seems, who had petitioned against the bill, and prevented their putting

themselves to the expence of being heard by counsel against it, so that the bill was on the 9th of March read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, without any great opposition; and the next day a petition from Coventry in its favour was presented, and referred to the said committee, as was also on the 13th, a like petition from Sudbury; on which day the house resolved itself into a committee on the bill, made several amendments, and ordered the report to be received the next morning, which it accordingly was, and the bill, with the amendments, ordered to be ingrossed. On the 17th it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords; from whence it never found its way back to the commons.

But when the patrons of this bill in the house of commons, had heard of its fate in the other house, they resolved to shew, that the passing it into a law would have been a saving to the publick, as well as a benefit to the trade of this kingdom, therefore upon their motion it was on the 8th of May ordered, that an account should be laid before the house of the quantity of tallow contracted for, to be used in his majesty's ships and yards, for three years ending at Christmas last, distinguishing each year, together with the several prices thereof: Which account was laid before them on the 11th, and ordered to lie on the table, for the perusal of the members; from whence it appeared, that the reduction of the price of tallow would be the occasion of a very considerable saving in the annual expence of our navy, especially in time of war; and consequently would be an advantage to our navigation in general, as tallow must be made use of in building, repairing, and keeping in repair, our merchant ships, as well as our ships of war.

After the bill I have now given an account of had been ordered to be brought in, the committee upon whose report it had been ordered, had executed one part of what had been recommended to them, therefore it was afterwards called a committee of the whole house, to whom it was referred, to consider further of the laws which prohibit the importation of cattle from Ireland, and of the duties upon skins and hides imported into Great-Britain, so far as the same relate to skins and hides imported from Ireland; by which name the several accounts following were on Feb. 20 referred to it, viz.

1. An account of the quantity or number of raw hides that had been imported into England, from Christmas, 1746, to

Jan. 5, 1757, distinguishing each year, and the places from whence imported, together with the duties that had been paid thereon.

2. ——— of the quantity or number of raw calf skins that had been imported into England, from Christmas, 1746, to Jan. 5, 1757, distinguishing each year, and the places from whence imported, together with the duties that had been paid thereon. And,

3. ——— of the value of tanners bark that had been exported from England, from Christmas, 1746, to Jan. 5, 1757, distinguishing each year, and the places to which the same had been exported.

On the 23d, the house resolved itself into the said committee, and Mr. Jarrit Smith reported, that they had come to a resolution, which was next day agreed to by the house with an amendment, after reading the several laws against the importation of cattle from Ireland, and with the amendment was as follows: "That there be a free importation of cattle from Ireland into Great-Britain, *for a limited time.*" Whereupon it was ordered, that a bill be brought in pursuant to this resolution; and that Mr. Jarrit Smith, the lord Strange, Mr. Townshend, Sir Ellis Cunliffe, and Mr. Pole, should prepare and bring in the same.

On the 3d of March, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the mayor, aldermen, common council, merchants, and other principal inhabitants of the borough and parish of Barnstaple, in Devonshire, submitting to the house—whether the admission of Irish tallow would not be a likely means of reducing the present price of candles; and praying the house to take under their consideration, whether the free importation of live cattle into this kingdom from Ireland, would not be a means of supplying the pastures of this kingdom with horned cattle, so greatly diminished by the distemper among them, and whether, by feeding them here, the price of tallow would not be greatly lessened, the estates much better able to bear and pay their taxes, and this kingdom enabled to supply our fleets with beef on reasonable terms, and the wicked practice of supplying our enemies with provisions, and the smuggling of soap and candles from Ireland, greatly prevented; all which the petitioners humbly prayed the house to take into their consideration, and to do therein as to them should seem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the

table, until the said bill for the free importation of Irish cattle from Ireland should be brought in; and before the same was brought in, the house having again on the 7th resolved itself into the said committee, Mr. Jarrit Smith reported, that they had come to a resolution, which was next day reported and agreed to, and was as followeth: "That the duties now payable on the importation of raw hides and raw calf skins from Ireland, do cease, and determine for a limited time." Whereupon a bill was ordered to be brought in; and that Mr. Jarrit Smith, Mr. alderman Beckford, and Mr. Kynatton, should prepare and bring in the same.

The same day, March 8, Mr. Jarrit Smith presented to the house the said bill to permit the free importation of cattle from Ireland, for a time to be limited; which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and also, the same day, there was presented to the house and read, a petition from the merchants of Liverpool, in favour of the said bill; and, on the 14th, Mr. Jarrit Smith presented to the house the said other bill, to discontinue for a time to be limited, the duties payable upon raw hides and raw calf skins imported from Ireland, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

On the 22d, the said cattle bill was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house: On the 12th of April, the house resolved itself into the said committee, and went thro' the bill with several amendments, which were next day agreed to by the house, and the bill with the amendments, ordered to be ingrossed. And, on the 27th of April, it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, from whence it never returned.

During the course of this bill in the house of commons, there were petitions likewise presented in its favour, and most of them in favour likewise of the tallow and raw hides bills, from the merchants &c. of London, the merchants, &c. of Minehead, the merchants, &c. of Chester, the magistrates of Newcastle upon Tyne, the merchants, &c. of Glasgow, the merchants, &c. of Edinburgh, the tanners, &c. of the county of Salop, the tanners, &c. of the town and county of Gloucester, the merchants, &c. of Bristol; the magistrates of Haverford-West; and in several of these petitions it was prayed, that it might be prohibited to export raw hides, or raw calf skins, from Ireland, to any place except to Great-Britain. On the other hand,

band, there was not so much as one petition presented against the raw hides bill, and but one against the cattle bill, which was a petition of the sheriff and grand jury, gentlemen, proprietors of land, landholders, and breeders of cattle, assembled at the great sessions holden for the county of Pembroke, the 6th of April, 1758; which petition was presented and read, April the 13th, taking notice of the bill for the free importation of cattle from Ireland, and alledging, that, as they apprehended, should the bill pass into a law, it would be attended with very affecting consequences to the general landed interest of this kingdom; and submitting their hopes to the consideration of the house, that as we were engaged in an expensive war, towards the support of which, the landed interest bore so great a proportion, the present would not be thought a proper time to weaken that interest, by passing a bill of so fatal a tendency, the evils of which were so sensibly felt in a former reign, that no less than four very strict and severe laws were passed to prevent them.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table, until the report should be received from the committee of the whole house upon the said bill; and tho' it had no effect in the house of commons, yet it is probable that this petition, as well as the before mentioned petitions from Buckinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire, had an effect in the other house, and were, among others, a cause for their lordships not passing either the tallow or the cattle bill, the fate of which two bills prevented the gentlemen of the house of commons from proceeding on the bill for discontinuing the duties payable upon the importation of raw hides and raw calf skins from Ireland, tho' no petition had been presented against it, and tho', beside the accounts already mentioned, they had several others before them, viz.

1. An account of the quantity of cordivant skins imported into England, from Christmas, 1749, to Jan. 5, 1757, distinguishing each year.

2. A special return with respect to an account of the quantities of foreign tanners bark imported into this kingdom, from June 24, 1750, to June 24, 1757, distinguishing each year; and also with respect to an account of the drawbacks that had been paid upon leather manufactured, or unmanufactured, re-exported out of this kingdom, from June 24, 1750, to June 24, 1757, distinguishing the manufactured from the unmanufactured leather, and distinguishing each year.

And as to most of the above-mentioned accounts relating to England, they had accounts of the same kind relating to Scotland.

[To be continued in our Magazine for January, 1759.]

Extracts from an ESSAY on BREWING, continued from p. 604.

SECT. II. OF AIR.

NONE of the operations, either of nature or art, can be carried on without the action or assistance of air. It is the principal agent in fermentation; consequently its properties and powers, some of them at least, ought to be well understood by brewers.

By air we mean a fluid, scarcely perceivable by our senses, and discovering itself only by the resistance it makes to bodies. We find it every where incumbent on the surface of the globe, extending to a considerable, but determinate height, and commonly known by the name of the atmosphere. The weight of air is to that of water as 1 to 850, and its gravitating force equal to the pressure of a column of water, 33 feet high; so that an area, of one foot square, receives from air, a pressure equal to 2080 pounds weight.

Elasticity is a property appertaining to only one of the four elements, namely, air, and is in proportion to the compressing weight. We scarcely find this element (any more than the others) in a pure state: One thousandth part of common air, says Boerhaave, consists of aqueous, spirituous, oily, saline, and other particles scattered through it, which are not compressible, and are, in general, preventive of fermentation, consequently where the air is purest, fermentation is best carried on. He likewise tells us, "It is clear, that the ultimate particles of air cohere together, so as not easily to insinuate themselves into the smallest pores either of solids or fluids;" from whence those acquainted with brewing, easily account why hot water, which forces strong and pinguous extracts from malt, prevents fermentation, as oils are an obstruction to the free entrance of the air; and from an analogous reason, why, in weak extracts, fermentation is so much accelerated that the whole soon becomes sour.

Air (like other subjects) is expanded or rarefied, and acquires a greater degree of elasticity, in proportion to its heat; consequently the hotter the season, the more active and violent will fermentation be.

Air

Air abounds with water, and is perpetually penetrating and insinuating itself into every thing capable of receiving it. Its weight, or gravitating force, must necessarily produce numberless effects; the water contained in the air is rendered more active by its motion; the salts and saponaceous subjects it meets with are loosened in their texture, and, in some degree, dissolved by it: As these are the principal constituent parts in malt, the reason is obvious why those that are old, or have lain a proper time exposed to the influence of the air, dissolve more readily, or, in other words, yield a more copious extract than others.

By means of this penetrating and active power in the air, all bodies in a passive state, exposed thereto a sufficient time, become of the same degree of heat with the air itself. On this account the water lying in the backs used by brewers, may be said to be nearly of the same degree of heat as the thermometer shews the open air in the shade to be, except when this instrument indicates a cold below the freezing point, or 32 degrees: For if the water was then as cold as the air, it would become ice: In this circumstance it may more properly be accounted as hot as 33 degrees; for water will not immediately become as cold as the air, on many accounts, such as its not having been long enough exposed thereto, its being pumped out of deep wells, &c.

Air is not easily expelled from bodies, either solid or fluid: Water requires two hours boiling to be discharged of the greatest part of its air. That air may thus be discharged by heat, appears from this, that water thus boiled, instead of having any air-bubbles when it freezes, as ice commonly has, will become a solid mass like crystal.

As air is rendered more active by being joined to water, that water which has endured the fire the least time, provided it be not enough, will make the strongest extract.

Worts, or musts, as they contain great quantities of salt and oils, are denser bodies than common water, and therefore require a greater degree of heat to make them boil; consequently more air is expelled by boiling worts, in a given time, than by boiling water in the same time; and as air does not instantaneously re-enter those bodies, tho' cold, they would never ferment of themselves; and were it not for the substitution of yeast, to supply the deficiency of the air lost by boiling, they would fox or putrify for want of an internal, elastic air, which is absolutely necessary to fermentation.

Air is more easily dislodged from hot than from cold water, because the weight of the atmosphere is less on the former than the latter: But though there is air in the very fluid, it differs in quantity in different fluids; so that no rule can be laid down for the quantity of air worts should contain; probably the quantity sufficient to saturate one sort, will not be an adequate proportion for another.

Lastly, Air encompasses, is in contact with, confines, and compresses all bodies; insinuates itself into their penetrable passages, and exerts all its power, as well on solids, as on fluids; and finding in bodies some elements to which it has a tendency, unites with them. By its weight and perpetual motion it strongly agitates the parts of bodies in which it is contained, rubs, and intermixes them intimately together, disuniting some, and joining others, and thereby producing very singular effects, not easily accomplished by any other means. That this element has such surprising powers, is evident from the following experiment. "Fermentable parts, duly prepared and disposed in the vacuum of Mr. Boyle's air-pump, will not ferment, though acted upon by a proper heat; but, discharging their air, remain unchanged."

SECT. III. Of WATER.

AS water is perpetually an object of our senses, and made use of for most of the purposes of life, many people imagine, that they perfectly understand its nature: But they who have inquired into it with the greatest care, find it very difficult to form a right notion of it, because it is no easy matter to separate water from other bodies, or other bodies from water. Harrishorn, by being long dried, resists a file more than iron; yet, on distillation, yields much water. I have already observed, that air is intimately mixed with it; how is it possible then ever to obtain water perfectly pure?

In its most perfect state, we understand it to be a liquor very fluid, inodorous, insipid, pellucid, and colourless, which, in a certain degree of cold, freezes into a brittle, hard, glassy ice: This furnishes us with another reason, why it is absolutely impossible to have water entirely free from every thing else, because, while it subsists in a fluid state, it contains a considerable degree of heat or fire.

Though lightness is reckoned a perfection in water, yet its certain weight is with great difficulty determined: Fountain, river, or well water, by their admixture

mixture with saline, saponaceous, and vitriolic substances, are rendered much heavier than in their natural state; and different degrees of heat, by varying the expansion, must affect the weight of water. A pint of rain-water, supposed to be the purest, is said to weigh 15 ounces, 1 drachm, and 50 grains; but the weight is different in different seasons of the year.

A second property of water, which it has in common with other liquors, is its fluidity; and this is so great, that a very small degree of heat above the freezing point, makes it evaporate. Few brewers, I believe, know how great a proportion of the quantity of water they use in brewing, is lost by evaporation. The purer the water, the more readily it evaporates; so that sea-water, which is supposed to contain one 40th part of salt, wastes much less than purer water, and more forcibly resists the effects of fire. Notwithstanding which, as fire ultimately divides most bodies, and has the property of separating the dense parts from the rare, a strong and continual ebullition may be a means of separating, in some measure, the impurities of the water from the must.

The ultimate particles of water, Boerhaave believed to be much less than those of air, as water passes through the invisible pores and interstices of wood, which never transmit the least elastic air: Nor is there, says he, any known fluid (fire excepted, which penetrates every thing) whose parts are more penetrating than those of water; but as water is not an universal dissolver, there are vessels which will contain it, though they will not contain even the thick syrup of sugar, for sugar makes its way by dissolving the tenacious and oily substance of wood, which water cannot.

Water, when fully saturated with fire, is said to boil, and is then under a strong ebullition; in that state it occupies $\frac{1}{3}$ degrees more space than when cold: So that a brewer who would be exact, when he intends to reduce his liquor to a certain degree of heat, must allow for this expansion, abating therefrom the quantity of steam exhaled.

As water, by boiling, may be said to be filled or saturated with fire, so may it with any subject capable of being dissolved therein. Though water will dissolve only a given quantity of any body soluble in it; yet, at the same time, it will dissolve a certain proportion of some other body: For four ounces of pure rain-water will dissolve but one ounce of

common salt; though after taking this as the utmost of its quantity, it will still receive and dissolve two scruples of another kind of salt, viz. pulverized nitre. In the same manner the strongest extract of malt, or water saturated with the soluble parts of malt, is still capable of receiving something from hops; but in a limited proportion, as is evident from the thin, bitter pellicle that often swims on the surface of the first wort of brown strong beer, which is commonly overcharged with hops, by putting the whole quantity into it: The water not being capable of suspending all that the heat dissolves, it rises at top. This may serve for a hint, to use fewer, or rather to divide them otherwise than is generally practised.

Boerhaave believed the ultimate particles of water to be solid spheres, rigid, perfectly inflexible, and of an adamantine hardness: Whether this doctrine be true, or not, it is certain, that water acts very differently, as a menstruum, according to its different degrees of heat: Consequently its heat is a point of the utmost importance with regard to brewing, and must be properly varied according to the driness and nature of the malt; to its being applied either in the first or last mashes; and in proportion also to the time the beer is intended to be kept. To this end we must have recourse to the thermometer, as the only instrument capable of numerically determining the power of heat or fire.

Nutrition cannot be carried on without water, though water itself is not the matter of nourishment, but only the vehicle.

Water is as necessary to fermentation as heat or air: The farmer who stacks his hay or corn before it is thoroughly dried, soon experiences the terrible effects of too much moisture or water residing therein: All vegetables, therefore, intended to be kept long, ought to be well dried. The brewer should carefully avoid purchasing hops that are slack bagged, or kept in a moist place; or malt that has been sprinkled with water soon after it was taken from the kiln; for, by means of the moisture, a fermentation begins, which, for want of a sufficient quantity of air, is soon stopped; but the heat thereby generated, remaining, every seed begins to grow, and forms a moss that dies, and leaves a putrid, musty taste behind, which always prevails, more or less, in the beer.

Water, by some, has been accounted an universal solvent: But, certain it is, it does not act as such on all metals, gems, stones,

stones, and many other substances: It does not, in general, dissolve oils, but is miscible with highly rectified spirits of wine, or alcohol, which is the purest vegetable oil in nature; all saponaceous bodies, whether artificial or natural, fixed or volatile, readily melt therein: The soluble parts of malt, being oils and salts, are properly soaps, and consequently dissoluble in this menstruum; and in such manner, that neither the oil nor salt appears separately, but the whole seems to compose an homogeneous uniform mixture. One particular property of saponaceous substances, well worth our observing, is, that, by being intimately mixed with oily substances, resins, &c. they render them miscible with water; consequently hops, which contain a large portion of resin, will yield their extracts more efficaciously, by being boiled in wort than in water alone: So that all pretended improvements for making extracts of hops by themselves in water alone, or keeping a rob of them against dear times, are absurd and ridiculous. Water not only dissolves true soaps, but, by their assistance, acquires a power of dissolving bodies, which otherwise it could not. A farther proof of this (which every attentive brewer will find) is, that a given quantity of hops, boiled in a wort by hotter water more strongly extracted, will yield a bitterer liquor, than the same quantity boiled in a weaker wort, or in water alone.

When a saponaceous substance is dissolved in water, it lathers, froths, and bears a head; hence, in extracts of malt, we find these signs in the underback; but weak and slack liquors (the salts of the malt only being dissolved without a sufficient quantity of the oils) not being saponaceous, yield no froth, and generally let part of the grist fall undissolved in a whitish flour; Somewhat like this happens when the water for the extract is over-heat'd, for then, as more oils are extracted than are sufficient to balance the salts, the extract is not saponaceous; in this case the extract comes down with little or no froth or head, as before; but without depositing any flour in the underback: Hence, though the head or froth of the extracts in the underback are estimated, by many, as sure signs and guides for regulating the progress of brewing, we see how uncertain such signs are, as direct guides, exhibit the same appearances; and should the heat of the water be increased beyond this last mentioned degree, so as to impede the action

of the air necessary to extract with, (an error by the brewers termed *setting the goods*) instead of having a good extract, the whole runs into inseparable clods or lumps, from whence the grist is seldom or never recovered; consequently, whoever would act with certainty in this art, must rely on the thermometer alone.

This might be a proper place to observe the difference between rain, spring, river, and pond waters; but as the art of brewing is very little, or not at all affected by the difference of waters, if they be equally soft, but rather depends on the due regulation of heat; and so soft waters are alike, and found in most places where brewing is necessary; from hence it is evident, that any sort of beer or ale whatever, may be brewed with equal success, where malt and hops can be procured proper for the respective purposes. And if hitherto prejudice or interest has appropriated to some places a reputation for particular sorts of drinks, it has arose from hence: The art being totally defective of principles, the event depended on experience only; and lucky combinations were most frequent where the greatest practice was; and for want of knowing the true reason the different properties observed in the several drinks were attributed to the water; but just and true principles, followed by as just a practice, renders the art universal. This truth would appear in a stronger light, were I to extend the observations farther on this element; but as the subject of water is fully treated of by Boerhaave, Shaw, and Hales, it would be tedious to add any thing more upon it.

SECT. IV. OF EARTH.

BOERHAAVE defines earth to be a simple, hard, friable, fossil body, fixed in the fire, but not melting in it, nor dissoluble in water, alcohol, oil, or air. These are the characters of pure earth; which, no more than any of the other elements, comes within our reach, free from the admixture of the others; but as it is never made use of in brewing, except sometimes for the purposes of precipitation, it is unnecessary to say any thing more upon it: Whoever desires to be more informed concerning it, may consult Boerhaave, and the authors before-mentioned.

In Sect. V. he gives us a description of the thermometer, and its use in brewing. In Sect. VI. he treats of the vine, its fruits and juices: And, in Sect. VII. and VIII. of fermentation.

SECT. IX. Of the Nature of BARLEY.

BARLEY is a spicated, oblong, ventricose seed, pointed at each end, and marked with a longitudinal furrow. The essential constitution of the parts in all plants, says Dr. Grew, is the same: A Thus this seed, like plants which have lobes, is furnished with radical vessels, which, having a correspondence with the whole body of the corn, are always ready, when moistened, to administer support to the plume of the embryo, or what is usually called the acrospire. B Those radical vessels, at first, receive such nourishment from a great number of glandules dispersed almost every where in the grain, whose pulposus parts strain and refine such food almost to a vapour, and so fit it to enter the capillary vessels; and such an abundant provision is made for C this nourishing of the plume, that the same author says, these glandules take up more than nine-tenths of the seed.

It is sown about March, sooner or later, according to the soil that is to receive it, and generally reaped in ten or twenty weeks time: Most plants, which so hastily perform the office of vegetation, are remarkable for having their vessels proportionably larger; and that these may be thus formed, the seed must contain a greater quantity of tenacious oils, in proportion, than those seeds, whose vessels being smaller, require more time to perform their growth, and come to maturity. Barley also, as may be observed, grows and ripens with the lower degrees of natural heat; from whence, and from the largeness of the size of its absorbent vessels, it must receive a large portion of acid parts. Thus it is said to be viscid, though, at the same time, a great cooler, water boiled with it being often drank as such; it is certain, that however it be prepared, it never heats the body when unfermented,

From these circumstances of its being viscid and replete with acids, it would, at first, appear to be a most unfit vegetable, from which vinous liquors, to be long kept, should be made; and indeed the extracts made from it in its original state are not only clammy, but soon become sour.

In its state of full maturity its constituent parts seem to be differently disposed, than when in a state of vegetation; for then the oils or balsams, which sheath its turgid vessels, are lodged in order in their cells, which, when it vegetates by abounding with acids, these oils readily become

fitted to enter and swell its radical and capillary parts. By germination alone all its principles are put in action; the fibrous parts, which are not dissoluble in water, possess themselves of a great quantity of tenacious oils, leaving the glandules and finer vessels replete with water, salts, and the purest sulphur. If, in this state, the corn is placed in such a situation, that, by heat, the acid and watery parts may be evaporated, the more such heat is suffered to affect it, the more dry, and less acid will the corn become, and its parts being divided by germination and heat, its viscosity will be removed; its taste will become saccharine by the acids being lessened in proportion to the oils, and these be more tenacious, as they have received more heat. This process, regularly carried on, is what is termed *Malt-ing*, which I shall endeavour to explain more at large.

But, before we enter thereon, it will be necessary to consider the state of the grain as it comes from the field. When reaped, though, upon the whole, it may be said to be ripe, yet every individual part, or every corn cannot be so: And this, in some seasons, is so remarkable as to be distinguished by the eye. The different situations, the winds that have reigned, the shelter some parts of the field have had from such winds, the weather, and difference in the soil, account for this. However, when the greater part of the corn is supposed to have come to maturity, it is cut and stacked; the ripest parts having the least moisture, and the fewest acids; and the greenest the greater share of these. In this state the unripe part of the corn, whose acids attract, and are greedy of water, communicate their moisture to such as are more dry, which, acting on their oils, an agitation ensues from hence, more or less gentle, in proportion to the power of the acids and water; and from this motion arises a heat proportioned to the action; so that there is no determining the exact degree such heat will arise to. When this sweating in the mow is kept within its due limits, the whole body of the corn, after the ferment is over, becomes of one equable dryness, and is not thereby discoloured; but if put together too wet or green, the heat thereby occasioned will destroy the very power of germination, as the farmer, to his loss, will experience; for by increasing, and from want of air recoiling repeatedly, it will blacken, or rather chars the grain, and often bursts out into actual flame.

The effect a moderate and gentle ferment of this sort must have on the corn is that of pressing its oils towards the external parts of its vessels and skin; by this means it comes into a state more capable of preserving itself against the injuries of the weather; and the more it is in this state, the more backward will it be to germinate when used for that purpose; if carried too far, as we have before seen, by such heat the plume and root of the inclosed embryo must be quite scorched, and thus the corn will become inert, and incapable of vegetation. What degree of heat will produce this effect, I will not immediately determine, but apprehend it to be when the particles of the grain are removed from each other beyond their sphere of attraction; which experiments on barley shew to be at about 120 degrees.

Vegetables, in general, may be said to be susceptible of a large latitude in this respect, according to their different textures; so that this degree of heat may, perhaps, be applicable only to barley, as the seeds of some grapes bear 124 degrees of heat, and may be capable of being impressed with more, and yet vegetate: But surely, if the oils of the corn be made so tenacious as thereby to be discoloured, the seed can scarcely be revived; and this happens to seeds, sooner or later, by heat, in proportion to the cohesion of their parts, and their weight. But this is a point more properly to be judged of by the colour of the grain, and is more immediately the business of the farmer and maltster, than of the brewer.

Thus, though it may be disadvantageous to the maltster to steep grain, which has not sweated in the mow, as, from hence, it will not equally imbibe the water; so barley that is over-heated, or *Mow burnt*, is not fit for his purpose; and it is scarcely possible any large quantity of barley, from the stack, should equally make perfect malt, as the heat, generated on its being thus put together, is always greatest in the centre of the sick, and considerably more so than in its exterior parts.

And the rest of this, and the three following Sections, he employs in treating of malt and malting, which ought to be read and well considered by every maltster as well as brewer.

THE WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, Dec. 21.

I HAVE read (but where, I forget, tho' the story is very modern) that Jupiter, notwithstanding his natural singleness of Juno, once gave his cabinet counsellor, Mer-

cury, orders to summon all the gods in heaven, earth, sea, and hell, to a feast at his palace upon the top of mount Olympus. Mercury pulling out the list of their godships, which he always carried about him, with their places of abode, which, by the bye, were generally very uncertain, resolved to set out upon the most distant disagreeable part of his journey first; and therefore we are now to suppose him demanding audience at the infernal palace of Pluto, and that Cerberus, charmed by his Caduceus, is fawning upon him, and licking his hand. Well, he is introduced to Pluto and his wife, and their *sulphureous majesties*, after the common compliments are over, are particularly fond to know about the healths of the gentlemen of the faculty in England, in the first place, and about that of his Prussian majesty in the second; "for to them (added Pluto with an air of satisfaction) it is principally owing that my dominions are so well peopled as you see them." Mercury having given their majesties great pleasure by his answers, was obliged to partake of hellish refreshment; but before he took his leave, he examined his list, and found that he had some more deities that were resident in hell to summon; and he particularly enquired of Pluto about the three furies. They have been gone from this region, answered Pluto, for some time. Megara attends the Russian camp, Tisiphone that of the Austrians, and Alecto now actually heads a considerable body of French Indians.

But, rejoins Mercury, running his eye again over his list, can you give me any account of the goddess Discord? She did live here, said Pluto, for some time, but she was plaguy troublesome, and she had almost made hell too hot for me: So I even banished her to the upper regions, and have been told that she took up her residence in the E—sh P—r; This is the best account I can give you of her at present; and if you fly to W—m—r, tell to one but you'll hear of her.

Mercury having paid his acknowledgments and taken his leave, sets out for W—m—r; but reflecting on the road, that many of the goddesses in his catalogue were *virtues*, and how hard it is to distinguish them from their extremes, which become vices; and hearing of the virtues of Mr. Touchit's lantern in making such a distinction, he fairly fished it from the honest watchman, notwithstanding all his vigilance; for, reader, you must know, that Mercury is the god of orators, of pimps, pedlars, and pick-pockets.

Then

Thus accoutred, away the god flies, invisible, to a certain chapel, near W—m—r H—li; but though the house was then sitting, how was he surprized when he could get no sight or intelligence of the goddess Discord. Away he walks to a neighbouring s—te house, to which, in the shape of a solicitor's clerk, he gets a ready admittance; but he was here as much disappointed as he had been before. He next converted himself into the appearance of that mungrel being, a coffee-house politician, a species of men between the dependant and the spy; the pimp and the parasite; the scholar and the scoundrel. In this character he received great hopes and encouragement for finding the goddess he was in quest of, at court, or at the c—l b—d. He got from his fellow politicians ample recitals of many differences and debates which had risen very high amongst the m—rs, and between the statesmen and the courtiers. The god immediately changing his appearance into that of a foreigner of great quality with a magnificent equipage, was introduced into the most noted gaming assemblies, where having the address to lose considerable sums, he acquired the character of a compleat dupe, and thereby got into company and conversation of the great. But how was he surprized to find that all he had been so minutely and circumstantially informed of by his brother politicians, was a pack of lies, and stuff invented by those fellows, only to win the confidence of others, by telling them as secrets, that they might worm from them somewhat that was true, in order to carry it to their patrons.

"If Discord, said the god to himself, is not to be found here, it is natural to believe that CONCORD is, and she is upon my list. But as I never met with her in heaven, it will be difficult for me, without the assistance of Mr. Touchit's lanthorn to distinguish her from others who may wear her appearance."

So saying, he immediately repairs to his former scenes of enquiry, where he met with a smiling being, that accosted him with a low bow. He at first took her to be the goddess he was in search of, but, that he might be certain, he applied Mr. Touchit's lanthorn to the region of the heart, and he perceived he had been all this while conversing with the *genius of COMPLIANCE*.

The next aerial being he came up with, entered so familiarly into conversation with him, came so readily into all his sentiments, and so obligingly assented to all

his opinions, nay even anticipating and preventing him in his explanations, that he thought he surely could not now be mistaken, but upon applying the lanthorn, he saw inscribed on her breast *CONVENIENCY*.

A Next at the disappointment, he went on in his search, and saw *treachery, deceit, and design*, each endeavouring to assume the guise of *concord*; but their appearances were too gross to impose upon the god, even unaided by the lanthorn. Though he could find neither *concord* nor *discord*, B he perceived in the great scenes of n—l business, a sauntering attendance, listless attention, yawning assent, civil questions, and obliging answers, with reserve, doubt, and distrust painted on the countenances of many of the greatest men he met with. In some of the most august assemblies, he C scarcely found members sufficient to proceed to business, and in others he found no business to be done, being told *it had been all done at another place*. Thus, tired of his search, he prepared to depart, which he did, shaking his head and saying, *that though he could not find Discord, he was D sure she could not be far off*.

He next resolved to go in quest of *peace*, but despairing to find her in a country involved in a bloody war with a powerful neighbour, he was about to cross the seas, when all of a sudden he descried her tending her own arts, upon those coasts of England that are most exposed to the fury of her enemies. This sight both surprized and pleased the god; he accosted the deity with all the politeness he was master of, and communicated to her the commands of Jove, hoping she would honour his banquet with her presence.

F The goddess heard him with a smile of *tranquil freedom*, and thanked the king of the gods for the honour he had done her, "but, continued she, peace always requires protection, and I think myself better protected by the English thunder, than I could be by Jove's, nor could his bolts be to me so sure a defence as their cannon, so I must beg to be excused."

Mercury taking leave of this untowardly being, went in search of *fame*, whom, after taking great pains, he found hovering between the flag of Britain and the standard of Prussia. He communicated to her his commission, and that he hoped she would favour Jupiter with her presence. She heard him with some impatience, but told him she was not fond of ambrosia, that the chief food she delighted in was wind, and that nothing else could be a banquet to her. In say-

ing

ing this, she raised herself above Mercury's head, and applying her trumpet to her mouth, she played *Britons, strike home*. The god viewed this whimsical deity with wonder and astonishment; but, observing how many mouths she had, he was glad she had declined the invitation, as Juno, thinking every one of them ought to be fed, would have given him a sound rattle had he brought her to the banquet.

The next deity the god had upon his list, was *virtue*. Her name put the god to some stand, he doubted much which of the *virtues* was meant. The Roman *virtue* he knew, was no other than a brutal, butchering, inhuman courage. The French and Italian *virtu*, lay in a little wringing curiosity about names and nonsense, pictures, statues, and inscriptions, without giving satisfaction to true knowledge, or serving the ends of antient history. As to *publick virtue* he had found none but what consisted in haranguing pompously in the senate, speaking plausibly in Guild-hall, promoting hospitals destructive of all industry, and advertising strongly in the papers. What is called *private virtue* he looked upon as a paltry being, confined to dandling a child, fondling a wife, dropping a few odd guineas to an humble admirer, and poring over books in quest of useless knowledge. After all these reflections, he concluded that the *virtue* mentioned in his list could be no other than the Greek *Arete*, which implied the union of all virtues. He returned to court, and assuming the form of a beruffled, begrim'd footman, he asked of a brother of the cloth whether he knew *virtue*? The fellow shook his head, and said he had been in a great many good services, but had never heard of such a name. He next addressed himself to a rosy-faced priest, who desired him to walk up stairs and there he would find her.

The god obeyed, and came into a magnificent suite of apartments, which were filled with company of all sorts. Some were playing at dice, and other games, mingling the most horrid execrations with their play, as if they had been magical expressions to assist them to win. Others were talking of publick affairs, but every one with an eye to his own private interest; and great numbers diverted themselves in singing, dancing, and making love. Mercury, at the same time, perceived amongst the company a great many poets and other writers, who varnished over all those actions, and cried them all up for *virtues*. But Mercury was not to be imposed on by their fulsome compositions; and perceiv-

ing in the corner of a gallery *fraud, flattery, and ambition*, laying the plan of a favourite's advancement, he asked them if they knew any thing of *virtue*? Upon this question, they stared for some time at him, and then at one another, and told him with a disdainful air, that they believed they had heard of the creature; but that she was so untowardly and awkward, that no body of any fashion ever admitted her into their company; but that it was possible he might find her trolloping about in some country place amongst bores and boobies.

Mercury being now more perplexed than ever, flew to the seats of learning, and the mansions of the muses, where lessons of virtue, morality, and philosophy, are taught. But upon entering into the school of one of the most celebrated academies; instead of *virtue*, he found nothing there but pride, affectation, jargon, noise, and nonsense. Leaving this disagreeable company, he happened to pass thro' their publick library, where he perceived a lovely being, sitting in a thoughtful posture, upon a large pile of books, and surrounded with authors in all languages.

The god more than suspected that this was *virtue*; but that he might be sure, he applied Mr. Touchit's lanthorn to her breast, and found her Greek name inscribed upon her heart, which convinced him that he had found true *virtue*. The god was struck at her forlorn, solitary appearance, and could not help asking her, with visible surprize, what she was doing there? The goddess answered, that now her only place of abode was in books, being expelled from all living company; and that tho' a great many had gone in quest of her, and had even succeeded in their search, yet they had never carried her along with them, but had always lost her in the page of the book where they found her; so that she believed she was now doomed, for ever, to remain with books; and it was in vain to look for her any where else.

Though Mercury's profession was not very favourable to the goddess, yet there was somewhat so moving in her distress, that the god has been since heard to own, that it gave him sentiments he never had felt before; but he soon shook off his weakness, and with a civil air he invited her to Jupiter's banquet. The goddess accepted of the invitation with great joy, saying she was afraid by what she had heard, that she would not be admitted to the company of the gods, but that it seemed she was misinformed, and that she was

glad of the invitation, for that she had been long weary of residing upon earth, where she met with nothing but insults, contempt, and neglect.

Mercury then asked her, whether she could give him any information as to the other deities he was in quest of, and in particular, whether she ever used to keep company with the goddesses *honour, glory, and victory*. Her answer was, that many ages ago they were her dear companions, but that now she did not know where he could find them, for their general residence was with company that knew nothing of virtue.

To the **AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.**

S I R,

AS the following letter has been sent from a person of veracity, lately an inhabitant of Custrin, I thought it my duty to give the publick a translation thereof. If you think proper to give it room in your Magazine, you may probably give some satisfaction to many of your readers. I am,

S I R,

Yours, &c. T. B.

Berlin, August 19, 1758.

AS I am thoroughly convinced of the compassionate disposition of your mind, and of your taking a sincere part in our troubles, I cannot omit relating to you, in the depth of my distress and agony, the fate of our once considerable city, Custrin, which is now a heap of rubbish; and the entire ruin of all its inhabitants, that escaped perishing in the conflagration of the terrible bombardment.

On the 13th of August, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a sudden report was so heard, that a body of Russian Hussars and Cossacks, appeared in sight of our little suburb, which put the whole city in motion and into great terror, especially as we heard for certain, that the whole Russian army was advancing from Meserick and Konigswalda, by the way of Landsberg.

A reinforcement was sent immediately to our picquet guard in the suburb, which by this junction amounted to about 300 men, who were soon attacked by the enemy, and the skirmish lasted from four till seven o'clock in the evening. All this while we could plainly perceive, from our ramparts and church steeple, several persons of distinction, riding on English horses covered with fly-nets, who were reconnoitring our fortification through spy-

ing-glasses. Our cannon fired several times upon them; which made them retire with their Hussars, and our picquet took possession of their former post in the suburb, and the reinforcement we had sent from the city returned, after having made useless the bridge over the Oder.

Immediately notice was sent of this affair to count Dohna, general of our army near Franckfort on the Oder, who sent in, the next day, a reinforcement of four battalions of infantry, ten squadrons of dragoons, and a small body of Hussars, under the command of lieutenant-general Schorlemmer. The Hussars and a body of dragoons were added to the picquet in the little suburb, and the four battalions of grenadiers pitched their tents on the Anger, between the suburb and the fortification: The remainder of the ten squadrons of dragoons remained in the fields to cover the long suburb; and our new governor or commandant, colonel Schack, arrived at the same time.

On the same day (the 14th) our small garrison, consisting of one battalion of regulars, one battalion of militia, two companies of invalids, and about a hundred Hussars were employed, from morning till night, in placing to advantage the cannon on the ramparts, and in erecting small batteries in the place of arms of the covered way and the hornworks. But our old governor neglected the most necessary business, in not obstructing the enemy's march, which might have been easily done by felling trees in the forest through which they were to pass; this would have made it more difficult for them to approach us so quickly: Our neglect gave them afterwards the advantage of passing through this forest uninterrupted, in the night. And had our people set fire to our short suburb, and to the outworks near the vineyard, it would have prevented the enemy, even after they had passed the wood, from erecting their batteries and fire kettles, which immediately after their arrival they did in the suburb: But this most necessary article was postponed till the next day, when it was too late.

On this same (14th) day, we heard that general Fermer, prince Charles, of Saxony, and many other general officers, had dined at Vietz, a village about 120 German miles (ten English) from Custrin; and that they there held a council on the observations made the evening before, undoubtedly to deliberate where their batteries were to be erected, and what else was to be done on the next day. After we had received this intelligence, we endeavoured

to prevail on our old commandant to order the trees in the forest to be cut down to obstruct the enemy, and to have the suburb and vineyard set on fire; which would have enabled us to observe the motions of the enemy, and have prevented them from their operations, which immediately after their arrival they began behind the vineyard; but our intreaties were in vain, our governor was too obstinate.

Towards night arrived general Schorlemmer, and our new governor, and they went with a small party to reconnoitre the enemy; but they were soon obliged to retire in haste, being pursued by the Cossacks, quite to the city, and escaped narrowly. After their return, they persuaded the poor inhabitants to be intirely easy, assuring them, that they were in no danger (undoubtedly not suspecting the enemy's cruel design.) Accordingly every body went to bed, in hopes that the succours would be sufficient to prevent the enemy from beginning their operations; but between four and five o'clock, on the morning of the 15th, the secure inhabitants were roused by the noise and shrieks of the Hussars and Cossacks, with intermixt cannon shots. The whole city was alarmed. I went, with many others, to the church steeple, and saw the whole plain behind the little suburb, covered as far as to the forest with the enemy's troops, and our light horse, supported by the infantry, engaged in different places with some of the enemy's troops. By eight o'clock I saw through a glass a fresh body of the enemy's infantry, coming from Tamsel and Warnick, marching towards the vineyard: The van thereof, by computation, consisted of about four or five thousand men; the remainder I could not see for the great cloud of dust, and thickness of the wood.

As soon as this body of infantry was arrived near the vineyard, the fire begun with cartridge shot, from their batteries made the evening before, upon our picquet-guard and Hussars, who were obliged to retire. Then they fired with ricochet shot upon the tents and baggage of the four battalions encamped upon the Anger, which made them also retire with all their baggage into the city; and in less than half an hour after, the enemy threw such a multitude of bombs and red-hot bullets into the city, that by nine o'clock it burnt with great fury in three different places, which could not be extinguished, as the houses were closely built, and the streets narrow. The air appeared like a

shower of fiery rain and hail. The surprised inhabitants had not time to think on any thing but of saving their miserable lives, by getting into the open fields.

I, as well as many others, had hardly time to put on my cloaths (being before only in a night-gown.) As I was leading my wife with a young child in her arms, and driving my other children and servants before me, who were almost naked, having ever since the first fright run about as they got out of bed, the bombs and red-hot bullets fell round about us; but thank God I and my family received no hurt. The bombs in bursting dashed the houses and every thing that was in their way to pieces. Thus I went out of one misery into another, leaving every individual thing behind me. Every body that could but creep, got out of the town as fast as possible; and the crowd of naked, and in the highest degree wretched people, was vastly great. Among the women were many of distinction, who had neither shoes nor stockings, or hardly any thing else on, thinking of nothing but on saving their lives. When I had seen my family in the open field, I endeavoured to return to save something, if possible, but in vain; the multitude of wretched inhabitants, some few with horses and carriages, others with sick and bed-ridden on their backs, and the bombs, cannon-balls, and red-hot bullets fell so thick, that every body thought themselves happy if they could escape.

Many thousand are made most miserable, of inhabitants as well as strangers; many from the open country, and desolate towns in Prussia, Pomerania, and the New March, had fled hither with their most valuable effects, when the Russians entered the Prussian territories, in hopes of security; but a great many, who were a little while ago possessed of considerable fortunes, are now reduced to beggary. On the roads was nothing seen but misery, and nothing to be heard but cries and lamentations, enough to move stones; as no one knew where to get a morsel of bread, nor what to do for further subsistence. The neighbouring towns and villages were soon filled. I staid till next day at Goitz to wait the farther event of things; but was soon informed, that amongst the other buildings, the great magazine, the governor's house, the church, the palace, the store and artillery houses; in short, the old and new town, the suburbs, and the great bridge over the Oder, as well as all the others, were reduced to ashes. Many of the inhabitants are missing.

sing, who are supposed to have either perished in the flames, or under the ruins, or in their flight, to have hid themselves in vaults and subterraneous caverns, where they have been suffocated.

The writings of all the colleges are entirely destroyed, as well as the valuable archives of the country; which is an immense loss. In the king's magazine was a prodigious quantity of corn and flour. The loss is reckoned at several millions of crowns. The fire was so furious, that the cannon in the store and artillery-houses were all melted; the filled bombs, and the cartridges for cannon and muskets, a large quantity of gunpowder, and other combustibles, went off at once with a horrible explosion. After the bridges were consumed, the piles and sterlings were burnt to the water-edge.

The spectacle is terrible; no history furnishes the like example, except the destruction of Troy and Jerusalem. The enemy's fury fell entirely on the inhabitants, and they did not begin to batter the fortifications, except with a few shot, till the 17th, after the rest was all destroyed. The garrison continues in it, fully resolved to defend it from falling into the hands of the enemy. God protect our gracious king, that he, with his assistance, may deliver his subjects from such inhuman enemies, whose cruelties and barbarities are beyond all expression. I am,

S I R, Yours.

Other letters to the same correspondent say, that the Russians or Cossacks, besides burning 14 towns, and 200 villages, had wantonly destroyed a great many defenceless women, and most cruelly killed about two thousand children. (See p. 522.)

As many of our readers may not know of what consequence this city is, it may not be amiss to give a short account thereof.—Custrin is the capital of the New Marche of Brandenburg, and a strong fortress of a singular construction, in a plain at the influx of the river Warthe into the Oder, three German miles from Franckfort, and the principal passages from the New into the Middle Marche. The river Warthe encloses one part thereof, till it falls into the Oder, which runs partly along the other side, and in other places it is encompassed with broad morasses. It has a fine magazine and store-house for artillery, and other arms, a well-built castle, and a bridge over the Oder, guarded by a battery. From the long suburb is no other road to the city, but over a dam or causeway of three quarters of a German mile in length, with thirty-two bridges over the morasses.

Appendix, 1758.

Felons that deserve the gallows are generally condemned to work in this fortification during life; and other less offenders, during certain terms of years.

The following Address from the City of Cork, being remarkable for its Loyalty, and a very peculiar one, we think we shall oblige our Readers by inserting it.

ACCCEPT, most gracious sovereign, the congratulations of your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, sheriffs, and commons of the city of Cork. They are dictated by hearts glowing with duty, admiration, gratitude, affection, and double joy. The success of your majesty's arms adds glory and honour to your name, and strength to your subjects. It is sufficient to mention Louisbourg, Cape-Breton, the Island of St. John, Frontenac, and Senegal. The sentiments which we feel, from barely naming those places, are better conceived than expressed. May the present and future inhabitants thereof enjoy, to the end of time, the blessings of liberty under the government of your majesty and your royal posterity; and may your majesty live to receive many grateful addresses of congratulation from them, as well as your other subjects. May the French, while obstinate in a most unjust war, have frequent occasions to tremble at hearing that others of their cities have received the fate of Cherbourg from your majesty's arms.

Permit us to acknowledge, that, next to your most sacred majesty, another crowned head claims and possesses our cordial wishes and admiration. May the King of kings protect and prosper the joint endeavours of your majesty, and your dear brother and brave ally, his Prussian majesty, in the support of the protestant religion and publick liberty.

Permit us to name his serene highness prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, with praise and respect; and to declare our satisfaction, that your majesty's British and Irish subjects are commanded in Germany by so accomplished a prince.

May harmony, candour, and unanimity prevail in your majesty's councils, and in parliament. May steadiness and bravery, from your majesty's example, shine and operate through your forces by sea and land. May success attend all your majesty's orders and instructions. May you live long to pour upon your subjects the benign influences of your royal paternal, tenderness, justice, and mercy. And may your majesty ever receive from your subjects, the pleasing, grateful tribute and returns of loyal attachment to your

your person and government, duty, affection, and thankful praises.

This, most gracious sovereign, is our address; these are our congratulations; these are our prayers, offered with a fervency of sincere zeal, that assures us they will be heard, and produce mutual happiness to our beloved sovereign and his faithful subjects.

The burning of the Suburbs of Dresden, has afforded a fresh Instance of the little Dependence we ought to have upon any Accounts or Relations from the Enemies of his Prussian Majesty. From the Number of Memorials, &c. on this Subject, we shall select the following :

Translation of a Memorial presented to the Diet of the Empire, by the Saxon Minister.

IT was reserved for the history of the war, which the king of Prussia hath kindled in Germany, to transmit to future ages an action of such a nature as is that which, according to authentick advices that have been received by the undersigned minister of his majesty the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, lieutenant-general Schmettau, the Prussian governor of Dresden, hath just now ordered and executed in that royal residence and in the suburbs. The proceeding is so atrocious, that he thought it his duty, without waiting for his master's orders, most humbly to give notice of it to the laudable diet of the empire. Those advices are dated the 14th instant, and are to the following effect :

“ The Austrian army, having, on the 9th instant, forced the Prussian corps under general Itzenplitz to decamp from Gorlitz, and driven Meyer's independent battalion out of the great garden, gen. Schmettau, governor of Dresden, ordered the burghers to carry a vast quantity of straw into the suburbs, which was put into the houses in trusses. He made the inhabitants perfectly easy, by making the strongest protestations to them, *That they had nothing to fear ; and ordered them to remain quiet within doors ; and that no person should be seen in the streets in the night, for fear of danger in case the enemy should make an attack.*

At two in the morning a cannon was fired. On this signal the gunners and the soldiers of the independent battalion dispersed themselves in the streets of the Pirna and Wilschen suburbs, broke open the doors of the houses and shops, set fire to the straw, added fresh quantities of it, and increased the flames by torches of pitch, and afterwards shut the houses.

By the violence of the flames, which was kept up by red-hot balls fired into the houses and along the streets, the whole was instantly on fire. Those who wanted to run out of their houses were in danger of being killed by the fire of cannon and small arms. There were even soldiers in the streets who pushed down with their bayonets such as were endeavouring to save their persons or effects. By this means a multitude of people of all ages, who inhabited those populous suburbs, perished among the flames and under the ruins of the houses. The number of those who were killed in the single inn, the sign of the Golden Hart, amounted to ninety ; and upwards of two hundred of the principal houses have been reduced to ashes. Humanity is shocked at the thought of the cruelties committed this night and the following days. A shoemaker, who was running away with his infant on a pillow to save it from being burnt to death, was met by a volunteer, who snatched the pillow away from him, and threw the babe into the flames. Many persons, and even some of distinction, after losing all their effects, were forced to make their escapes in their shirts through gardens to the neighbouring villages. Others who had saved a part of their beds and bedding in a garden, saw it set on fire, before their eyes, with torches. Some poor people saved their cloaths and a few other things in the church-yard ; but even there, did the red-hot balls follow them, and set on fire their furniture and even the coffins of the dead. One man had got his things into a waggon ; the Prussians stooped, it and covered it over with pitch, and set it on fire.

On the following days, such as ventured to return to the suburbs to save a part of what they had lost, were fired at. Prussian soldiers, sallied out of the city from time to time to set one house on fire after another ; many of these men were seized by the Austrian Hussars and Croats, who discovered so much humanity and tenderness on this occasion, that they were seen with tears in their eyes, readily parting with their own allowance of bread to give it to the starving sufferers ; they even gave money ; and went through the flames with them, honestly to assist them in saving their effects.

The Austrian army beheld these horrible acts ; and was filled with indignation and rage. Its generals melted with compassion, tried every method to remedy them. They sent 300 carpenters into the flames. The Austrians brought away all the

the inhabitants that had taken refuge in in the great garden, and very generously set open to them their magazines. The general officers made a collection for them. Field marshal count Daun, with a view to stop the horrid ravages of the enemy, sent M. Zawoitki, a colonel in the Polish service, with a trumpet, to general Schmettau, the Prussian governor of that capital, to represent to him, that these proceedings were quite unheard of in civilized nations, among Christians, and even among Barbarians; and even to declare to him, that he should be responsible for them in his person, as well as for all that might happen to the royal family, the rather as he had no reason given him for them; as he had not yet been summoned, nor had one inch of ground in the suburbs been taken, nor one musket fired into the town. To which the Prussian governor answered, That he was a soldier; that he acted according to the articles of war, without troubling himself about the royal family, or the fate of the town; and that what he did was by the express orders of his master.

There remains to be added to these assisting advices, that the enormities committed even in the royal residence were

equal to those in the suburbs. We have been already informed that persons perfectly innocent have been exposed to the most rigorous treatment, and that several houses had been pillaged.

What moderation forever shall be used in judging of these horrible excesses committed by the Prussian troops in a royal and electoral residence, still it must be acknowledged that this conduct is very strange, and altogether singular. For there was neither reason nor necessity for committing a devastation so horrible, and accompanied with the shedding of so much innocent blood. It should seem that pains were taken to stifle the voice of humanity, to fill the numerous royal family, residing in that unfortunate city, with the greatest terror, and to put their lives in danger.

It is unnecessary for me to enlarge farther, by observing, to the laudable diet of the empire, that besides the cruelties committed on this occasion, the regard due to the persons of sovereigns, their families, and residences, a regard which men have ever held sacred and inviolable, was trampled on.

JOHN GEORGE PONICKAU.

[The refutation of the above, which is so full and clear, see at p. 681.]

ANSWER to Mr. Stephen West's QUESTION in our Magazine for August, p. 403.
By Mr. Henry Green, of Nottingham.

PUT $14 = 2a$, $8 = 2b$, and $x = AO$, then $x - a = Am$, and $x + a = An$, and by the property of the ellipse, as $x^2 - a^2 : b^2 :: x^2 : b^2 - x^2$
 $\frac{b^2 - x^2}{x^2 a^2} = \frac{CO^2}{b^2}$; consequently $\frac{b^2 m x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} = ab$
a minimum ($.7854 = m$) which thrown into fluxions, and reduced $x = \frac{4a}{3} = 9.333$, &c. $= AO$, and $6.04 = CO$. Hence the transverse diameter $= 18.666$, &c. and conjugate $= 12.08$.

Q. E. I.

This was also answered by Mr. Thomas Crabtree, of Colston-Basset, in Nottinghamshire, and Mr. Richard Terry, of Ousset.

ANSWER to the QUESTION, p. 404. By the same.

$288.64 =$ the distance run, } hence the difference of longitude may be easily
and $160.36 =$ the departure, } found.

This was also answered by Mr. P. Antrobus, and Mr. Richard Terry.

The same QUESTION answered by Mr. Thomas Crabtree, of Colston-Basset, in Nottinghamshire.

AS the cosine course

Is to difference of latitude 240

So is radius

To

Distance run.

And as radius

Is to distance run

So is sine course

To

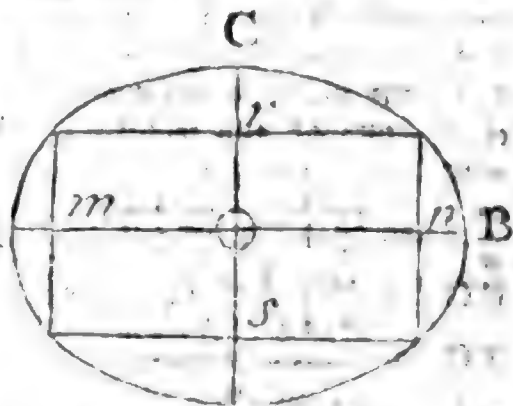
Departure

9,9198464
2,3802112
10,0000000

2,4603648 = 288,64 =

10,0000000
2,4603648
9,7447790

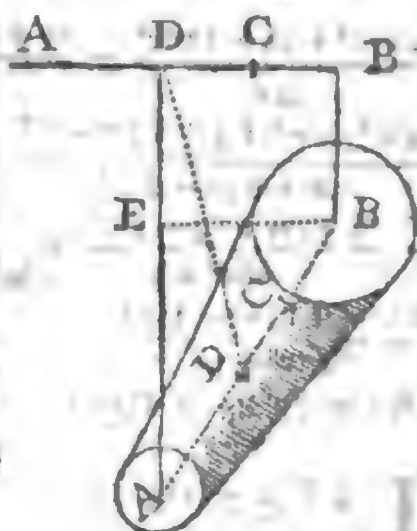
2,2050955 = 160



$Si : OCB$ rad. ; which forces by the question are equal. It would take up too much room in this place to give the solution at large ; what is here done is sufficient for any one to pursue.

The same QUESTION answered by Mr. Richard Terry, of Ousefleet, in Yorkshire.

LET AB be an horizontal plane equal in length to the given frustrum, and let C be the center of gravity of the whole solid, and D the center of gravity of the part AC (which may be found by having the dimensions of the figure given.) Now it is plain, were the frustrum to continue in an horizontal position, and suspended by a chord DD , the said chord would bear $\frac{1}{2}$ the weight : But by the question, the chord is to be placed at the extremity A , therefore let the lesser end descend till it become perpendicular to the point D , then will the chord DA bear $\frac{1}{2}$ the weight of the solid. Hence, if $BB = DE = a$, and $AB = b$, and $DB = EB = c$, then will $a + \sqrt{b^2 - c^2} =$ the length of the chord AD .



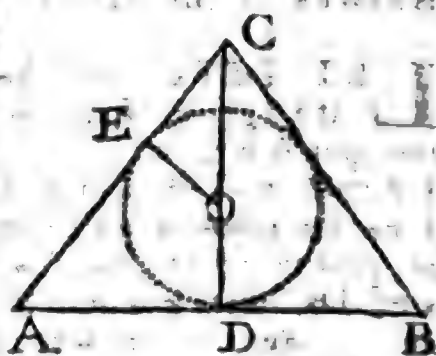
A QUESTION. By the same.

TWO persons, A and B (whose ages are expressed by x and y respectively, in the following equations +) A has an annuity of 39l. and B an annuity of 46l. 10s. both for life ; they have agreed to exchange the same : What present money must the purchaser give to be allowed 5 per cent ?

$$\begin{cases} axy^3 + axy^3 + bxy^3 + bxy^3 = a^2 + ab. \\ a^4 + ax^4 - xy^4 - x^5 = ba - bx.. \end{cases} \begin{cases} a = 3955000. \\ b = 4060625. \end{cases}$$

ANSWER to Mr. Stone's QUESTION, p. 405. By Philomathes, of Hull.

THERE is given the area of the triangle = 85 chains, = a , from whence the radius of the circle is found = 3,678 = $r = OE = OD$; let $x = CO$, then $CD = x + r$, and $EC = \sqrt{x^2 - r^2}$. By similar triangles, $EC : EO :: CD : AD$, that is, $AD = \frac{r \times r + a}{\sqrt{x^2 - r^2}}$; and the area of $\triangle = CD \times AD$ (AC be-



ing = BC) therefore we have $\frac{r^2 \times x + r}{x - r} = a$, which cubic equation solved gives $x = 4,829$, whence $CD = x + r = 8,507$, and $AD = 10$, = half the base.

This gentleman answered, also, most of the other questions in August.

ANSWER to the QUESTION, p. 404, proposed by Bartonienfis. By Master Thomas Barnett, of Nottingham, aged 12 Years.

LET $112 = s$, $d = 16$, $1344 = ax = BC$, and $y = AB$, then as $y : s :: s - xx : d : dy = s^2 - 2sx$, and $x = \frac{s^2 - dy}{2s}$;

but $y \sqrt{x^2 - \frac{y^2 + 2dy - d^2}{4}} = 2a$, or by writing

for x^2 its value, we have $y \sqrt{\frac{(s^2 - dy)^2}{4s^2} - \frac{y^2 + 2dy - d^2}{4}} = 2a$, this equation brought

out of fractions, and properly reduced, gives $y = 56$: Hence $x = 52$; $AC = 60$, a .

This was also answered by Mr. Henry Green, of Nottingham, Mr. P. Antrobus, of Great Budworth, in Cheshire, and Mr. Thomas Crabtree, of Colston-Basset, in Nottinghamshire.

QUESTION by Mr. John Bull, of Dogmersfield, Hants.

A General disposing of his army into a square battalia, found he had 96 men over and above, but adding one man to each side of the square, found he wanted 109 men to fill up. How many men did his army consist of ?

A new QUESTION by Mr. Abraham Horsfall, jun. of Wath, in Yorkshire.

THERE is an house upon level ground with Wath church steeple, at the distance of 60 yards; out of an upper room window of which, directly west of the steeple, was fired a gun, which so alarmed a mason at work at the top of the steeple, that at hearing the sound of it, he immediately let fall his hammer from the very summit of the steeple, which was observed to strike the ground the same instant, that a gentleman 1651,6 yards S. W. by W. off the steeple, heard the sound of the gun: Also it was very accurately observed, that the time of the gentleman's hearing the sound, was to the time of the mason's hearing it, as sixteen to one. Hence it is required to determine the exact height of the steeple?

A new QUESTION, by Mr. P. Antrobus, of Great Budworth, in Cheshire.

WHAT is the ratio of the surface to the solidity of a lock of hair, weighing half an ounce, in superficial and solid inches?

QUESTION II. *By the same.*

I Desire some correspondent to let me know when Sirius the Great dog star will appear in the parallel of $56^{\circ} 40'$ north latitude.

Mr. Marmaduke Nelson, of Burton upon Humber, in Lincolnshire, sent an answer to two questions in our Magazine for April, which had been already answered in our Magazine for August.

In the two Volumes of A Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, with Lists of their Works, are Anecdotes of the following ROYAL and NOBLE AUTHORS.

The ROYAL AUTHORS, are,

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Richard I. | Queen Mary. |
| Edward II. | Queen Elizabeth. |
| Henry VIII. | James I. |
| O. Catherine Parr. | Charles I. |
| Edward VI. | James II. |

The NOBLE AUTHORS of England, contained in Vol. I. are,

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Sir John Oldcastle lord Cobham | died. 1417 |
| John Tiptoft earl of Worcester | 1470 |
| Antony Widville earl Rivers | 1483 |
| Nicholas lord Vaux | 1523 |
| John Bouchier lord Berners | 1532 |
| George Boleyn viscount Rochford | 1536 |
| John lord Lumley | 15— |
| Henry Parker lord Morley | 15— |
| Henry Howard earl of Surrey | 1547 |
| Edmund lord Sheffield | 1548 |
| Edward Seymour duke of Somerset | 1552 |
| Henry lord Stafford | 1558 |
| Francis Hastings earl of Huntingdon | 1561 |
| Wm. Powlett marq. of Winchester | 1598 |
| William Cecil lord Burleigh | 1598 |
| Robert Devereux earl of Essex | 1601 |
| Edward Vere earl of Oxford | 1603 |
| Thomas Sackville lord Buckhurst | 1608 |
| Sir Robert Cecil earl of Salisbury | 1612 |
| Henry Howard earl of Northampton | 1614 |
| Lord chancellor Ellesmere | 1617 |
| Francis Bacon viscount St. Albans | 1626 |
| Sir Fulke Greville lord Brooke | 1628 |
| George Carew earl of Tones | 1629 |
| William Herbert earl of Pembroke | 1630 |
| Sir Dudley Carleton vice. Dorchester | 1631 |
| Edward Cecil viscount Wimbledon | 1638 |
| Robert Carey earl of Monmouth | 1639 |
| John Montagu earl of Manchester | 1642 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Robert Greville lord Brooke | 1643 |
| Lord keeper Littleton | 1645 |
| Arthur lord Capel | 1648 |
| Edward lord Herbert of Cherbury | 1648 |
| James Stanley earl of Derby | 1651 |
| John Digby earl of Bristol | 1652 |
| A Ulick de Burgh marq. of Clanrickard | 1657 |
| Henry Carey earl of Monmouth | 1661 |
| Mildmay Fane earl of Westmoreland | 1665 |
| Dudley lord North | 1666 |
| Edward Somerset marq. of Worcester | 1667 |

The NOBLE AUTHORS contained in Vol. II. are,

| | |
|---|-------|
| | died. |
| George Moneke duke of Albemarle | 1669 |
| Charles Stanley earl of Derby | 1672 |
| Edward Montague earl of Sandwich | 1672 |
| John Powlett marquis of Winchester | 1674 |
| William Cavendish duke of Newcastle | 1676 |
| C Edward Hyde earl of Clarendon | 1674 |
| George Digby earl of Bristol | 1676 |
| Denzil lord Holles | 1679 |
| Dudley lord North | 1677 |
| James Touchet earl of Castlehaven | 1684 |
| Henry Pierpoint marquis of Dorchester | 1680 |
| John Wilmot earl of Rochester | 1680 |
| D Antony Ashley Cooper earl of Shaftsbury | 1683 |
| Heneage Finch earl of Nottingham | 1682 |
| Francis North lord keeper Guildford | 1685 |
| John Robartes earl of Radnor | 1684 |
| Arthur Annesley earl of Anglesey | 1686 |
| George Villiers duke of Buckingham | 1687 |
| E Heneage Finch earl of Winchelsea | 1689 |
| George Saville marquis of Halifax | 1695 |
| George earl of Berkley | 1698 |
| Thomas Osborne duke of Leeds | 1712 |
| Henry Booth lord Delamer and earl of Warrington | 1693 |
| Charles Sackville earl of Dorset | 1706 |
| F William Cavendish duke of Devonshire | 1707 |
| John Thompson lord Haversham | 1710 |
| Antony Ashley Cooper earl of Shaftsbury | 1713 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| John lord Somers | |
| Charles Montague earl of Halifax | 1715 |
| John Sheffield duke of Buckingham | 1726 |
| Robert Harley earl of Oxford | 1724 |
| Edward Howard earl of Suffolk | 1731 |
| David Finch earl of Nottingham | 1730 |
| Charles Mordaunt earl of Peterborough | 1735 |
| George Granville lord Lansdown | 1735 |
| Charles Boyle earl of Orrery | 1731 |
| Philip duke of Wharton | 1731 |
| Robert lord Raymond | 1712 |
| Peter lord chancellor king | 1734 |
| Thomas lord Paget | 1742 |
| Sir Robert Walpole earl of Orford | 1745 |
| Henry St. John visc. Bolingbrooke | 1751 |
| John lord Hervey | 1743 |
| Henry lord Hyde and Cornbury | 1753 |
| Horatio lord Walpole | 1756 |
| George Booth earl of Warrington | 1758 |

Together with some other lords and ladies in a supplement; and the noble authors of Scotland and Ireland.

As a specimen of the Work, our Readers will take the following Extract.

Robert Devereux Earl of Essex.

I AM aware that it is become a mode to treat the queen's passion for him as a romance. Voltaire laughs at it, and observes, that when her struggle about him must have been the greatest (the time of his death) she was sixty-eight—had he been sixty-eight, it is probable she would not have been in love with him.

Whenever Essex acted a fit of sickness, not a day passed without the queen's sending often to see him; and she once went so far as to sit long by him, and order his broths and things. It is recorded by a diligent observer of that court, that in one of his sick moods he took the liberty of going up to the queen in his night gown. In the height of these fretful fooleries, there was a mask at Black-Friars on the marriage of lord Herbert and Mrs. Russell. Eight lady-maskers chose eight more to dance the measures. Mrs. Fitton, who led them, went to the queen and wooed her to dance. Her majesty asked what she was?—*Affection*—she said.—*Affection!*—said the queen;—*Affection is false.*—Were not these the murmurs of a heart ill at ease?—Yet her majesty rose and danced.—She was then sixty-eight.—Sure it was as natural for her to be in love!

Osborne ascribes Essex's presumption to the fond opinion which he entertained that the queen would not rob her eyes of the dear delight she took in his person. But the most marked expression is one of

Henry the Fourth of France to the queen's own ambassador, Sir Antony Mildmay, "*Que sa majesté ne laisseroit jamais son cousin d'Essex s'essayer de son Cotillon.*" Sir Antony reporting this to the queen, she wrote four lines with her own hand to the king, which one may well believe were sharp enough, for he was near striking Sir Anthony, and drove him out of his chamber.

When the earl had offended the queen so much by his abrupt return from Ireland, he was treated with a whimsical fond mixture of tenderness and severity. Though he burst into her bed-chamber as she was rising, she talked to him long with coolness and kindness: When her other counsellors had represented his boldness, she resented it too. She suspended him from all his offices but the mastership of the horse; she gave him a keeper, but who was soon withdrawn. On hearing Essex was ill, she sent him word with tears in her eyes, "That if she might with her honour, she would visit him."—These are more than symptoms of favour; royal favour is not romantic; it is extravagant, not gallant.

If these instances are problematick, are the following so? In one of the curious letters of Rowland White, he says, "the queen hath of late used the *fair Mrs. Bridges* with words and blows of anger." In a subsequent letter he says, "the earl is again fallen in love with his *fairest B.* it cannot chuse but come to the queen's ears, and then he is undone. The counsellors hears of it, or rather suspects it, and is greatly unquiet." I think there can be no doubt but that the *fairest B.* and the *fair Mrs. Bridges* were the same: If so, it is evident why she felt the weight of her majesty's displeasure.

It is indeed a very trifling matter for what a prince chuses a favourite; nor is it meant as any reproach to this great woman, that she could not divest herself of all sensibility: Her feeling, and mastering her passion adds to her character. The favourites of other princes never fail to infuse into them their own prejudices against their enemies: That was not the case with Elizabeth: She was more jealous of the greatness she bestowed, than her subjects could be. How did she mortify Leicester, when the states heaped unusual honours on him! For Essex, it is evident, from multiplied instances, that his very solicitation was prejudicial.

What must she have felt on hearing he had said, "That she grew old and crooked, and that her mind was become as crooked

crooked as her carcase!" What provocation to a woman so disposed to believe all the flattery of her court! How did she torture Melville to make him prefer her beauty to his charming queen's! Elizabeth's foible about her person was so well known, that when she was sixty-seven, Veriken, the Dutch ambassador, told her at his audience, "That he had longed to undertake that voyage to see her majesty, who for beauty and wisdom excelled all other princes of the world." The next year lord Essex's sister, lady Rich, interceding for him, tells her majesty, "Early did I hope, this morning, to have had mine eyes blessed with your majesty's beauty.—That her brother's life, his love, his service to her beauties, did not deserve so hard a punishment.—That he would be disabled from ever serving again his sacred goddess! whose excellent beauties and perfections ought to feel more compassion*." Whenever the weather would permit, she gave audience in the garden; her lines were strong, and in open day-light the shades had less force. Vertue, the engraver, had a pocket-book of Isaac Oliver, in which the latter had made a memorandum, that the queen would not let him give any shade to her features, telling him, "That shade was an accident, and not naturally existing in a face." Her portraits are generally without any shadow. I have, in my possession, another strongly presumptive proof of this weakness: It is a fragment of one of her last broad pieces, representing her horribly old and deformed†: An entire coin with this image is not known: It is universally supposed that the die was broken by her command, and that some workman of the Mint cut out this morsel, which contains barely the face. As it has never been engraved, so singular a curiosity may have its merit, in a work which has no other kind of merit. [This is elegantly engraved in the book itself.]

I shall not dwell on the now almost authenticated story of lady Nottingham, though that too, long passed for part of the romantick history of this lord. I mention it but to observe that the earl had given provocation to her husband—though no provocation is an excuse for murder. How much to be lamented that so black an act was committed by one of our greatest heroes, to whom Britain has signal obligations. This was Charles earl of Nottingham, the lord high-admiral, and destroyer of the Spanish Armada. It seems, Essex had highly resented its being expressed in the earl of

Nottingham's patent, that the latter had equal share with himself in the taking of Cadiz. He was so unreasonable as to propose to have the patent cancelled, or offered to fight Nottingham, or any of his sons."

In the Memorial presented last Month to the Diet of the Empire, by Baron Gemmingen, Electoral Minister of Brunswick-Lunebourg; his Majesty's Services to the House of Austria, are thus set forth:

"HIS Britannick majesty, during the one and thirty years of his glorious reign, hath observed irreproachable a conduct towards all his coestates of the empire without distinction of religion, that no prince of the empire hath received greater proofs of esteem and confidence than he can produce. His majesty hath, as much as the weakest states, always observed right and justice. On the death of the emperor Charles VI. he beheld the time, which will be a memorable era in the history of the house of Austria, when the crown of France poured numerous armies into the empire to extirpate that house, and make itself master of Germany. His majesty, in his double capacity of king and elector, placed himself in the breach; he led in person the auxiliary army of her majesty the empress-queen, the greatest part of which was composed of his own troops: At the battle of Dettingen he exposed his sacred person for that princess; and his royal highness, the duke of Cumberland, his son, still bears the scars of wounds there received.

The year 1745, when his present Imperial majesty was chosen emperor, is still recent in the memory of all the states of the empire, as well as the pains which his Britannick majesty took upon that occasion. He purchased the preservation of the house of Austria, which was effected by the peace of Aix la Chappelle, with the blood and treasure of his subjects, and by means of the most important conquests of his crown. He hath endeavoured to maintain the imperial crown in that house, by negotiations for the election of a king of the Romans. The treaty of succession concluded with the duke of Modena, and the aggrandisement resulting from it to the house of Austria, were owing to his majesty's friendship."

After setting forth the ingratitude of the house of Austria, it proceeds thus:

"His majesty, as elector, is charged, 1st, With not conforming to the resolutions taken the 17th of January, and 9th of May, last year; but, on the contrary, re-

* Bacon's papers, p. 442, 443.
of the late earl of Oxford.

† This piece was purchased from the cabinet

fuling his concurrence, and declaring for a neutrality; 2dly, With giving succours, aid, and assistance, to his majesty the king of Prussia, entering into an alliance with that prince, joining his troops to those of Prussia, under the command of a general in the service of his Prussian majesty, of sending English troops into Germany, and making them take possession of the city of Embden, and employing the auxiliary troops of some other states of the empire. And, 3dly, It is complained that contributions have been exacted, in his majesty's name, of divers states of the empire.

With regard to the first charge, it is very true that, in the deliberations of the diet of the empire, the beginning of last year, it was given as his majesty's opinion, as well as that of most of his protestant co-estates, that the present troubles should be amicably terminated. His majesty, in giving his opinion, had, as usual, no other view than what equity and the good of the Germanick empire seemed to him to require. Whatever judgment shall be formed of the unhappy war that hath broke out, the publick will always remember, that by a bare declaration of her majesty the empress-queen, "That she would not attack his Prussian majesty," the rupture would have been avoided, and the effusion of much blood, as well as the desolation of Germany, prevented. The states that have suffered by the calamities of the war, may judge whether the way that was taken was the shortest for the re-establishment of peace, so much to be desired; and whether it were not to be wished, that, laying aside all private views, his Britannick majesty's proposal had been followed.

It is true, his majesty took no part in the resolutions which were contrary to his sentiments. But the laws of the empire have not thereby received the least infringement. The question, whether *in materia collectarum*, the majority be sufficient, has been referred *ad comitia imperii*, by the *instrumentum P. W. Art. v. § 52.* and is yet undecided. It is not by the plurality of voices, that it can be there determined, but only by means of an amicable accommodation; since otherwise that reference would have been a very useless course; and it was well known, at the negotiations for the peace of Westphalia, what was the tendency of the opinion of the Catholic states, which formed the majority; those very states, and all the other members of the empire, ought however to consider well, whether it be their essential interest to acknowledge, in the present case, that every state of the empire is oblig-

ed to submit to the majority of votes, in matters of consent, as in the present case; which the principal catholic electors have in other cases denied; and which will certainly be retorted upon them in proper time.

But whatever principles shall be assumed, with regard to this question, nothing is more evident, than that, considering circumstances and the situation of the affair then and now in question, his majesty could never be required to give his troops to comply with those resolutions of the empire. All Germany knows, though the decree of the Aulick Imperial council says not a word about it, that at the very time when those resolutions were taken, his majesty's electoral dominions were most unjustly threatened with an invasion by France. In the month of March, that year, the court of Vienna signed a convention with France, by virtue of which the enemy was to pass the Weser in the month of July, and enter the king's territories. This invasion was made accordingly. The empress-queen joined her own troops to those of France; and, in return, stipulated by solemn treaties signed before hand, to have half of the contributions that should be exacted. The damage which the king's subjects suffered by this first invasion, exclusive of the sums which the provinces were to furnish (and which have been paid out of the royal demesnes) amounted to several millions. And still the unjust rage of his majesty's enemies was not exhausted. The French army, which entered on another side, under the command of the prince de Soubise, in company with the troops of Wirtemberg, which the reigning duke, a thing of which there is no example, led himself, under a French general, against a co-estate, hath again invaded, for the second time, his majesty's dominions and those of his allies; exacted insupportable contributions; carried off the king's officers, entirely foraged the country, and plundered several places, and committed the greatest disorders, whilst the court of Vienna boasts of having ordered this invasion (the sole end of which was to ravage the king's dominions and those of Hesse) as an effect of its magnanimity, and as a merit with the Germanick body.

If in such circumstances his majesty should be required to suspend the preparations he has begun, and join the troops that he wants for his own defence to those, which, from the arbitrary views of the court of Vienna, are led against his Prussian majesty, by a prince who doth not

belong

belong to the *generality* of the empire, and on whom the command hath been conferred, without a previous *conclusum* of the Germanick body; the right of the states of the empire to defend themselves; when such defence squares not with the views of the Imperial court, ought at the same time to be settled. It is hoped that things are not yet come to this pass in Germany. Self-defence is the most urgent duty. The resolutions of the empire cannot deprive the meanest man, much less a free state, and an elector of the empire, of this right; nor require him to join the troops he wants for that end, to those, which, jointly with the troops of France, have invaded his country, and shared in the contributions there extorted. In the second place, his majesty doth not deny that he hath entered into an alliance with the king of Prussia, which is entirely conformable to the rules of right: But as he is accountable to God alone for what he doth as king, on the other hand, in the report made of what he has done as elector, the times which preceded, have been confounded with those that followed the French invasion. From the beginning of last year his majesty took every method to shew, that the only thing he aimed at, without taking part, otherwise, in the war, was to oppose the French foreign troops, knowing that they were sent only to invade his electorate, as indeed they have employed themselves almost wholly in ruining estates comprehended under the guaranty of the empire, as well those of the duke of Saxony of the Ernestine line, of the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and the count of Lippe-Schaumbourg, as those of his majesty. This just intention, founded on the laws, from which his majesty hath been so far from derogating in the smallest matter, that no instance thereof hath been, or can be brought, did not, nevertheless, hinder the French troops, who were furnished with the emperor's *letters requisitoriales*, from entering Germany in the avowed quality of auxiliary troops to the empress-queen, in company with those of the house of Austria and the elector Palatine. The empire hath already been informed, on the 3d of December last year, of the first proposals made; both to the Imperial court and the court of France, for an amicable determination of differences; proposals, which could not have been rejected, had not an hostile attack been resolved on. These offers, which from the manner in which they were re-

ceived, his majesty hath reason to regret that he ever made, leave no shadow of plausibility to the reproaches that may be made on account of the engagement that ensued, in whatever light the king of Prussia's cause may be considered. His majesty is, indeed, fully persuaded, that he might, at any time, have entered into an alliance with that prince for their common defence; but no one can doubt, that in this urgent necessity, when he was left alone, he had a right to seek assistance where it could be got. No fault can possibly be found with that which the king of Prussia gave him to deliver the electoral states of Brunswick, and those of Wolfenbuttle, Hesse, and Buckebourg. The very nature of this deliverance, and the prudence and bravery with which it hath been effected, have acquired immortal glory to his most serene highness duke Ferdinand of Brunswick-Lunebourg (who doth not command the king's army as a Prussian general) a glory, which is the greater, the more laudable it is for that prince to have delivered from such heavy and unjust oppression the dominions of a king from whose family he is descended, and principalities in which he drew his first breath, where his ancestors have reigned, and where the duke his brother still reigns. It is with an equally just right that this duke, with the duke of Saxe-Gotha, the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and the count of Schaumbourg-Lippe, put their troops into his majesty's pay. Posterity will hardly believe, that at a time when Austrian, Palatine, and Wurtemberg auxiliaries were employed to invade the countries belonging to states of the empire, other members of the Germanick body who employed auxiliaries in their defence, were threatened with the ban. His majesty ordered the English troops to be sent over, and possession to be taken of Embden, in his quality of king; and hath no occasion to give account thereof to any. Mean while the laws of the empire permit the states thereof to make use of foreign troops in their own defence, they forbid only the introduction of them into the empire to invade the dominions of another, as the empress-queen hath done.

In the third and last place, his majesty the king of Great-Britain, elector of Brunswick-Lunebourg, sent ministers particularly to the Palatine court, and that of Cologne, to divert them from joining in the designs of France against his dominions. It cannot therefore be doubted that it would have been highly agreeable

to him if those courts had taken measures that would have freed him from the burden of the war. But none can expect that his majesty should, with indifference, see himself treated as an enemy by his co-estates. The elector of Cologne, and the bishop of Liege, had no troops that were wanted in the French army: But, in consideration of subsidies, opened to it the gates of their towns, and gave it all the assistance in their power; without which that army could not at that time have proceeded so far as the electoral estates, where the Austrian and Palatine troops behaved much worse than the French themselves. How can it be expected that his majesty, after God hath blessed his arms with success, should not resent this treatment? The laws of the empire forbid the attacking of the states of the empire: But they permit defence against, and the pursuit of those, who, by their invasion, have violated the publick peace.

If the crown of France be free to ravage the dominions of the duke of Brunswick, and the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, because they have given the king auxiliary troops; if the empress queen may, for the assistance she hath lent the French king to attack the king's dominions, appropriate to herself half of the contributions raised there, his majesty ought to be equally permitted to make those states, who have favoured the unjust enterprizes of his enemies, feel the burden of the war."

The Governor of Dresden's Memorial concerning the destroying of the Suburb of that City. (See before, p. 672.)

MARSHAL Daun having taken advantage of the king's absence, who was gone to fight the Russians, to fall upon Saxony with all his forces, in the month of July last, the army of the empire having entered it on another side by Peterswalde, count Schmettau, governor of Dresden, thought that place in such imminent danger, that he found himself indispensably obliged to take every possible measure to guard against a surprise; and to hinder the Austrians from carrying the place by a *Coup de main*. An enterprise of this nature would have been the more easy, as most of the houses of the suburbs, from the gate of Pirna to that of Wilsdruff, absolutely command the body of the town, both by their prodigious height, being six or seven stories high, and by their proximity to the rampart. From this consideration count Schmettau caused it to be declared to the

court by M. de Bose, chief enp-bearer, that as soon as the enemy should make a shew of attacking Dresden, he would find himself under the disagreeable necessity of burning the suburbs, and that, for that end, he had just put combustibles matters in the highest houses, and those next to the rampart, that his orders for that purpose might be speedily executed whenever the reasons of war obliged him to issue them in his own defence. The same declaration was made to the magistrates, the governor having sent for the burgo-master to come to him. The court and the city earnestly implored, that this misfortune might be averted from the inhabitants; but the governor insisted that it would be indispensably necessary to come to that extremity, if the enemy themselves would pay no respect to the royal residence; and caused every thing to be got ready for the execution of his threats.

Mean while, the city, as well as the states of Saxony, who were then assembled at Dresden, sent a deputation to M. de Borcke, the king's minister, to intreat him to interceed with the governor in their behalf. M. de Borcke, after conferring with count Schmettau, answered them; that it depended on the court and the city themselves to prevent the attacking of Dresden; but that if the Austrians should attack it, it would be impossible to spare the suburbs, the houses of which commanded the rampart, the governor having express orders to defend himself till the last extremity. The minister, at the same time, pointed out to them the imminent danger to which the city and the castle, and even the royal family, would be exposed, if he should be forced to come to that extremity, as the fire of the suburbs could not fail, without a miracle, to reach the town, and make terrible havock: He at the same time conjured the deputies of the states, to use their utmost endeavours to divert the storm, and not to consider the governor's declaration as a vain threat; for he could assure them upon his honour, that upon the firing of the first cannon against the town, they would see the suburbs on fire.

Marshal Daun happily changed his resolution upon the king's approach, who was returning victorious from Zornsdorff; and the governor of Dresden, yielding to the intreaties of the inhabitants, ordered the combustibles matters, with which he had filled the houses, to be removed. But Marshal Daun returning a second time into Saxony, appeared again, namely, on the 6th of November, within sight of

Dresden with a formidable army. This army, having made a motion on the 7th, and taken a camp on this side of Lockwitz, the governor, who could no longer doubt that his views were against the capital, crused the combustible matters to be quickly replaced in the houses of the suburbs which surround the town ditch, and command the rampart. The court was immediately informed of it by M. de Bose, the chief cup-bearer, whom count Schmettau charged to represent again to his court, that if the enemy's army should approach the suburbs, he would that instant set fire to them. It was answered, that as the court, its hands being tied, was obliged to acquiesce in all, and wait the last extremities, the governor was free to do whatever he thought he could answer.

The same day (Nov. 8.) at noon, the enemy's advanced troops attacked the Hussars and independent battalions which were posted at Streissen and Gruen-Wiese. This skirmish continued till the night came on, and made the governor judge that it might have consequences, as the enemy might easily repulse those advanced posts, and enter pell-mell with them into the suburb. He therefore detached, next day (the 9th) in the morning, colonel Itzenblitz with 700 men, and some pieces of cannon, and posted them himself in the redoubts that surrounded the suburb, that in case of need they might support the Hussars and the independent battalions. About noon he sent for the magistrates of the town; put them in mind of what he had said to them in the month of July last; and told them, that the enemy having evidently a real design against Dresden, he gave them notice for the last time, that on the first appearance of an Austrian in the suburbs, they would be set on fire. The magistrates answered by only shrugging their shoulders, and deploring the misfortunes of their fellow-citizens. The governor told them, that they had nothing to do but to apply to the court, who alone could avert the calamity.

About noon the Austrian van-guard attacked the advanced posts, repelled the Hussars, whose number was too small to make resistance, and even forced them, as well as Monjou's independent battalion, to quit the great garden, and gain the suburbs. The enemy immediately attacked the small redoubts where the 700 men of the garrison had been posted, forced three of them, and penetrated to Zinzen-dorf house, and even made such progress, that an Austrian soldier was killed on the draw-bridge of Pirna gate; and some can-

non were obliged to be fired on Zinzen-dorf house to drive out the Austrians. During this attack the enemy's cannon played into the town, and several six-pounders fell in the arsenal, in the princes Hotel, and in the houses of Loos, Mnifceck, and counsellor Fritsch. One ball even fell before the house of marshal count Rutowsky.

Notwithstanding this declared attack against the town and the suburbs, no house was yet on fire; a plain proof that there was little inclination to proceed to that extremity. The cannon of the rampart forced the enemy to retire, and before night even all the redoubts of which they had got possession were retaken.

Mean while the army of general Itzenblitz marched thro' the town, passed the Elb, and encamped under the cannon of the new town; and general Meyer was ordered to defend the suburbs with his independent battalions, and four others, and to set fire to them after giving notice to the inhabitants. One of this general's officers told the governor, about midnight, that he heard men at work, and that the enemy seemed to be erecting batteries and planting cannon; accordingly, all who were sent out beyond the barriers to reconnoitre, had a smart fire to sustain. These preparations, added to the preceding affair, giving room to think, that at day-break, the enemy would make a vigorous attack, and make themselves masters of the suburbs, into which the cannon of the town could not dispute their entrance, by reason of the height of the houses, the governor had no other measures to take but those which the interest of his master, reasons of war, and his own honour dictated. The signal was given by general Meyer, and immediately, at three in the morning of the 10th, the greatest part of the suburb of Pirna, the houses adjoining the ditch, and two in the suburb of Wildruff, were in flames. The six battalions, with the 700 men, entered the town by the three gates, which were immediately barricaded; and, after six in the morning, there was not a Prussian in the suburbs, as the inhabitants of the town can testify. The story of the frequent sallies of the Prussians to light up what was not yet consumed, is void of all foundation. It is likewise absolutely false that the inhabitants had not timely notice given them. These atrocious calumnies are sufficiently confuted by the annexed certificates of the chief cup-bearer de Bose, and of the magistrates. As to the red-hot bullets fired upon the inhabitants, the lighted

lighted waggon, the children thrown into the fire, there are so many horrible lies, which will fall of themselves when the aforesaid certificates of the court and magistrates, and the judges of the suburbs, are seen. The order given to the burghers to remain quiet in their houses was intimated only to the magistrates of the city in the month of July, and not to those of the suburbs; and there was nothing in this but what is usual. What hath been said to the contrary, is, in short, so false, that the court of Dresden was pleased to thank the governor for the good order he caused to be observed during those troubles, as will appear by the annexed letter of De Bose the chief cup-bearer.

It only remains that we should say something of the message that passed between marshal Daun and count Schmettau, by the intervention of colonel Savoiskey. After the first compliments, M. de Savoiskey told the governor, that marshal Daun was extremely surprised at the burning of the suburbs; that he (Savoisky) was desirous to enquire whether it was by order that this was done in a royal residence, which was a thing unheard of among Christians; and that he hoped the city of Dresden would not be treated in the same manner. The marshal then made his compliments to the court; and added, that the governor should be responsible in his person for what had been done, or for what might be done, against this royal residence.

The colonel received for answer, in presence of lieutenant-general Itzenblitz, that the governor had the honour to be known to the marshal; that he had orders to defend the town to the last man: That his excellency was too well acquainted with war, to be ignorant that the destruction of the suburbs, which the marshal had attacked, was according to rule: That as to what concerned the town, it depended upon his excellency, since if he attacked it, the governor would defend himself from house to house, and from street to street; and that the whole infantry of the army was ready to defend the city.

On the 11th, the governor having learnt from several burghers of the suburbs, who, at their own request, had been brought into the town with their effects by water, that the enemy had thrown into the flames, or massacred without pity, some defenceless people belonging to the Prussian army, who had remained behind, particularly a surgeon, sent at noon capt. Collas with a trumpet to the marshal, with orders to tell him, that his excellency's well-

known character did not permit it to be believed that such cruelties were committed by his order; and therefore to demand to whom they were to be ascribed: That as to the destruction of the suburbs, colonel Savoiskey had already carried an answer on that head to the marshal; but that this opportunity was taken to declare to his excellency, that if he desired to save the rest of the suburbs, he must hinder his troops from appearing in them; that nobody had the preservation of the town and suburbs more at heart, than the governor, as far as was consistent with his duty and his honour; that the houses would not have been set on fire, had not the troops of his army forced their way into the suburbs, and even fired several cannon into the town (which marshal Daun pretended not to know, saying, that it had been done without his orders;) and that the combustible matters were ready to consume what was left of the suburb, in case his troops should again enter it. The court took advantage of this message to ask a passport from marshal Daun for bringing some sheep and fire-wood into the town.

His excellency answered to these three heads, that he had no irregular troops with him; and that he had forbid any person of his army to approach the suburbs; that he did not apprehend any excesses had been committed; but in case there had, he desired to know the number of the persons massacred; that he was the more astonished at those complaints, as he never suffered such disorders; that he abhorred them, and that perhaps the burghers had no foundation for what they had said. As to the suburbs, marshal Daun answered that he would not suffer rules to be prescribed to him; that it depended upon him to send troops into the suburb as he should judge proper; and the governor might do as he pleased; but that he hoped that, in the mean while, no more families would be made wretched; and that he had forbid his troops, on severe penalties, to enter the suburbs to pillage. As to the demand made by the court, he answered, that he would particularly attend to it; and assured them of his profound respects.

On the 12th his excellency sent an officer with a permit to deliver the sheep and fire-wood for the town, which were to be brought into the town by Prussians; and capt. Collas was sent to regulate this affair. The captain, in passing through the suburbs, showed the lieutenant, sent by marshal Daun, the number of his troops, both foot and horse, who exceeded 200; and the officer promised to make a re-

port

port of it to the marshal. The rest of the time, to the 16th, that the enemy's army retired, passed in amazing tranquillity.

Dresden, Dec. 5, 1758. *C. Count de Schmettau.*

The vouchers referred to in the memorial strengthen the facts contained therein. A part, any contradiction.

Account of the BRITISH COLONIES in the Islands of AMERICA, commonly called the West-Indies, continued from p. 625.

I Come next to the history of our Leeward Islands, in which I shall be very short. The first of them wherein we made any settlement, was that of St. Christopher's, which island was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, who gave it this name; not from his own, as some imagine, but from the popish Saint Christopher, who, in their fabulous pictures, is represented as a giant, with our infant Saviour on his back; and as the Spaniards, in their approach to this island, observed a large high mountain, which seemed to carry a lesser one upon its back, they from thence took occasion to give this saint's name to the island, which it has ever since retained. But the Spaniards never thought it worth their while to make any settlement here.

Towards the end of the year 1626, Sir Thomas Warner, one of our English adventurers in search of new worlds, landed on this island, with about 300 of his countrymen, and took possession of it in the name of the king of England. In the month of January following, Monsieur d'Esnambuc, a French gentleman, landed on another part of the island, with about the same number of his countrymen, and took possession of it in the name of the French king. As the island is but 75 miles in circumference, it could not be long before these two colonies discovered each other, and they might have disputed the right of possession; but as the island was large enough for both, as they were of equal force, and as they were both afraid of being attacked and cut off by the native Indians, of whom the island was then full, they agreed to divide the island between them, and to be assisting to each other against the natives, whom they at last drove quite out of the island. By this means the two colonies soon began to flourish, and, by supplies from Europe, became so numerous as to give jealousy to the Spaniards, who, in the year 1629, sent out a strong squadron, with a number of regular troops on board, under the command of don Frederick de

Toledo, to drive both English and French out of this island. The don first attacked the French, who, without entering into any concert with the English, for their mutual defence, cowardly deserted their settlements and the island, and retired in their ships to the other islands in the neighbourhood. The English being thus deserted by their allies, and unable to stand alone against the Spaniards, many of them fled up to the mountains in the middle of the island, which are very inaccessible, and the rest submitted at discretion to the don, who took such of them as he thought would be useful to him along with him, and the rest he permitted to stay in the island until they could get ships to carry them off, with a positive menace of immediate death, if he found any of them there, upon his next visit.

However, as soon as he was departed with his fleet from the island, the brave part of the English inhabitants who had fled to the mountains, and exposed themselves to the danger of starving, rather than submit to the enemy, returned to their ruined habitations, and by their persuasion the rest were induced to stay; so they all together went about rebuilding their houses, and repairing their plantations, in order to provide some immediate support, until they should receive a supply from England.

The French, upon hearing of this resolution in the English, took the courage to return to their former habitations, and reassumed possession of that part of the island which formerly belonged to them; and this the English submitted to, though they had good reason to exclude them as cowardly deserters; but this they were not in a condition to insist on, especially as they were in danger of being invaded by the native Indians from the other Caribbee Islands, as well as of a second visit from the Spaniards; but against this last they were soon secured, by a treaty of peace, which was the next year concluded between king Charles I. and the king of Spain; and as our people soon possessed themselves of, and drove the natives out of the next adjacent islands of Nevis, Montserrat, and Antigo, this secured St. Christopher's against the danger of being invaded by the natives, so that both the French and they lived peaceably, and for the most part cordially together, until the year 1689.

[To be continued in our Magazine for January.]

ADDITIONS

ADDITIONS TO DECEMBER

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27.

AT the general court of the Foundling-hospital, the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected governors of that hospital:

The Rt. Hon. the earl Temple, Earl Verney, Earl Shelburne, Lord viscount Chetwynd, Dr. Thomas, lord bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Yonge, lord bishop of Bristol, Hon. James Grenville, Sir Francis Dashwood, Sir William Lee, Barts. The Hon. Sir William Stanhope, John Ansell, Robert Barber, Hugh Barker Bell, Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Thomas Bowes, John Bond, Richard Brodripp, George Browne, Charles Brune, John Callard, John Calvert, Nicholas Carey, George Richard Carter, George Chesin, Aunsham Churchill, Charles Churchill, William Churchill, George Clavill, Wenham Coke, John Damer, Robert Dormer, Esqrs. The Rev. Richard Dorrell, L. L. D. The Rev. Thomas Drake, William Drake, Thomas Earle Drax, Edward Drax, Thomas Freke, John Gundry, Radford Gundry, William Guy, William Hanham, Wardel Hanmer, Edward Hooper, Richard Hopkins, Philip Howe, John Jennings, Richard Ingolsby, Matthew Knapp, William Isaack Kops, William Lisle, Thomas Lockyer, Henry Lovibond, Richard Lowndes, Charles Lowndes, William Lowndes, Robert Lowndes, John Mason, James Mathias, John Meeche, Thomas Meeche, John Milward, Richard Mitchell, David Robert Mitchell, Daniel Moore, Jocelyn Pickard, George Pitt, Edmund Morton Pleydell, Esqrs. The Rev. John Potter, D. D., John Revett, James Revett, John Ridout, Coulson Shottowe, Humphrey Strut, George Trenchard, John Tucker, of Naish, John Tucker, of Weymouth, Richard Tucker, John Van Hatten, Edmund Waller, Ralph Willet, Esqrs.

On the third of November, the Buckingham man of war of 64 guns, capt. Tyrrell, had a bloody engagement with the Florissant, a French man of war, of 74 guns, and two frigates of 38 and 20, who were convoying a fleet of merchantmen from St. Eustatia to Martinico, whom he obliged to sheer off; but was prevented from following them, his rigging being greatly damaged. Capt. Tyrrell had the misfortune to lose three of his fingers from his right hand, and received several contusions in his head, arms, and body. Lieut. Marshall, a brave and gallant officer was killed; lieut. Harris, of the marines, and Mr. Winterborne, the master, were dangerously wounded. In all, the Buckingham had seven men killed and 46 wounded, two of whom are since dead.

The above French men of war are got into the Granadoes, and the Florissant is an entire wreck, her whole side being one port. The French confess they lost 120 men, but

it is imagined they have lost upwards of 200.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Colchester, December 31.

"On Friday evening, about seven or eight o'clock, a few miles from this town, as I was riding gently home, on a sudden I was surrounded with a very glaring light, which at first I imagined might be a flash of lightning; but on its continuing some seconds of time, I quickly turned myself round, and saw a great ball of fire (apparently about the bigness of a common foot-ball) descending from the heavens. Its direction was north east, its motion much like what is vulgarly called the shooting of a star. It vanished in the same manner as a squib that makes no report. There were several people close by me, who were greatly terrified at this unusual phenomenon. And the same account was related to me the same evening by a person who was about six miles distant another way."

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 29. **A** BRAHAM Pitches, an eminent merchant, was married to Miss Jane Hassel, of Nottingham, with a fortune of 12,000*l*.

DEATHS.

Dec. 21. **S**AMUEL Tuffnel, of Albemarle-street, Esq;

— Hatton, Esq; formerly a South-Sea director.

30. Hon. Miss Sophia Neville, sister of lord Abergavenny.

Lady Cotton, mother of Sir Lynch Cotton, Bart. aged 90.

31. Miss Eliz. Phillips, second daughter of Sir John Phillips, Bart.

Alexander Stephenson, of Bellie, in Barmshire, aged 107.

Janet Harper, of Bains-hole, of Fouldland, in North-Britain, aged 106.

STOCKS.

30. Bank Stock 117. South-Sea Annuities old first subscription 90 $\frac{1}{2}$. Reduced Bank annuities 90. India bonds 11. 18. Bank circulation 11. 105. Weather at London cloudy. Wind at Deal south.

31. Sunday, Weather, rain; Wind south.

LIST of SHIPS taken from the French, continued from p. 589.

HEUREUX, a privateer of four guns and 50 men.

A privateer of 14 guns and 120 men.

Le Frete, a privateer of eight guns and 49 men.

Cigne, a privateer of six guns and 58 men.

Guardaloupe, from Corunna, for Lisbon.

Maria Theresa, a Dutch ship.

—, of 200 tons, from St. Domingo, for Havre.

A privateer of 16 guns and 80 men.

Hermione, a ship of war, of 28 guns.

A man of war of 46 guns, sunk by the Hussar.

Prince

Prince de Croy, a privateer of four carriage guns, eight swivels, and 60 men.
 America, a privateer of six guns and 70 men.
 A snow from Martinico, for Bourdeaux.
 Abenaguise, a ship of war of 38 guns and 300 men.

Brilliant, from Bourdeaux, for Louisbourg.
 A privateer of 14 guns and 180 men.
 A Dutch ship from Port l'Orient, with East-India goods.

Sauvage, from Quebec, for Rochelle.

A privateer of eight guns and 52 men.

A snow from Martinico, for Rochefort.

A sloop belonging to Martinico.

A snow from Martinico, for Bourdeaux.

A Dutch snow, with sugar, cotton, &c.

A privateer of 14 guns.

A Spanish vessel, from Cadiz, for Ostend.

Angelique, from Rochelle, for Louisbourg.

Dragon, a privateer of 24 nine pounders, and 184 men.

Neptune, laden with fish.

Diamond of 14 guns, and 70 men, blown up.

Intrepide, a privateer of 14 guns and 130 men, sunk.

Roi Davide, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Madusee, } From St. Domingo, for Rochelle.
 Esperance, }

Prosperous, from ditto, for Brest.

Hazard, from Brest, for Louisbourg.

Annie, from Rochelle, for ditto.

Fils Unique, from Bourdeaux, for ditto.

A privateer of 36 guns.

Firme, } From St. Domingo, for Havre.
 Amphurite, }

A privateer of 20 guns.

Perald, from Rochefort, for Cape-Breton.

Lovely Susan, from Port Lewis, for St. Domingo.

Actif, a privateer of 11 guns and 120 men.

Elizabeth, from St. Domingo, for Bourdeaux.

Marie, from ditto, for Nantz.

A sloop from ditto, for ditto.

Grande Soltan, from Martinico, for Bourdeaux.

_____, from St. Domingo, for _____.

Victoire, from Mississippi, for Rochelle.

[To be continued in our Magazine for January.]

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French, continued from p. 530.

Prince George, Lear, } From Piscataqua,
 Matty, _____, } for St. Kitt's.
 Humphreys, _____, from Boston, for Antigua.

Mackay, _____, from Philadelphia, for do.

_____, Shauchan, from Cork, for ditto.

Merry, Bass, from Cape Fear, for London.

Afethusa, Stevenson, from Hull, for London.

Margaret, Erskine, from Keith, for Gottenburgh.

Lovely Jane, Forster, from Belfast, for Jamaica.

Cockermouth, _____, from Bristol, for Oporto.
 [To be continued in our Mag. for January.]

BILLS of Mortality, from Nov. 21, to Dec. 26.

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| Christened | Males | <u>689</u> | 1961 |
| | Females | <u>622</u> | |
| Buried | Males | <u>1019</u> | 1961 |
| | Females | <u>942</u> | |
| Died under 2 Years old | | | <u>649</u> |
| Between 2 and 5 | | | <u>199</u> |
| 5 and 10 | | | <u>78</u> |
| 10 and 20 | | | <u>66</u> |
| 20 and 30 | | | <u>153</u> |
| 30 and 40 | | | <u>195</u> |
| 40 and 50 | | | <u>163</u> |
| 50 and 60 | | | <u>134</u> |
| 60 and 70 | | | <u>161</u> |
| 70 and 80 | | | <u>115</u> |
| 80 and 90 | | | <u>41</u> |
| 90 and 100 | | | <u>7</u> |

| | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------|---|---|------------|
| Buried | Within the Walls | — | — | 1961 |
| | Without the Walls | — | — | <u>179</u> |
| | In Mid. and Surry | — | — | <u>495</u> |
| | City and Sub. Westminster | — | — | <u>378</u> |

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---|------------|
| Weekly, Nov. | <u>28</u> | — | <u>344</u> |
| | Dec. <u>5</u> | — | <u>430</u> |
| | <u>12</u> | — | <u>440</u> |
| | <u>19</u> | — | <u>458</u> |
| | <u>26</u> | — | <u>489</u> |

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
 1 Dr. 16. 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

A General BILL of all the Christenings and Burials in London, from Dec. 13, 1757, to Dec. 22, 1758.

| Christened | | Buried | |
|--------------|------|--------------|------|
| Males | 7347 | Males | 8931 |
| Females | 6862 | Females | 8645 |
| <u>14209</u> | | <u>17576</u> | |

Decreased in the Burials this Year 3737.
 Died under 2 Years of Age 5971

| | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------|
| Between 2 and 5 | | <u>1795</u> |
| 5 and 10 | | <u>717</u> |
| 10 and 20 | | <u>556</u> |
| 20 and 30 | | <u>1362</u> |
| 30 and 40 | | <u>1389</u> |
| 40 and 50 | | <u>1606</u> |
| 50 and 60 | | <u>1368</u> |
| 60 and 70 | | <u>1208</u> |
| 70 and 80 | | <u>961</u> |
| 80 and 90 | | <u>370</u> |
| 90 and 100 | | <u>68</u> |
| <u>102</u> | | <u>2</u> |
| <u>101</u> | | <u>1</u> |
| <u>104</u> | | <u>1</u> |
| <u>106</u> | | <u>1</u> |

17576

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